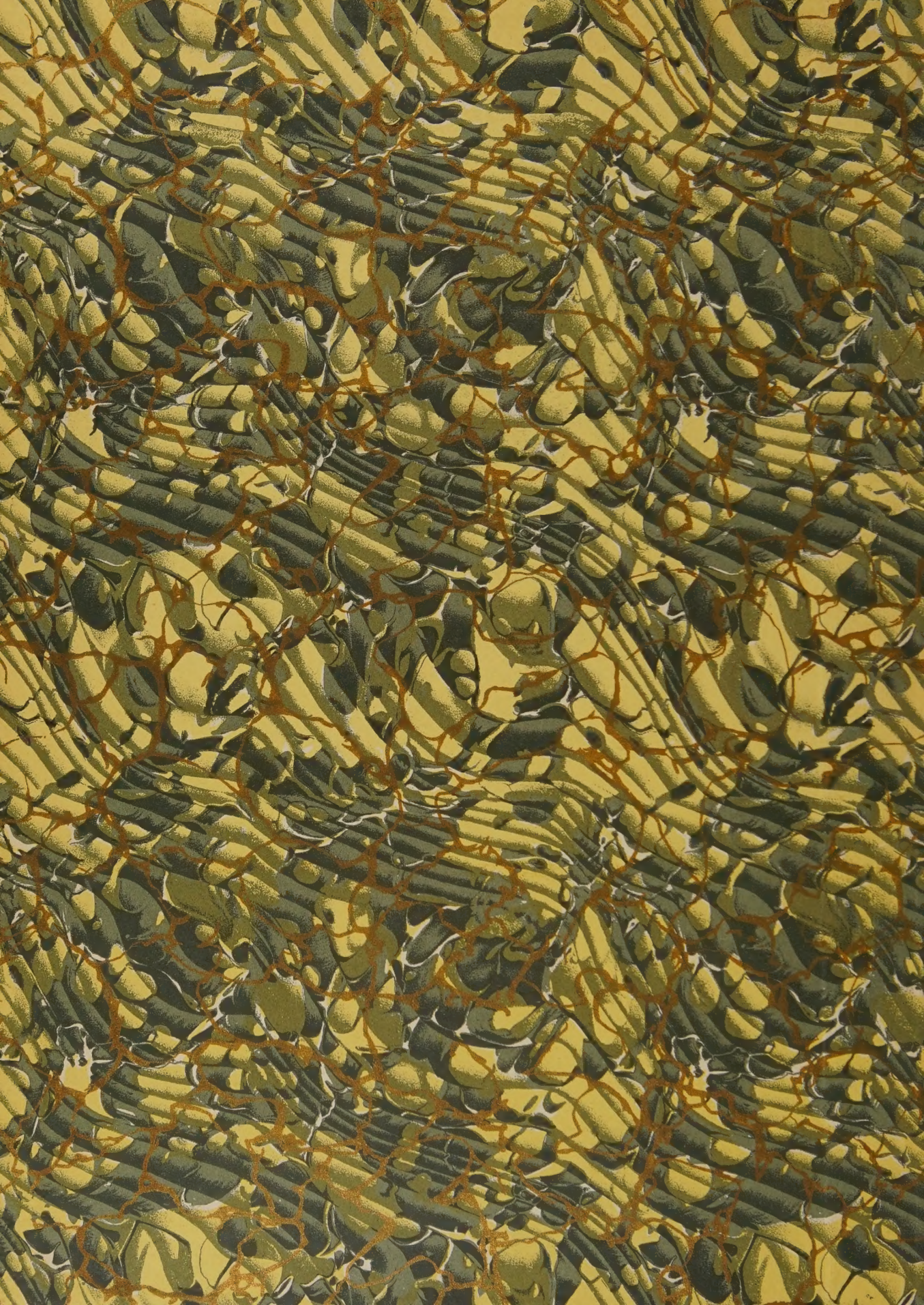

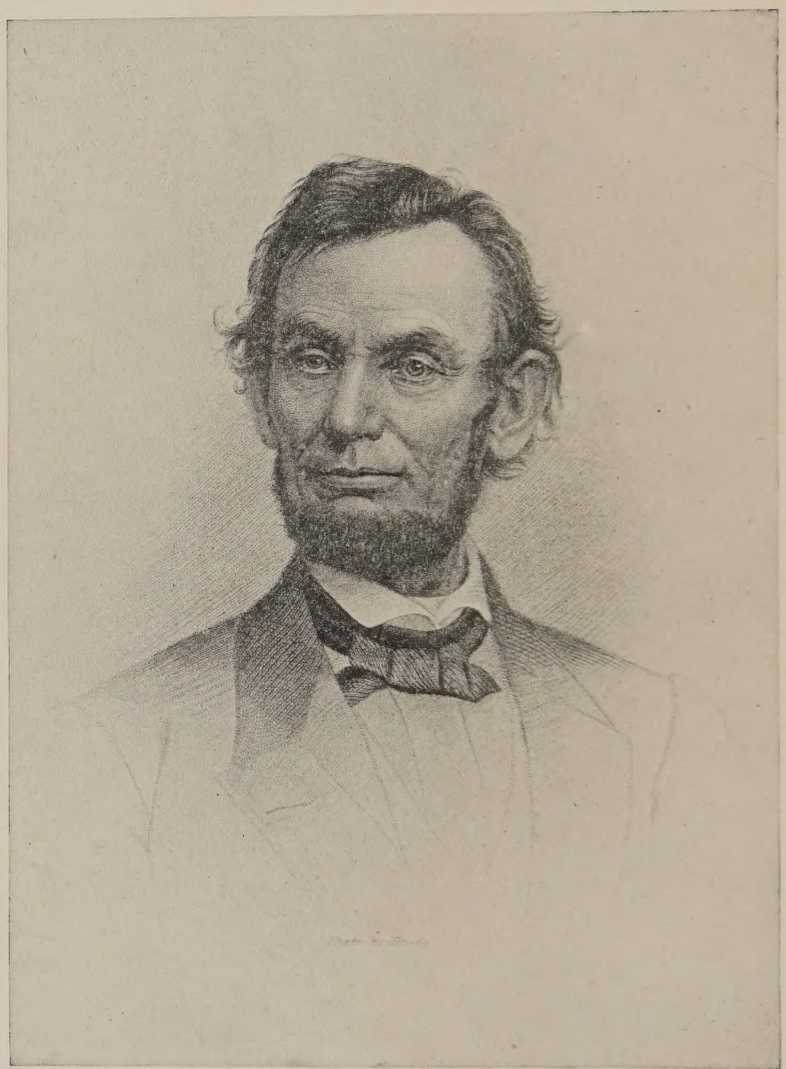

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

HISTORY

OF

ILLINOIS

AND

HER PEOPLE

BY

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From 1860 to the Present Time

History of Illinois

CHAPTER I

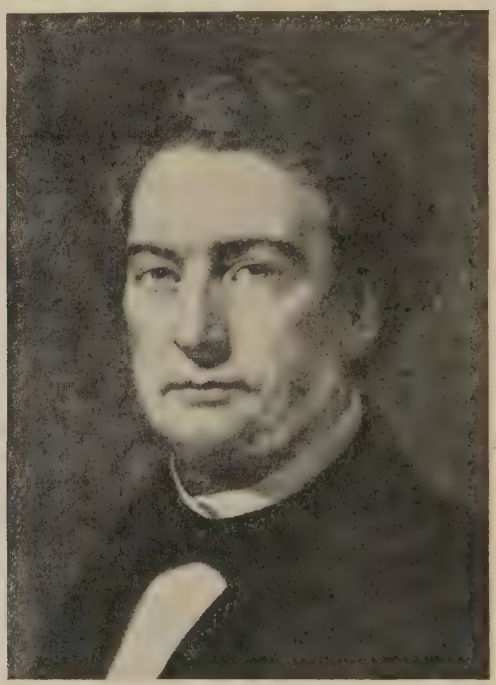
AT HOME AND AT THE FRONT

GOVERNOR YATES—DEFENSE OF CAIRO—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—GEN. U. S. GRANT—GRANT AT CAIRO—JOHN A. LOGAN—WILLIAMSON SECEDES—END OF 1861—SOME POLITICS—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC—THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—THE GOLDEN CIRCLE—THE PRESS.

In a republic such as we have in the United States, there is a very vital relation between the President and the governors of the "Sovereign States." If Mr. Lincoln had not had the loyal support of the governors of the several states, the rebellion would never have been suppressed. There were several war governors between 1860 and 1865, but Mr. Lincoln had no more faithful and efficient war governor than he found in Richard Yates. Since Mr. Lincoln was from Illinois, it would be expected that the Prairie State would be counted among the most prompt and liberal supporters of the Government. Mr. Yates was desirous of letting the country know where he and his state stood on the question of secession. He therefore was determined to speak forth in his inaugural the "words of truth and soberness." Yates had been a prominent leader in Illinois, and Mr. Lincoln had come to rely upon his judgment and his insight into difficult situations. It is known that Mr. Yates conferred with several of the leaders among the Illinois republicans in the preparation of his inaugural address. No one doubted at the time of the inauguration of Governor Yates that the President-elect had been consulted as to the line of action which Mr. Yates felt rested on the state and nation.

Governor Yates

Governor Yates was one of the first graduates of Illinois College. He had imbibed the patriotic ardor of his preceptor, the lamented Col. John J. Hardin. He had served in the Legislature and in Congress and was widely known as an orator of great power. "He had a deep hold upon the affections of the people, won by his moving eloquence and genial manners." In his inaugural we can see the policy of Mr. Lincoln stated though



GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES

in more vigorous though not in such diplomatic language as it was stated by Mr. Lincoln in his own inaugural address. "The whole material of the Government, moral, political, and physical, if need be, must be employed to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The Legislature met on the 7th of January, but the governor was not inaugurated till the 14th of that month. Early in the year a call came from Virginia to the governors of all the states to appoint peace commissioners who should meet in Washington

to consider the possibility of saving the Union undivided. The governors of Ohio and Indiana indicated that their action in the matter would be governed by the course pursued by the governor of Illinois. A conference was called of leading republicans including Mr. Lincoln. The President-elect was opposed to any compromise and discouraged the appointment of commissioners. While the leaders in general were opposed to the scheme, they felt that the state could not afford to take the attitude of having no interest and it was thought best after all for the governor to make the appointment of commissioners. Accordingly Governor Yates appointed February 2, a commission consisting of Ex-Governor John Wood, Judge Stephen T. Logan, Hon. John Gustavus Koerner, Hon. Burton C. Cook, and Hon. Thomas Turner. These Illinois citizens joined the commissioners from the other states in the City of Washington and were in session there when Mr. Lincoln reached the capital a week before his inauguration.

President Lincoln was inaugurated March 4. His inaugural address was praised or censured by the press as the editors were opposed or favored secession. In one short month, Fort Sumter was fired on and the flag was lowered on the flag pole of the fortress. All compromises were at an end and the time for patriotic action had arrived. Mr. Lincoln on the morning of the 15th of April, 1861, in the exercise of his constitutional powers and in keeping with his oath issued a call for 75,000 troops "to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured." Ohio's war governor telegraphed: "We will furnish the largest number you will receive." Indiana was allotted 5,000, but she sent ten thousand. Governor Zachariah Chandler of Michigan sent word to Mr. Lincoln that his state would be glad to furnish 50,000 if the President could use them.

How did Mr. Lincoln's home state, and Illinois's war governor answer the call of the president? The military forces of the state were poorly organized at the outbreak of the war. In fact there were few well organized militia companies and these few were privately organized. Most of the companies that maintained an organization did so chiefly for social advantages. However, these independent companies were ready to answer their country's call. Governor Yates was notified on the morning of the 15th that Illinois was allotted six regiments. On that day Governor Yates issued the following proclamation:

Executive Mansion,
Springfield, Ill.,
April 15, 1861.

I, Richard Yates, governor of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, hereby convene the Legislature of the state, and the members of the Twenty-second General Assembly are hereby required to be and appear in their respective places in the capitol on Tuesday, the 23d day of April, 1861, for the purpose of enacting such laws and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary upon the following subjects: The more perfect organization and equipment of the militia of the state and placing the same on the best footing to render assistance to the general Government in preserving the Union, enforcing the laws, and protecting the property and rights of the people; also the raising of such money and other means as may be required to carry out the foregoing object and also to provide for the expenses of such session.

Richard Yates.

By the Governor:
Otis M. Hatch,
Secretary of State.

The First Troops

The secretary of war, Simon Cameron, telegraphed Governor Yates to proceed at once to occupy Cairo at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi with whatever available military force he could raise. The governor immediately ordered Gen. Richard Kellogg Swift to proceed to Cairo with the forces at his command. On the 21st of April General Swift entrained with—

A Battery of four pieces.
Captain Hayden, Chicago Zouaves, 89 men.
Captain Clybourne, Chicago Zouaves, 83 men.
Captain Smith, Chicago Light Artillery, 150 men.
Captain Hardin, Rifle Company, 80 men.
Captain Turner, Union Cadets, 97 men.
Captain Mihalatzy, Lincoln Rifles, 66 men.
Later these were joined by:
Captain Houghtelling's Light Artillery of Ottawa.
Captain Hafling's Light Artillery of Lockport.
Captain McAlister's Light Artillery of Plainfield.

Defense of Cairo

The Legislature met on the 23d in response to the governor's call and provided for the raising of the six regiments which

Illinois was to furnish. These six regiments were numbered commencing with 7 and ending with 12. These six regiments were designated the First Brigade of Illinois Volunteers. The colonels in order from 7 to 12 were: John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace, and John McArthur. The brigade was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss. General Prentiss proceeded to Cairo and relieved General Swift. Cairo was considered a very strategic point. The three waterways—the upper Mississippi, the Ohio, and the lower Mississippi, all ran through territory that was very sympathetic with the rebellion. Missouri and Kentucky were slave states and Southern Illinois was settled almost wholly from slave states. Cairo was therefore in the midst of a large area of territory whose people would have been at least not greatly disturbed if it had fallen into rebel hands.

Stephen A. Douglas

When Mr. Lincoln stepped out on the east portico of the nation's capitol to take the oath of office as President of the United States, there stood there four great figures of those troublesome times—President James Buchanan, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, Senator Stephen A. Douglas, and President-elect Abraham Lincoln. As Mr. Lincoln stepped forward to deliver his inaugural address he found he had too many incumbrances—his hat, his cane, and his manuscript. Mr. Douglas, seeing that Mr. Lincoln was somewhat embarrassed to know what to do with his hat, thereupon stepped up to the President-elect and took his hat and held it while Mr. Lincoln delivered his inaugural address. It has been said by an eye-witness that as Mr. Douglas stood there holding Mr. Lincoln's hat he gazed out upon that vast audience in a manner which said: "Here is the President of the United States, constitutionally elected by a free ballot, he must be respected and obeyed." This was not only an exhibition of gallantry on the part of Mr. Douglas, but much more the pledge of the leader of a great party to a successful rival of the loyalty of that great party to the preservation of the Union which all loved.

Even while the guns which opened fire on Fort Sumpter on the morning of April 12th, were still reverberating throughout the land, a familiar figure in Washington was seen making his way to the White House for a conference with the new head of the nation. It was the idol of the great national democratic party—Senator Stephen A. Douglas. This was Senator Douglas' first call on the President at the White House. The distinguished visitor was cordially received and the two great men

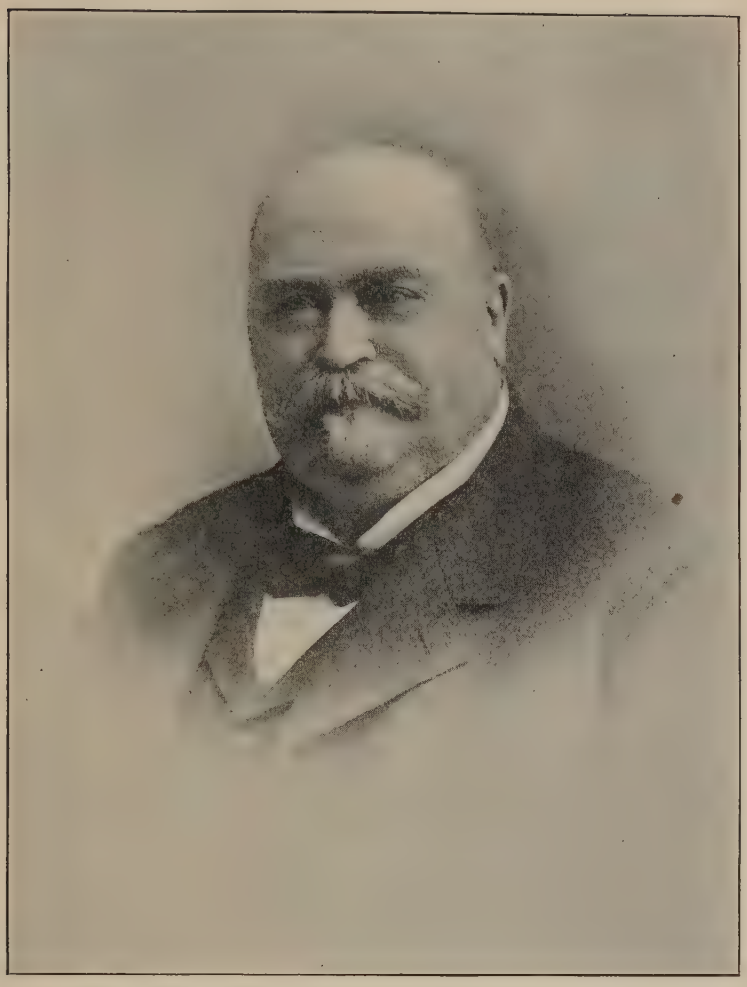
were soon closeted, talking over the tragic events then transpiring. The two great hearts must have come close together in this conference. "Its importance and far-reaching significance may be estimated by its results. From that hour the patriotic men of the nation, without regard to the political affiliation, became united in a common purpose to put down rebellion and save their country."

When Senator Douglas emerged from the White House he was driven to the office of the Associated Press where he dictated a dispatch to the world announcing that he had pledged himself and all that he hoped to be to the President of the United States in active cooperation toward putting down rebellion and saving the country in the present awful crisis. He especially called upon every friend he had to come forward and do as he had done. The appeal was especially directed to the men of his own party who had supported him for the presidency in the recent elections. The appeal was printed in the papers from Maine to California alongside the news of the firing on Fort Sumpter. It was said of the influence of Mr. Douglas' appeal—"One blast upon his bugle horn was worth a million men." We may readily understand the value of Mr. Douglas' influence, if we will recall that there were as many democrats as republicans in many a regiment in the Union army.

Gen. Clark E. Carr, an honored son of Illinois, who was in close touch with public events in the early days of the war, has left us his impression that Senator Douglas had a premonition that whatever he could do to assist Mr. Lincoln, should be done at once. Following the sending of his appeal to the patriotic sentiment of the loyal men of the North, Mr. Douglas went out before the people to carry the crying need for men to defend the flag and the principles for which it stands.

In Springfield

Mr. Douglas' conference with President Lincoln was on April 13 or 14. On the 25th he arrived in Springfield where he found the Illinois Legislature in session in answer to the call of Governor Yates. Senator Douglas was invited to speak to the Legislature which he did. Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, then a young man, was speaker of the House of Representatives. He presided and introduced Senator Douglas, who made the most powerful speech he had ever made. He pointed out that there was a widespread conspiracy to overthrow the Government. The Secretary of War of the so-called Confederate States had boasted that the rebel army would be in the Federal capital by the first of May. Mr. Douglas said: "Our great river has been closed



Faithfully Yours.

Clark E. Carr.

Courtesy of Illinois Historical Library

to the commerce of the world, piratical flags under pretended letters of marque are afloat on the ocean, and the only question for us is whether we shall wait supinely for the defense of that we hold most dear. So long as hope of peace remained, I pleaded and implored for compromise. Now that all else has failed there is but one course left, to rally as one man to the flag of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, and Franklin. You will be false to, and unworthy of, your principles if you allow political defeat to convert you into traitors to your native land. The shortest way now to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparation for war."

In the Wigwam

From Springfield, Senator Douglas went to Chicago where arrangements had been made for him to speak in the wigwam where Lincoln was nominated. Here before many thousands of people the great orator poured forth his last great appeal and warning:

"If war must come, if the bayonet must be used to maintain the constitution, I say before God that my conscience is clear, I have struggled long for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I have not only tendered these states what was theirs of right, but I have gone to the very extreme of magnanimity.

"The return we receive is war; armies marching upon our capital; obstructions to our navigation; letters of marque to invite pirates to prey upon our commerce; a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is, are we to maintain the country of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy.

"What cause, what excuse do disunionists give us for breaking up the best Government upon which the sun of heaven ever shed its rays? They are dissatisfied with the result of the presidential election. Did they never get beaten before? Are we to resort to the sword when we get beaten at the ballot box? I understand that the voice of the people, expressed in the mode appointed by the constitution, must command the obedience of every citizen. They assume on the election of a particular candidate that their rights are not safe in the union. What evidence do they present of this? I defy any man to show any act on which it is based. What act has been omitted to be done? I appeal to these assembled thousands, that, so far as the constitutional rights of slave-holders are concerned, nothing has been done and nothing omitted of which they can complain.

"The slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of Lin-

coln a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy, formed more than a year since, formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy, more than twelve months ago.

"But this is no time for detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man very strategic point. The three waterways—the upper Mississ- must be for the United States or against it. There are to be no neutrals in this war, only patriots and traitors.

"Thank God, Illinois is not divided on this question. I know they expected to present a united South against a divided North. They hoped that in the northern states party questions would bring civil war between democrats and republicans, when the South would step in with her cohorts, aid one party to conquer the other, and then make easy prey of the victors. Their scheme was carnage and civil war in the north.

"There is only one way to defeat this. In Illinois it is being so defeated by closing up the ranks. War will thus be prevented on our own soil. While there was a hope for peace I was ready for any reasonable sacrifice or compromise to maintain it.

"Illinois has a proud position—united, firm, determined never to permit the Government to be destroyed. I express to you my conviction before God that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally around the flag of his country."

The speeches which Douglas made in Springfield and in Chicago were printed in the newspapers all over the land. Those editors who really loved the Union gave encouragement to the people to comply with Senator Douglas' wish and lend aid to the Government in its struggle with the monster, rebellion.

From the wigwam where Senator Douglas had made the great speech from which the above extracts were taken, he was driven to the Tremont House where he made his home while he was in Chicago. From this hotel he never was able to depart alive. He was stricken with a fatal illness from which he died on June 3, 1861. Just before his death his wife asked him if he had any word which he wished to send to his absent children. He said—"Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States."

Gen. U. S. Grant

The Legislature which convened at Springfield on the 23d of April at the call of Governor Yates was thoroughly in sympathy with the purposes of Lincoln, Yates, and Douglas. The members were willing to do all and even more than the governor asked. Ten regiments of infantry were authorized in addition to the

six that had already gone to Cairo. A bond issue of $2,000,000 was authorized, camps established, and the military laws of the state remodeled. Nine of the regiments provided for by the Legislature were to be raised, one in each of the nine congressional districts, and one regiment at large. The banks of Springfield and Chicago offered the governor the sum of $600,000 as a loan to be used in equipping and forwarding the troops raised in Illinois.

GENERAL U. S. GRANT

When the President first called for the 75,000 troops and Illinois was allotted six regiments, a company was raised in Galena and came to Springfield and was accepted and mustered, and became a part of the eleventh regiment. It was this Galena company which brought U. S. Grant into public notice. U. S. Grant was sent from Ohio to West Point where he graduated. He served in the Mexican war, and in California. He resigned from the army and was in business in St. Louis a year or so after which he went to Galena where he assisted his father in a "leather

store." He presided at a meeting in a hall the night the Galena company was recruited. He was asked to accept the captaincy, but refused. When the company came to Springfield, he came with them as a friend. He helped them in many ways in both Galena and Springfield. When the Galena company had been assigned to the eleventh regiment, Grant made arrangements to return to Galena. Governor Yates prevailed on him to remain in Springfield and assist the adjutant general which he did. He mustered in several of the ten extra regiments which the Legislature authorized. He was appointed colonel of one of the ten, the twenty-first, which was recruited in the vicinity of Mattoon. The regiment was brought to Springfield, and after a few weeks spent in camp, was ordered to Quincy. Colonel Grant could have taken the train for Quincy but preferred to march overland. After several days they reached the vicinity of Perry in Pike County where he was delayed by orders to take boat on the Illinois for Quincy. While waiting further for the boat, he was ordered to proceed by train and from Quincy to proceed to Palmyra, Missouri, to relieve a small detachment at that place. Colonel Grant moved southward from the vicinity of Hannibal, and on the 7th of August he was made a Brigadier-General. He was relieved at Ironton by Gen. B. M. Prentiss. Later he was put in command at Jefferson City, Missouri. From here he moved south and became commander of the district of Southeast Missouri, including the south third of Illinois. After directing several small expeditions in Missouri he returned to Cairo which had been designated as his headquarters.

Grant At Cairo

When Grant moved his headquarters from southeast Missouri to Cairo, September, 1861, he found Col. Richard Oglesby in command. Grant assumed command and without delay fitted out a small expedition to take charge of Paducah, Kentucky, to prevent its falling into the hands of a rebel force which was marching against it. Paducah was thus saved from falling into the hands of the confederates. General Grant who had personal charge of this expedition to Paducah, returned to Cairo, and within day or so sent Gen. C. F. Smith to take command at Paducah.

John A. Logan

John A. Logan was a native of Southern Illinois. He was a lawyer and served in the Legislature and in Congress. He was a very rabid democrat. He was a friend to Douglas. He was a democratic presidential elector in 1856, elected to Congress in 1858, and again in 1860. While the special session of Con-

gress was sitting in 1861, the battle of Bull Run occurred. Many congressmen left Washington and went over the long bridge and along the highway to the scene of the battle. Among those who came to see the conflict was John A. Logan, congressman from the Southern Illinois district. Logan had however come on the scene a day or so early. Gen. Anson G. McCook, a gallant defender of the Union, and a captain in the Second Ohio

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN

Regiment at the time of the first battle of Bull Run, said in 1887 that on the 18th of July, 1861, he was making a reconnoissance at Blackburn's Ford where firing was going on and there he saw the Union forces in a severe skirmish with a larger force of the confederates. General McCook says he saw two men in citizen's dress working among the soldiers. On closer observation he discovered that one of the men was his uncle, Daniel McCook, but, General McCook said, I did not know the other man. After the battle his uncle said the other citizen was John A. Logan. General McCook described the stranger

as of vigorous frame, swarthy complexion, long heavy black moustache and black eyes. He was wearing a black silk "stove-pipe" hat. He was helping to carry a wounded man and his hands were bloody. As he helped with the wounded man he was caring for a rifle with one hand. John A. Logan returned to Washington and denounced secession in the strongest terms. He telegraphed to a friend at Marion, Illinois, to proceed with the enlisting of troops without delay. At the close of the special session, Logan returned to his home where he proceeded to raise the thirty-first regiment.

Williamson Secedes.

The republican party was not strong in Southern Illinois. There were many Union democrats. There was much sympathy in "Egypt" for the seceding states. As the states in the South began to secede, sympathy for the secession began to grow in old Williamson. When Fort Sumpter fell, a move was started for a public meeting at which the sentiment in favor of Southern Illinois' seceding might be made public. The meeting was held in Marion April 15, 1861, "to provide for the public safety." James D. Manier was elected president, and a set of resolutions were prepared by G. W. Goddard, James M. Washburne, Henry C. Hopper, John M. Cunningham, and William R. Scurlock. The resolutions were as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Williamson County, firmly believing, from the distracted condition of our county, the same being brought about by the elevation to power of a strictly sectional party, the coercive policy of which toward the seceded states will drive all the border slave states from the Federal Union, and cause them to join the Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That, in that event, the interests of the citizens of Southern Illinois imperatively demand at their hands a division of the state, we hereby pledge ourselves to use all means in our power to effect the same, and attach ourselves to the Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, it is the duty of the present administration to withdraw all the troops of the Federal Government that may be stationed in the Southern forts, and acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, believing that such a course would be calculated to restore peace and harmony to our distracted country.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that it is probable that the present governor of the State of Illinois will call upon the citizens of the same to take up arms for the purpose of subjugating the people of the South, we hereby enter our protest against such

a course, and, as loyal citizens, will refuse, frown down, and forever oppose the same."

There was only one dissenting vote to the adoption of the resolutions; this was the voice of Mr. A. T. Benson. By the morning of April 16th word of the proposed secession of Williamson County had reached Gen. B. M. Prentiss in command at Cairo.

A second meeting was held in Marion by a different group of democrats and under the wise counsel of Judge W. J. Allen and J. M. Campbell the resolutions of secession were revoked, and the action of this second meeting was transmitted to Cairo for the consideration of General Prentiss who was seriously considering sending a detachment of troops to Williamson County.

Gen. John A. Logan came back from the war in 1865 a confirmed republican. As soon as he reentered politics it was noised about that Logan recruited soldiers for the rebel army in Williamson County in the summer of 1861. He was also accused of helping to pass the resolutions of secession. General Logan indignantly denied both of those charges, but there were men who kept them before the public. To correct these false accusations some citizens of Marion and Williamson County published the following statement:

Marion, Williamson County, Ill.,
October 17, 1866.

We, the undersigned, are politically opposed to Mr. Logan. Part of us have been in the Southern Army, in Capt. Thorndike Brook's company, and have returned since the rebellion. Being acquainted with all the facts in the case we make the following statement: Having noticed in the newspapers, particularly in the Cairo Democrat, an article charging General Logan with having participated in a meeting held in Marion, in April, 1861, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of attaching southern Illinois to the Southern Confederacy, in the event of the Southern Confederacy being formed, and also charging General Logan with having endorsed the resolutions of that meeting, and, further, that General Logan furnished means and encouragement to persons to leave Illinois and join the Southern Confederacy, etc., we hereby declare all of said charges untrue. General Logan not being in Marion at the time, nor having any knowledge of persons leaving here (Marion) at the time for the Southern Army, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. M. Cunningham.
W. R. Tinker.

R. J. Pulley.
G. C. Campbell.
Joshua Lowe.
George W. Lowe.
B. F. Lowe.

As to Logan's intense partisanship from the time the whigs and republicans began to oppose the democratic doctrines, there can be no question. In the Legislature and "on the stump" he was a fire eater; but as to his patriotism there should never have been any question. He was acquainted with slavery as it was seen in Southern Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky. But he was greatly surprised when he went South in 1860 to attend the Charleston convention. Here he saw the "institution" in all its nakedness. When Congress convened in December, 1860, he was not long in making up his mind as to the course he should pursue in relation to the right of secession. John A. Logan was no moral or physical coward. He not only claimed the right to think and express his own thoughts, but he demanded that right for others. On one occasion in Congress when Owen Lovejoy was making a vigorous onslaught on slavery, the southern "fire-eaters" resented what Mr. Lovejoy was saying. Several of them arose and with clenched fists and gnashing teeth approached Mr. Lovejoy and threatened personal violence. The honorable House of Representatives was in an uproar seldom witnessed. Mr. Lovejoy could no longer be heard and the feeling was intense and Mr. Lovejoy whose seat was just in front of the speaker's desk turned as if to appeal to that officer for protection. At that moment a young man of robust frame and with determination in his eyes made his way from the back of the hall and stood at the back of Mr. Lovejoy with his face toward the angry southerners. At that moment Mr. Lovejoy turned to face again his opponents, when John A. Logan raised his hand and pointing to Mr. Lovejoy said: "He is a representative from Illinois, the state I was born in, and also have the honor to represent; he must be allowed to speak without interruption, otherwise I will meet the coward or cowards outside of this House, and hold them responsible for further indignities offered to Mr. Lovejoy." Order was immediately restored and Mr. Lovejoy proceeded with his speech.

In the short session of Congress beginning December, 1860, there was little else done except to discuss the right of secession and the means to preserve the Union. Mr. Logan voted for a resolution which declared that Congress had "an immovable attachment to our National Union and that it is our patriotic duty to stand by it, as our hope in peace and our defense in war."

In the debate on the Crittenden Compromise, Mr. Logan declared that: "I have always denied, and do yet deny the right of secession."

When the special session of Congress was ended, August 15th, in the summer of 1861, Mr. Logan returned to Illinois with the avowed purpose of offering his services to the Government for the preservation of the Union. He had served in the Mexican war, and easily adapted himself to the soldier life. Mrs. Logan who was at their home in Marion, Williamson County, twenty miles east of Carbondale, which is on the Illinois Central Railroad, drove from the former town to meet her husband who would arrive at Carbondale at midnight. On arriving at the station a telegram awaited her to inform her that her husband was delayed and would be in Carbondale at midnight of the next day. Mrs. Logan drove her span of ponies back to Marion that night. She returned the next night when Mr. Logan arrived. They drove to Marion that night expecting at any turn of the road to be attacked by southern sympathizers. But he reached Marion in safety and on the next day made his first speech in Marion in defense of the Union.

The small town of Marion was all excitement when it was noised about that Logan would speak on the public square. Here his friends and neighbors gathered about a farmer's wagon standing on the public square. The great crowd that gathered about the wagon was openly against Logan and as openly sympathetic with the southern seceders. It is stated by people still living that many people in the crowd carried their shot-guns or rifles and that most of the others were armed with revolvers. It was believed at the time that Logan was in imminent danger of being shot. When Logan began his speech he was booted and jeered, but when he was done a procession headed by a flag, a drummer, and fifer included one hundred of Logan's neighbors who made up Company C, 31st Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Wm. A. Looney.

It can be safely said that John A. Logan saved Southern Illinois from furnishing hundreds of men for the armies of the Southern Confederacy. Even as it was there was a goodly number of good men who joined their fortunes with the cause of the Confederacy.

End of 1861

By the end of 1861, the State of Illinois had accomplished some commendable things in the way of getting ready to help suppress the rebellion. Seventy-nine thousand and nine hundred fifty-seven men had been mustered into the service of the

Government. These were organized into fifty-one regiments. It will be noticed that while 1,000 men constituted a regiment, in the fifty-one regiments there was an average of more than 1,500 men to each regiment. This is explained by the fact that in every community where a company of 100 men responded, it was very difficult for those in charge to refuse to accept men who were so anxious to answer their country's call. Illinois had already sent to the front some of her most promising men: Ulysses S. Grant, Richard J. Oglesby, John M. Palmer, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace, Michael K. Lawler, Napoleon B. Buford, John A. Logan, Dr. John Logan, Chas. E. Hovey, Wm. P. Carlin, W. R. Morrison, and many others. The state had not only a cash fund of more than half of a million dollars, but an additional sum of $2,000,000 had been provided by the Legislature for the support of the state and national governments in the prosecution of the war. Cairo, the most strategic point in the state, was occupied by General Grant in charge of several thousand troops, but as they were coming or going daily it is difficult to say just how many on a particular date. The City of Paducah had been taken over by troops sent there by Grant, and the battle of Belmont had been fought, and preparations were already under way for the opening of the Mississippi River by way of Forts Henry, Donelson, and Pittsburg Landing.

Some Politics

In January, 1861, a democratic state convention consisting of 500 delegates from ninety-three counties met in Springfield and resolved that any effort at coercing the seceding states would plunge the country into civil war; denied the military power of the Government to enforce its laws in any state, except in strict subordination to the civil authorities; believed that the perilous conditions of the time were the result of the election of a sectional president; denied the right of secession; and favored a national convention looking toward amendments of the United States Constitution. Zadoc Casey who for many years was an honored leader of the democratic party, was the presiding officer. It is not difficult to discover that this convention was out of harmony with the teachings of Douglas, McClernand, and other leaders.

When the Legislature of Virginia sent invitations to the other states to send delegates to a Peace Congress which was to meet in Washington February 4, 1861, for the purpose of offering an amendment to the constitution guaranteeing the right of property in slaves south of the line of 36° and 30′, the Legislature of Illinois authorized the governor to appoint a body of five com-

missioners who should represent the State of Illinois in the proposed "Peace Conference." The commissioners were to be at all times fully under the direction of the Legislature of the state. To the Legislature of Virginia that of Illinois expressly stated its opinion that no amendment to the constitution was necessary in order to guarantee property in slaves, but stated its willingness to participate in any effort to adjust the unfortunate conditions of the present time.

In complying with the request of the Legislature, the governor appointed five very noted Illinoisans on the commission. They were Ex-Gov. John Wood, Quincy; Ex-Gov. Gustavus Koerner, Belleville (Governor Koerner declined); Hon. John M. Palmer, Carlinville; Hon. Burton C. Cook, Chicago; Judge Stephen T. Logan, Springfield; and Hon. Thomas J. Turner, Freeport.

Constitutional Convention

The Constitution of 1848 was never entirely satisfactory—few constitutions are. The Legislature of 1859 provided for the submission of the question for or against a constitutional convention to a vote of the people at the regular election in November, 1860. It was also provided that if the people voted for the convention in November, 1860, the delegates to the said convention should be elected at a special election to be held in November, 1861, and that the convention should assemble in Springfield January 7, 1862. The number of delegates was one for each representative in the Lower House of the General Assembly. The number was seventy-five. Now an odd thing happened; the Legislature elected in the November election of 1860 was republican in both branches, in the House forty republicans and thirty-five democrats; in the Senate the republicans had thirteen and the democrats twelve members. In the election of delegates to the constitutional convention the democrats elected forty-five members, republicans twenty-one, fusion seven, doubtful two. This result was the outcome of two conditions—the alertness of the democrats and the lack of it among the republicans. It was generally thought that because of the greatly disturbed condition of the country that the convention would provide the necessary changes in the Constitution of 1848 and adjourn, but this was not the plan of the majority. The democratic majority refused to take the oath to the constitution of the state which was provided in the law calling the convention. The convention held that the law calling the convention was superseded by the convention itself, that the convention represented the whole people and was thereby sovereign. The majority went further and put forth the doctrine that all the departments of the govern-

ment in the state were suspended and the functions of government had passed over to the convention. The convention took upon itself the task of looking into the expenditure of the money provided for the equipment and transportation of troops. They found the governor had actually spent more money than had been appropriated for his use. The convention regardless of party lines took up the work of investigation and appointed committees to undertake all kinds of inquiry into the methods of carrying on the state's business. The convention gave direction to the several state officers in the performance of his duty.

The convention by a vote of 39 to 23 ratified the amendment * * * Article XIII, proposed by the Peace Conference, as follows: "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution (of the United States) which will give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any state with the domestic relations thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said state." A committee was appointed to look into the question as to the right of the convention to elect a United States senator to succeed Lyman Trumbull. As a final questionable act, the convention passed an ordinance to appropriate $500,000 for the aid and relief of the sick and wounded Illinois soldiers in the field. The money was to be borrowed on bonds drawing 10 per cent interest, and was to be expended by the governor, the treasurer, and a committee appointed from the convention. Nothing was ever done about issuing the bonds. It was claimed by the republican press of the state that the whole purpose of the convention was to disorganize and overthrow government in Illinois that the great power of the state in men and money might be made of no avail in the prosecution of the war. One incident in connection with the work of the convention is too rich to be omitted. The convention had many committees at work as indicated above. One of these was the "Committee on Military Affairs." This committee was directed to ascertain whether the soldiers of Illinois were as well cared for by the State of Illinois as were the soldiers of other states. Mr. James W. Singleton, chairman of this committee, wrote letters of inquiry in pursuance of the work of his committee and one answer is said to be characteristic of most of the answers received.

Paducah, Ky.,
February 16, 1862.

James W. Singleton, Esq.,
Chairman on Military Affairs,
Springfield, Illinois.

Dear Sir: Your circular letter dated January 23, 1862, inclosing a resolution of the Illinois Constitutional Convention,

came to hand today. Should I give you the information the resolution calls for, I should make as great an ass of myself as the convention has made of you, by asking you to attend to that which is none of your business, and which is also not the business of the convention. If I am rightly informed you were elected to make a constitution for the State of Illinois. Why in the h--l don't you do it? Comparing the equipments of the soldiers of the several states is about as much your business as it would be my business to inquire into the sanity of the members of the convention. Suppose the facts are as your resolution would seem to imply—that we are not so well equipped and armed as soldiers from the other states—can you, as a member of the convention, be of any service to us? But I know and you know that the resolution was offered for a different purpose—a purpose for which every member of the convention should blush with shame—to make political capital.

If the Committee on Military Affairs are so anxious to exhibit their ability in inquiring into war matters, I would suggest—as the resolution permits me to make suggestions—that in inquire into the history of the Mormon war, in which its venerable president played so conspicuous a part. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
Quincy McNeil,
Major, Second Illinois Cavalry.

The work of the convention was finally ended and the constitution sumitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. Some articles were separately submitted:

Article 18. Sec. 1. No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this state, after the adoption of this constitution.

Sec. 2. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage or hold office in this state.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

The constitution was rejected by a vote of 126,739 for, and 151,254 against. Majority against the constitution 24,515. Article 18, Sec. 1, carried by 100,000 majority; Sec. 2, carried by 176,271 majority; Sec. 3, by 154,524 majority.

Legislature Democratic

As has been stated, the Legislature elected in November, 1860, was republican. It had generously assisted Governor Yates in the forwarding of troops for the defense of the Union. It assembled January 7, 1861, and adjourned February 22, 1861.

When Governor Yates received word that Fort Sumpter had been fired on, he called the Legislature in extra session on April 23, 1861, and this session adjourned on May 3, 1861. In these two sessions of the Legislature a large amount of real business was transacted. The governor was provided with means thought to be abundant to carry forward the work which the state was expected to do. We have also noted that the convention elected in the fall of 1861 was democratic by a large majority. In the fall of 1862 a new Legislature was to be elected. The democrats held their state convention on September 10. The republicans met on September 22. The democratic resolutions were in the main permeated with a spirit of devotion to the Union. "Resolved, that the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, are and must remain the supreme law of the land; and as such must be preserved and maintained in their proper and rightful supremacy; that the rebellion now in arms must be suppressed; and it is the duty of all good citizens to aid the general government in all legal and constitutional measures, necessary and proper to the accomplishment of this end." The convention anticipated the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation and protested against turning a war for the preservation of the Union into one for the emancipation of the slaves.

The republican convention of the 24th endorsed Mr. Lincoln's conduct of the war, also the Emancipation Proclamation, and pledged the party to the support of the governor of the state.

The election which occurred in November resulted in the success of the democrats. The Senate was democrats thirteen, republicans twelve; in the House, democrats fifty-four, republicans 32. The Legislature convened January 5, 1863. Great throngs came to Springfield to rejoice with the victorious democrats. Great mass meetings, speeches, and rejoicings were the order of the day. Committees on resolutions were appointed and radical whereases and resolves were presented. These resolutions were very strong condemnations of the President. When the Legislature met it listened to a long and able message from Governor Yates. That body refused to print it for some time. Melville W. Fuller, afterwards chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, introduced a resolution which said: "The constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers of the Government." Other resolutions declared the war a failure, President Lincoln guilty of unwarrantable acts in the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus act, and making war on a free people. On

the 4th of February the Hon. Scott Wike, of Pike County, introduced the famous armistice resolution. One resolve said:

"Resolved, That we believe the further prosecution of the present war cannot result in the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the constitution as our fathers made it, unless the president's emancipation proclamation is withdrawn."

"Resolved, That while we condemn and denounce the flagrant and monstrous usurpations of the administration, and encroachments of abolitionism, we equally condemn and denounce the ruinous heresy of secession, as unwarrantable by the constitution and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of our government, and the peace and liberty of the people."

It was further resolved that Congress, the President, and the Governor of the several states be memorialized to take such action as would secure an armistice, and a conference looking toward a permanent peace. The following gentlemen were named as commissioners to represent the State of Illinois in such a conference: Stephen T. Logan, Samuel S. Marshall, H. K. S. O'Melveny, William C. Goudy, Anthony Thornton, and John A. Caton.

Thoughtful people of this time did not believe that these radical resolutions represented the thoughts and feelings of the constituencies, for without doubt the great mass of Illinois people, whether republicans or democrats, were loyal to the constitution, the laws, and the administration. The resolutions were passed in the House by a vote of 52 yeas to 28 nays. In the Senate, after much scheming and parliamentary tactics, the armistice resolutions failed the vote standing 12 to 12, the lieutenant-governor voting against the resolutions.

The Emancipation Proclamation

Mr. Lincoln had maintained, prior to his inauguration and in his inaugural address, that he had no purpose to interfere with slavery where it existed, that he thought he had no right to do so. But in the winter of 1861-2, Mr. Lincoln had changed his mind relative to what he ought to do about slavery. There gradually grew up in his mind the feasibility of securing compensated emancipation of the slaves in the slave states not in rebellion. Emancipation was talked more freely than ever before. Charles Sumner was preaching it over New England, and committees from the West were pressing the matter upon the attention of the President. Carl Schurz who was minister to Spain kept writing to Mr. Seward that if emancipation were deferred much longer that England and Spain would in all probability acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confeder-

acy. Schurz returned to this country in the spring of 1862 and prepared and delivered a powerful address in Cooper Union on the Emancipation of the Slaves. This was delivered by Mr. Schurz on the evening of the 6th of March. The New York Tribune and Harper's Weekly both praised Mr. Schurz's efforts in the highest terms. All through the early spring of 1862, there were many forces at work urging Lincoln to take steps looking toward emancipation.

The summer of 1862 was occupied by the campaign of McClellan for the capture of Richmond. In the fall of 1862 Lee moved North into Maryland. He was pursued by McClellan. The battle of Antietam was fought on September 17, 1862. Mr. Lincoln had promised himself that if Lee were driven back out of Maryland he would issue the Emancipation Proclamation. Accordingly on the 23rd of September, the President issued a preliminary warning to the states in rebellion that on January 1, 1863, he would issue a proclamation of freedom for all slaves on those states or parts of states that on that date were in rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States.

The events in the hundred days which intervened between the issuing of the preliminary proclamation and the 1st of January, 1863, were trying ones for Mr. Lincoln and his friends. In fact the situation greatly depressed the spirits of the great President. The night after the issuing of the preliminary proclamation, some joy makers came to the White House to whom he spoke concerning the proclamation. He said: "I can only trust in God that I have made no mistake." The news of the issuing of the proclamation seemed to have a depressing effect upon the country at large. Stocks fell in price, enlistments decreased, and five loyal states went democratic—Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. When Congress met in December, Mr. Lincoln pleaded for his plan of compensated emancipation. In pleading for the compensated emancipation, Mr. Lincoln said: "In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless."

As January, 1863, approached, there were gossipy rumors that the President would withdraw the promised document, and hundreds of friends were in great fear that Mr. Lincoln would disappoint them. On the 30th of December there was a cabinet meeting. Each member of the cabinet was given a copy of the

draft and asked to make suggestions and return his corrected copy the next day at another cabinet meeting. This they did. Mr. Lincoln took the copies and that night studied them and by early the next day he had rewritten the proclamation. At 11 o'clock he took his place in the receiving line in the East Room, this being New Year Day. At three in the afternoon he returned to the office, where he found Mr. Seward and Mr. Seward's son with an engrossed copy of the great document. Mr. Lincoln dipped his pen and held it up a moment, saying he was a little nervous and tired from shaking hands with many people. He said if his hand trembled as he signed his name there would be those who would say that he was weakening in his determination. Then with much composure he signed his name, and one of the greatest state papers ever penned by an American was placed in the archives of the Government.

The Golden Circle

Illinois, though the home of Lincoln, Grant, Yates, Palmer, McClernand, Oglesby, Trumbull, was in the south half susceptible to the influences of the secessionists. Illinois was bounded by slave territory from the mouth of the Wabash to Cairo, and from Cairo to a point above Quincy. It must also be remembered that most of the people who settled the south third of the state had migrated to Illinois from slave territory. It is not strange then that secessionist propagandists found a rich soil in Illinois. It was no uncommon thing after the war to find strangers sojourning in the villages and country districts with no visible means of support. Beyond the victories of the Union army at Forts Henry and Donelson and at Pittsburg Landing, there was slight encouragement to loyal people in the war up to the close of 1862. The Emancipation Proclamation alienated from the support of the government many good citizens and influential leaders. Now while these good citizens could not openly oppose the prosecution of the war, they desired in some way to exert an influence looking toward the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace at any price. To meet the need of organized effort, there was brought forward a number of semi-military organizations of the nature of secret societies. One of the first was known as the Circle of Honor. Later the name was changed to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and still later to the order of American Knights, and finally to the Order of the Sons of Liberty.

The order was best known in Illinois as the Knights of the Golden Circle. Definite and reliable information of the purpose, organization, and accomplishments of this order has been fur-

nished by Felix G. Stridger, a United States Government secret service agent. Mr. Stridger was grand secretary of the order in the State of Kentucky in 1864. As an employe of the Government, he made a full report to Judge Advocate-General J. Holt. In addition to this report, which was an official document, Mr. Stridger, in 1893, after the passions of the war had greatly subsided, wrote a full and complete history of the inner workings of the order. The organization was as follows: 1. A supreme council, whose officers were a supreme commander, a secretary of state, and a treasurer. 2. A grand council, whose officers were a grand commander, deputy grand commander, grand secretary and grand treasurer. 3. County parent temples, the officers of which were a commander, secretary and treasurer. There was a military department in connection with the organization. The supreme commander-in-chief; grand commanders were commanders of the forces of their respective states. There were four major-generals for a state, and each congressional district was under a brigadier-general. The county was under a colonel and the forces of a township were under a captain.

The writer remembers very distinctly, as a school boy, being in the home of a neighbor whose smaller children were his schoolmates. While in this home an older son in the family arrived from a trip to Alton, some forty miles distant. He had made the journey in a buggy with a strong farm horse. The buggy bed was well filled with revolvers, which the small boys of the family together with the writer helped unload and carry into the house. These revolvers were in black leather holsters with leather belt attached. In the neighborhood school house the Knights of the Golden Circle held their regular meetings. While the sessions were being held, four guards patrolled the four sides of the yard. This local circle had a membership of more than fifty of the men of the neighborhood.

It was told in one of the meetings of this local circle, that Jack Fisher had been arrested by Federal officers and was held in Manchester, Scott County, preparatory to his transfer to Springfield. Volunteers were called to retake Jack Fisher. On an early morning a group of five or six brothers and others started for Manchester to show Uncle Sam that citizens of Illinois had rights that must be respected. They stopped to make some coffee and eat a lunch when lo and behold! upon looking up they found themselves surrounded by boys in blue—a part of Captain King's company from a Michigan regiment. Two of the knights made their escape, but the others surrendered and were taken to Springfield, where they were held as prisoners over winter. The next summer one of the five brothers was attacked with measles

and later died and was brought back to Greene County for burial in the old neighborhood graveyard. The deceased was a good neighbor and was an exemplary citizen up to the time that his mind was poisoned with the virus of secession. We followed his body from the home to the cemetery, and as small boys we trudged along the country lane we well remember seeing the knights on horseback following the farm wagon containing the body of their comrade.

It has now been some sixty years since those eventful days, but there are men and women living in the counties where the Golden Circle flourished who will tell you the story of this treasonable organization.

The Press

At the breaking out of the war the newspapers suddenly leaped into prominence. The first grouping of the papers of the state over political subjects came in 1840 in the great campaign waged between the whigs and democrats. Even then many local papers remained neutral. They gave the political news in brief but made no effort to discuss the doctrines of either side. Political meetings were described merely as matters of news, but no effort was made to mold public opinion. But by 1856 the line-up was republican or democrat. In 1858 the larger city papers were deeply interested in the great Lincoln-Douglas debate, while the small country paper seldom did more than to make some slighting remark about the debater to whom he was opposed. In 1860 there were ten daily papers in Chicago and thirteen in the downstate territory. These papers now took up the political questions from both the news point and from the editorial side in vigorous fashion. In fact in the campaign of 1858 the larger papers were characterized by an intemperance of expression which was repeated in 1863. From 1861, when Lincoln was inaugurated, to the middle of the summer of 1863, the papers that sympathized with secession became more and more outspoken in their criticisms and condemnations. Eight papers in the state became so outspoken in their attitude toward Mr. Lincoln or against the assumed purposes of the war that they were visited by an outraged constituency or by the officials of the Government, and their publication suppressed or greatly interfered with.

The most noted case of the forcible discontinuance of the public press came in the middle of 1863 when the Times of Chicago was suppressed. Following the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, the Times grew very bitter in its denunciation of the administration and its editor was roundly condemned.

Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside was in command of the department of the northwest with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio. Word came to General Burnside of the continued outspoken opposition to the Government on the part of the Chicago Times. General Burnside ordered the commandant of the troops at Camp Douglas to take possession of the paper and force a more conservative attitude toward the administration and its policies. The paper had earned the designation of the "Copperhead Sheet."

On the morning of June 3, 1863, soldiers from Camp Douglas marched into the press rooms of the Times and took possession of the entire establishment. The morning issue was being run off. A part of the papers was already out on the streets and in the news stands. The rest was destroyed. All through the day of the 3d of June there were continued protests against the action of the Government. Among those who protested were many prominent republicans and business men. They put their objections to the action of the Government on the high ground of the freedom of speech and of the press which the Constitution guarantees. Among the prominent republicans who interested themselves in the matter were Lyman Trumbull and Isaac N. Arnold, who each telegraphed the President to revoke the order of suppression. There was no issue of the times on the 4th of June but on the fifth the publication was resumed. The attitude of the Times toward the administration was not changed. Governor Morton of Indiana wrote the secretary of war in 1862 that the Times was of doubtful loyalty and should be suppressed. In the fall of 1862 Governor Yates wrote the secretary of war that the paper should be suppressed. Mr. Lincoln wrote Isaac N. Arnold in May, 1864, that he was embarrassed between the right of the liberty of the press and what was due the military service of the Government. He said in the letter to Arnold—"I am far from certain today that the revocation was not right."

James Oakes in a review of his report as assistant provost marshal in 1865 said: "But the grand cause—the only really guilty and formidable source of the dangers through which Illinois has passed—is to be found in the steady streams of political poison and arrant treason which have been permitted to flow from the wicked, reckless and debauched newspaper press of the state.—Chief among these instigators of insurrection and treason, the foul and damnable reservoir which supplied the lesser sewers with political filth, falsehood, and treason has been the Chicago Times."

Among other papers which were compelled to suspend publication from either public sentiment expressed in mob form or from the interference of the Government were the following:

The Mendota Times was edited by a Mr. Fisk in 1859. Mr. Fisk was called a disloyalist, a copperhead, and pro-slavery editor. A company of recruits, early in 1861, forced Mr. Fisk to run up the flag and to make a speech in favor of the Union. They also gave him his orders as to his future conduct, and rather than obey them he disappeared. The Bloomington Times, under the control of J. and B. F. Snow, was so sympathetic with southern ideals of government, and was so jubilant over southern success as the war proceeded that a McLean County regiment aided by citizens destroyed the office, press, and the paper in August, 1862. The Jonesboro Gazette, a small publication in the county seat of Union County, became very bold in its defense of the rebel cause. Lieut.-Col. Joseph H. Newbold, with a part of the Fourteenth Iowa, was sent into the county in the spring of 1863 to gather up some deserters from the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment. The presence of the troops greatly angered the Gazette and it became very outspoken. Colonel Newbold as a punishment closed the office for six weeks, during his stay. The Loyalist, an extreme advocate of abolitionism, published at Mason, Effingham County, was forced to suspend publication by those whose sympathies were pro-slavery. He was allowed to move his press to another locality. A body of soldiers broke into the office of the Picket Guard of Chester in July, 1854, and threw the type into the street, but otherwise did no damage. The paper was a severe critic of the measures for the suppression of the rebellion. At Olney a democratic paper, the Weekly Press, established in 1862 and edited by a Mr. Felix C. Carroll, is said to have been attacked by soldiers in 1864 and partially wrecked. It had been very radical in criticism of the methods of prosecuting the war.

Another phase of the worth of newspapers in connection with the war may be mentioned. In the Union camps, particularly after the fighting began, the soldiers were often overjoyed to find in their meager mail the home paper. The friends back home often made special effort to see that the local papers found their way to the neighbor boys in the camps. Of course in this way the disloyal publications as well as those that were supporting the boys in the field were received by the soldiers. Often the disloyal publications, such as the Chicago Times, would be the cause of some unrest and dissatisfaction among the soldiers, and without doubt many desertions were caused by these disloyal publications. In February, 1863, Gens. C. S. Hamilton and Stephen A. Hurlbut issued orders prohibiting the circulation of the Chicago Times in their commands. These orders coming to the attention of General Grant, he suggested to the two com-

manders that it might be well to withdraw the orders. General Grant said—"There is no doubt but that paper (the Times) with several others in the North, should have been suppressed long since by authority from Washington. As this has not been done, I doubt the propriety of suppressing its circulation in any one command. The paper would still find its way into the hands of the enemy, through other channels, and do all the mischief it is now doing. This course is also calculated to give the paper a notoriety evidently sought, and which would probably increase the sale of it. I would direct, therefore, that General Orders No. 4 be revoked."

CHAPTER II

AT HOME AND IN BATTLE

Women's Help—Yates at Shiloh—State Sanitary Bureau—The American Bastile—Cairo and Mound City—Gunboats—Mortar Boats—Camps and Prisons—Camp Butler—Camp Douglas—A Conspiracy—Politics in 1864.

Women's Help

It must not be thought that the wonderful work which the women of the country did in the World war was a new phase of home support of the boys at the front. It may be that the work of women in the World war was more perfectly organized and that its scope was more widened, but after all it was based on a very extensive and similar line of helpfulness which our mothers and sisters rendered in the Civil war. There were two lines of work. One was spiritual and the other was physical. There can hardly be a distinct dividing line drawn between these two phases of ministration. In 1861 the secretary of war appointed a group of men to organize a form of relief which should be carried on by the "stay-at-home" contingent. The men called on to organize this form of work finally met in Washington in June, 1861, and outlined a group of activities known as the work of the "Sanitary Commission." One of the members of this commission, Doctor Newberry, organized the northwestern branch in the fall of 1861. This branch at Chicago brought about the organization of sub-branches in many of the counties of the state. The work of these commissions was under way in the early part of 1862, but a great impulse was added when word came into the state of the dreadful havoc of the battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7, 1862.

Yates at Shiloh

Governor Yates, ever alert to the needs of the Illinois boys at the front, had set his heart on a personal visit to the first battlefield in which Illinois soldiers should be engaged. It turned out that inside of twenty-four hours after the close of the great Shiloh battle, that Governor Yates was on his way to Pittsburg Landing with surgeons, nurses, medical and surgical appliances,

and other forms of hospital supplies. He was detained at Cairo by a bit of red tape till an order could come from Washington to allow him to proceed on his errand of mercy. When he arrived on the battlefield, he found the dead not all buried, and the wounded poorly cared for. The hastily-improvised hospitals were altogether insufficient in number and in equipment. It is reported by those accompanying Governor Yates to Pittsburg Landing that many of the wounded were lying on the battlefield with only the slight attention which comrades could give them. The arrival of the governor was indeed timely, for he brought much needed relief. As soon as the supplies, the doctors, and the nurses were disposed of, three hundred wounded Illinois boys were loaded on the boat and it was hurried to the hospitals which had hastily been prepared in Illinois. The boat returned more than once for other loads of wounded men from Illinois. The total number of wounded men who were brought to the hospitals in Illinois from this one battlefield was more than 1,000. Governor Yates had said—"We must not let our brave boys think that they are forgotten, but follow them in their many marches, with such things as they need for their comfort, which the Government can not supply, and with messages of love and encouragement from home, wherever they go and at whatever cost."

State Sanitary Bureau

The governor established a state sanitary bureau with Col. John Williams as commissary-general. Colonel Williams was assisted by a board of directors of loyal men of Illinois. It was the purpose of this state organization to somewhat unify the work in the various parts of the state. The commission organized by Governor Yates was in no sense in opposition to the work of the commission organized in Chicago in 1861. They were all working for one common end. The work carried on in the several communities, villages, and towns was very similar. It consisted in making gowns for the sick and wounded, making bandages, wraps, and jackets; knitting socks, and scraping with sharp case knives the worn out linen table cloths into lint for the use of the surgeons as a sort of first aid. Along with these supplies which the women collected there were collected certain kinds of food products such as would keep at least for short seasons—jellies, preserves, canned fruit, cakes, fruits and vegetables. These were taken from the homes of the rich and the poor. Another line of articles furnished was such things as books, pencils, paper, stamps, envelopes, games, knives, needles, thread, scissors, buttons. The work above described in the main ministered to the physical needs of the soldiers. All such work

was called the work of the sanitary commission, a kind of work that would minister to the physical needs and restore health. But the work of the companion organization, the Christian commission, had for its purpose to minister to the spiritual nature of the soldier. To keep him fit mentally. This organization believed that there was no influence so powerful in maintaining a high standard of moral and spiritual life as the religion of Jesus Christ. This was fundamental to all other agencies whether they ministered to the physical or the spiritual man. The Christian commission aimed therefore to see that every soldier in the hospital, camp, march or battle line should have a copy of the New Testament. This book could of course be supplemented by good literature, papers, pictures, writing material or anything which one, separated from his friends, would like to make use of to maintain spiritual connection with the loved ones back home.

In addition to the collecting and forwarding of the materials enumerated above, there was much attention given to the collection of money with which such supplies were purchased as could not be found in the homes of the people. Money was raised in various ways in different localities. One way was to give entertainments, hold fairs, and by private contributions. In Chicago, Peoria, Springfield and other of the large towns the contributions in cash amounted to several hundred thousand dollars. Soldiers' homes were established which cared for those disabled veterans who had no family ties within the state. The returned disabled soldier was made to feel that the moment he struck Illinois soil he was among friends and on the road to recovery. The war might have been won without the loyal support from the men and women who gave of their time and labor and substance, but it is difficult for us to understand how the rebellion could have been suppressed without the help of these organizations of the "stay-at-homes."

"The American Bastile"

The leaders in the seceded states were never held before any tribunal as guilty of treason. But before the end of 1861 quite a few northern men were held as political prisoners by the United States Government. By an order of the President, the secretary of war released all such on their signing a parole in which they agreed to engage in no act giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States; except such persons then held as were considered as spies of the confederacy.

Prior to August 8, 1862, all arrests of persons charged with disloyalty to the United States, were made by special permission

or orders from the war department. But on the above date in a general order directed to all executive officers of the general government or of the states they were "authorized to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech, or writing in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or for any other disloyal practices against the United States."

Based upon this order as authority, more than a hundred arrests of prominent persons were made following the date of the order and prior to the close of the war. Of the 100 or more arrests made in the United States, fourteen of them were in Illinois. In a publication put out in 1882, the list of Illinois citizens so arrested and imprisoned was as follows:

Mrs. Mary B. Morris, Chicago.
Hon. William H. Carlin, Quincy.
Dr. Israel Blanchard, Carbondale.
Dr. John T. Gilmer, Adams County.
Dr. A. B. Hewitt, Chatham.
Hon. Andrew D. Duff, Benton.
Mr. P. S. Reeder, Chesterfield.
Dr. Samuel H. Bundy, Williamson County.
Mr. James M. Williams, Spring Garden.
Hon. David Sheean, Galeno.
Hon. Madison Y. Johnson, Galena.
Mr. Walter S. Hawkes, Tamaroa.
Mr. H. W. Newland, Benton.
Hon. Buckner S. Morris, Chicago.

Mrs. Mary B. Morris was accused of conspiring to effect the release of southern prisoners held in Camp Douglas. She was imprisoned in Cincinnati where, her biographer says, she suffered physical pain and mental anguish. She was never brought to trial, but was upon a certain confession she was asked to make, sent to Kentucky to remain with her parents for the remainder of the war.

Hon. William H. Carlin was a son of Gov. Thomas Carlin, who was chief executive of Illinois from 1838 to 1842. The son was a lawyer, and had served in the Legislature. He was acquainted with Lincoln. He was postmaster at Quincy under Buchanan. He was outspoken. While in Missouri he was arrested for supposed disloyal acts and held for two months before he got relief. He was required to take an oath of allegiance. This he refused to do on the ground that it would be an admission that he had severed his allegiance. He was granted a parole but was never released from its terms.

Dr. Israel Blanchard was arrested on the streets of Carbon-

dale by soldiers from the Eighteenth Regiment then stationed at Anna. He was arraigned at Cairo with three charges: First, speaking disrespectfully of the President, discouraging enlistments, and inciting a group of men to burn Big Muddy bridge. He was finally released but was arrested the second time. He was lodged in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, District of Columbia. He was later released and was elected to the Illinois Legislature.

John T. Gilmer was accused of sheltering disloyal persons from Missouri. He was held at Springfield a short time and released.

A. B. Hewitt was confined in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, District of Columbia, but there were no charges available. He was eventually released.

Andrew D. Duff was judge of the Circuit Court. While holding court at Marion, Williamson County, he was arrested by two detectives from Cairo. The charges were disloyalty shown in a speech at or near West Frankfort in Franklin County. He was also charged with making an incendiary speech to the Knights of the Golden Circle. He was confined in Washington for more than three months when without a formal trial he was released.

P. S. Reeder, living in Chesterfield, was prominent in a Home Guard which drilled occasionally. He took part in war meetings and spoke against enlistment of boys too young as he thought to go to war. When arrested he was taken to Springfield and thence to Washington. He was released on bond of good behavior and loyalty to the Government.

Dr. Samuel H. Bundy was a stump orator for the democrats in the campaign of 1860. He showed how the Government would go to the bow wows if a sectional President were elected. Doctor Bundy was foreman of the grand jury which was sitting when Judge Duff was arrested. Doctor Bundy was held on parole in Cairo for a couple of weeks. He was then transferred to Springfield, thence to Washington. After being held in Washington for some weeks he was required to take the oath of allegiance, when he was allowed to return to Williamson County.

James M. Williams lived at Spring, Jefferson County. He was taken to Washington and had a short acquaintance with Old Capitol Prison. He was shortly released.

David Sheean was a lawyer in Galena. He was arrested on complaint from Washington, the charge being disloyal practices. He was taken to Fort Lafayette, where he remained till in September. Here he was taken through a sort of examination, but refusing to take the oath of allegiance he was returned to prison. After quite a correspondence between Mr. Sheean and

the judge advocate-general, he was released and returned to Galena. Mr. Sheean had many friends in Galena and he also had the friendship of General Rawlins and General Grant. It was thought at the time that a bitter feeling between E. B. Washburne and Mr. Sheean was the cause of his arrest.

Mr. Madison Y. Johnson, also of Galena, was arrested along with Mr. Sheean. Mr. Johnson was a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln. He was the author of a peace resolution. Like Mr. Sheean, Mr. Johnson was never made aware of the complaints against him. Mr. Johnson was a lawyer and a fluent speaker and writer and has given many interesting accounts of his incarceration. He wrote two letters to President Lincoln but neither brought an answer. When Mr. Johnson was released he brought a suit against those who he thought had caused his arrest. The case went through Circuit Court and into the Supreme Court, where the case was sent back to the Circuit Court for assessment of damages for false arrest and imprisonment. The defendants were assessed a fine of $1,000.

Walter S. Hawkes was arrested upon the supposed complaint of some members of the Union League of Tamaroa. At least the order came from Washington for his arrest. There were several other persons of the vicinity arrested at the same time. They were all taken to Washington, where they were held six weeks and released.

H. W. Newland of Benton, Franklin County, was arrested in August, 1862. His arrest was probably caused by his radical speaking against arbitrary arrests. He was confined in Washington.

Buckner S. Morris was the husband of Mrs. Mary B. Morris, whose name comes first in this list. Mr. Morris was a prominent man in the affairs of Illinois from 1834 to the Civil war. He was a lawyer of considerable ability and was widely known. He served as circuit judge and on account of failing health refused a second term. Mr. Morris was a strong Douglas man in 1858. He had formerly been a whig. In 1840 he was a candidate as a whig elector, so was Lincoln. He was the know-nothing candidate for governor in 1856, and in 1860 he was the Bell-Everett candidate for the same office. In the fall of 1864 a diabolical plot was unearthed which if it had been carried out would have turned loose several thousand rebel prisoners then held in Illinois. When the inner workings were made known it was found that certain men about Chicago were concerned and among these was Buckner S. Morris. He was found to be the treasurer of the fund raised for the purpose of carrying forward the work of releasing the prisoners. He was arrested on the morning of

the 7th of November, 1864. The presidential election was to take place on the next day, November 8. He was tried in Cincinnati, but was not convicted. Following his release he went with his wife into Kentucky to live, where he died in 1879.

This group is in no measure a complete list of those who were arrested but these are the people in Illinois who doubtless thought that they were unjustly arrested and imprisoned. None of them were found guilty of any crime for which they could be imprisoned as a punishment. Some of those whose sketch is given were not prominent, while others—lawyers, judges, and doctors were prominent in their several localities.

Cairo and Mound City

The importance of Cairo and Mound City in the war from 1861 to 1865 will be appreciated more fully if we remember that Illinois sent to the war something like 250,000 soldiers, and that with few exceptions these 250 organizations reached the front through Cairo. A few regiments in the early part of the war were sent into Missouri and eventually worked their way south through that state.

The importance of Cairo was early recognized by the war department and on the 19th of April, 1861, Secretary Stanton telegraphed to Governor Yates to take possession of Cairo with all dispatch. We have already called attention to the governor's action in sending some six or seven hundred men to Cairo under General Swift of Chicago. General Swift held the city till the arrival of General Prentiss with six regiments in early June or in late May. In a month or so General Prentiss was sent into Missouri to relieve General Grant of the command of Southeast Missouri, and Col. Richard J. Oglesby succeeded to the command at Cairo and was in that position when Grant arrived in early September. Probably by November or December as many as thirty or forty thousand troops had been sent to Cairo. These were drilled and sent into Missouri and up the Ohio to Paducah. As the early winter passed on, General Grant says large numbers of troops arrived at his camps at Cairo. In the early part of November General Grant with 3,000 of his troops went down the Mississippi and was engaged in what was called the Battle of Belmont. In conference with General Halleck, who was in command of the West, and with Gen. C. F. Smith, and Flag Officer Foote then stationed at Cairo, it was decided to move an expedition against Forts Henry and Donelson. General Grant found a sympathetic helper in Flag Officer Foote, and while he had no right to order

Foote he and Foote worked together as one person. To move an expedition up the Ohio and Tennessee against the two forts would require 40 or 50 river steamers. General Grant says that at the time he was preparing this expedition there were scores of river steamers tied up at Cairo as navigation below the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi was suspended. There were also large numbers of river men who were out of employment. These conditions made it easy for Grant to organize his expedition. The expedition started February 2d. The boats were provided with all the needed skilled mechanics, and the 17,000 men and all munitions for the expedition were soon embarked.

Gunboats

The Government soon saw, when the war got under way, that a new factor in warfare was greatly needed. This was what came to be called, "a fresh water navy." As early as the fall of 1861 Flag Officer Foote was assigned to the task of organizing such a fresh water navy. He established his headquarters at Cairo. Here Officer Foote erected an immense warehouse, and naval supplies began to arrive. It was the intention to build and repair vessels here but it was soon found that repairs of vessels could not be made while they remained in the water, and the naval station was moved to Mound City where ground was secured and a "Marine Ways" was constructed. To Mound City, ship carpenters, iron workers, engineers, and mechanics of all sorts came flocking, and work proceeded day and night, Sunday and week days.

Commander John Rogers was detached from the Atlantic coast service and sent to Pittsburg and Cincinnati to purchase river craft which might be remodeled at the Marine Ways at Mound City and made ready for the conflicts which lay ahead of the army in opening the Mississippi. In Cincinnati Commander Rodgers bought three wooden steamers, the Conestoga, the Lexington, and the Tyler. These were converted into the famous gunboats of the same name. By the time these three gunboats had been remodeled, the Government had made a contract with James B. Eads, an engineer of St. Louis, afterwards famous as the builder of the Eads Bridge across the Mississippi River at that place, for the construction of seven iron-clads—the Cairo, Carondelet, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mound City, and the St. Louis. To the eight craft already named there was added the powerful converted snag-boats, the Benton, and the Essex. The Benton was armored in three-inch plating, carried two nine-inch guns, seven forty-two-pounders, and seven thirty-two-

pounders. She was of 1,000 tons burden. In addition to the ten vessels above named, thirty-eight mortar boats were built and manned.

Mortar Boats

The construction of mortar boats was very simple but very interesting. Let us suppose the boat was designed to be 36 feet long and 20 feet wide. The builders procured a supply of logs —the trunks of trees—as if a log house were to be built. The long logs would be laid side by side in the water till the width reached 20 feet. Then the 20-foot logs would be laid crosswise side by side on the 36-foot logs until the layers reached 36 feet in width. This process was continued until the foundation was 6 or 8 feet in thickness. The logs could be squared up or put together without squaring. They were held in place by wooden pins or iron spikes. When the last or top layer was put on the boat would stand out of the water 1 or 2 feet. Near the two ends of the boat were openings some 5 feet square and descending some three or four layers. This sunken box was lined or made water-proof and was the magazine. The mortar gun was placed half way between the two magazines and the gunners were wholly unprotected from the fire of the enemy. These mortar boats could be towed along the banks of the rivers and hidden in the bushes and were ready to drop dangerous missiles over the edges of fortifications or upon passing boats. One of these old mortar boats may be seen on the wharf at Cairo. It is used as a sort of bridge across which wagons are driven on and off the ferry boat.

The ten boats named above and the thirty-eight mortar boats constituted the Western Flotilla. When Grant started from Cairo on February 2d to capture Forts Donelson and Henry, the two or more score of transports which carried the army were convoyed by Commodore Foote's flotilla consisting of the Cincinnati (Flagship), Carondelet, St. Louis, Essex, and the three gunboats, Lexington, Tyler, and Conestoga. A veteran from Illinois says that some of the gunboats went ahead of the transports, some along the line next to the Kentucky shore and one or more behind. As they proceeded the gunboats would drop a few shells into the woods on the Kentucky side to warn the natives not to attempt to disturb the procession. The Essex was struck by a shell in the taking of Fort Henry and forty-eight men were killed and wounded. The interior of the vessel was demolished and it was later towed to Mound City where it was repaired. Commodore Foote was wounded in the attack on Fort Donelson and while not seriously injured, in the course of time he was obliged to give up the command of the Western

Flotilla. It was then given to Capt. Charles H. Davis, who was soon promoted to Flag-Officer.

Col. Charles Ellet, Jr., was sent to Mound City where he constructed what afterwards came to be called the Mississippi Rams.

Mound City was not only famous as the base of naval operations during the war, but it holds interest for Illinois people in the matter of a large soldiers' hospital. To this hospital large numbers of the wounded were brought from Shiloh, Corinth, and other battle fields. They were not kept here long but were forwarded to their homes as soon as they were able to be moved. Near Mound City, a mile away, is a beautiful national cemetery where lie hundreds of Union soldiers, known and unknown. All in all, Cairo and Mound City presented, from 1861 to 1865, the realities of war. There was no other region in Illinois where there were as many of the activities of great military operations as in the extreme south end of Egypt.

Camps and Prisons

When the magnitude of the war became apparent in the early part of 1861, the Government began the erection of camps or cantonments. One of these was located near Springfield and was called Camp Butler, and the other was in the south part of Chicago and was called Camp Douglas. The first regiments—from the 7th to the 25th, inclusive—were temporarily quartered in some town in the region where the particular regiment was recruited. The first six regiments, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, were rushed to Cairo where temporary quarters were provided. Here they were mustered into the service and equipped and drilled. The 13th was mustered at Dixon; the 14th at Jacksonville; the 15th at Freeport; 16th at Quincy; the 17th at Peoria; the 18th at Anna; the 19th at Chicago; the 20th at Joliet; the 21st at Mattoon; the 22d at Belleville; the 23d at Chicago; the 24th at Chicago; the 25th was recruited along the eastern side of the state and were forwarded to St. Louis where they were mustered for duty in Missouri. These first nineteen regiments were all in the service by the middle of July.

Camp Butler

During the summer of 1861 the Government was constructing a camp or cantonment some five or six miles east of Springfield. It was located on a forty-acre field with a good branch for sanitary drainage to the east. It was laid off not differently from the recent camps in the World war. Each shack or long

house was arranged to hold one or two companies. Bunks were arranged on each side of a center aisle. These long halls faced a street, and in the rear was a series of kitchens and mess halls.

Here, more than 50,000, (fifty-two regiments) Illinois soldiers were quartered from time to time prior to August, 1862. The last unit sent to Camp Butler was Capt. Thomas Vaughn's Independent Battery, 199 men, August 21, 1862. The camp was then converted into a prison for the safe keeping of rebel pris-

Courtesy Chicago Historical Society

CIVIL WAR SOLDIER

oners. A high board fence was erected around the camp and walks and sentry boxes constructed along the upper part of the palisade. In this camp, converted into a prison, thousands of southern men were held as prisoners of war. Here also were incarcerated a goodly number of civilians who belonged to the Golden Circle organization.

The writer remembers that three of his brothers, two in the 32d regiment, and one in the 144th, were mustered at Camp Butler. Some years ago one of these veterans and the writer visited the site of the old camp. It was covered with corn shocks,

the ground recently sown in wheat. Across the branch to the east we visited the cemetery where hundreds, perhaps thousands, lie buried. The cemetery is kept in order by the Government and an attendant will explain things of interest about the camp and the prison.

Camp Douglas

Camp Douglas, Chicago, was the scene of great interest during the stormy days of the war. This camp was located on land belonging to the Stephen A. Douglas estate. It was bounded on the north by the present 31st Street; on the south by 33d Street; on the east by Cottage Grove Avenue; and on the west by Forest Avenue. This area is today covered with residences. It was established as a camp, and the first regiment assigned to it was the 55th Regiment, Col. David Stuart; it entered October 31, 1861. The last troops assigned were in December, 1862. The camp was then turned into a prison. In fact a part of it was used as a camp, the remaining part was used as a prison. But after the beginning of 1863 it was used wholly as a prison. The first prisoners were the confederates captured at Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862. These first prisoners were quartered in the barracks used by the Union soldiers, later new barracks were erected and a high board fence was constructed around the four blocks used by the camp. The barracks were 25 feet wide by 90 feet long.

The site of Camp Douglas was very unsanitary. It was on low flat land and was a miserable mud hole in rainy weather. In February, 1863, there were 3,884 prisoners, and in that month 387 or 10 per cent of those confined died. This was the highest death rate for any federal prison. The president of the sanitary commission, H. W. Bellows, urged the abandonment of the site as a prison.

A Conspiracy

In the summer of 1864, the commandant of Camp Douglas became suspicious that a move was on foot to liberate the confederate prisoners confined in the camp. At that time there were 8,000 prisoners in Camp Douglas. Among these were a large group of Gen. John Morgan's invaders of Ohio, some Texas Rangers, and other reckless adventurers. There were 6,000 confederate prisoners at Rock Island, nearly 8,000 in Camp Butler, and about 5,000 at Alton, a total of more than 25,000 prisoners in Illinois. The story of the conspiracy may be told devoid of all question as to its truthfulness, for after

the war was over one of the principal actors, Capt. T. Henry Hines, gave the conspiracy in great detail. In brief it was this: The southern confederacy was desirous of establishing a northwestern confederacy, including Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Three commissioners were sent to Canada to negotiate with kindred spirits in the states named. Across from Detroit is a small Canadian town, Windsor, where the leading spirits in the Knights of the Golden Circle, otherwise known as the Sons of Liberty, met and conferred with the commissioners. Clement L. Vallandingham was one of the chief conspirators. A plan was worked out. It was a part of the plan that peace meetings were to be held in the states. At these meetings public sentiment against the prosecution of the war was cultivated. This propaganda of discontent and bitterness toward the administration was under the immediate direction of one Capt. T. Henry Hines. It was his mission to organize the Sons of Liberty and assemble them in Chicago at a certain date for an attack upon Camp Butler and the liberation of the confederate prisoners. Then the combined forces of the liberated prisoners and the Sons of Liberty together with a contingent from Canada would proceed to Rock Island thence to Springfield and to Alton.

Captain Hines and his co-conspirators were well supplied with money and held out many alluring positions in the new northwestern confederacy. He traveled about and conferred with prominent southern sympathizers. In the meantime Captain Hines was in close touch with Thompson in Canada who was also in close touch with Mason and Slidell in England. The draft was set for July, 1864, and it was thought this would be an opportune time for an uprising. The conspirators set July 20 for the day of the outbreak. The details had not been carefully worked out and the undertaking was abandoned for the time being. Captain Hines now redoubled his efforts. He established headquarters in Chicago, and with plenty of money and plenty of encouragement he kept up a constant organizing of forces. The next date set was August 29th, the date for the assembling in Chicago of the National Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for the presidency and vice presidency. The plans for this date failed through the failure of Capt. C. H. Cole, a confederate officer in disguise who attempted the capture of the warship Michigan at Sandusky, Ohio. During all these weeks and months the authorities at Camp Douglas were becoming more and more familiar with the plans and the actors in this little drama.

When Brig.-Gen. Benjamin J. Sweet heard of the second date for the attack, he asked for additional troops to guard the pris-

oners. He was furnished a regiment and several pieces of artillery. These were stationed about the city in strategic places. Captain Hines, in a sort of complaining way, in explaining why the attack was not made on August the 29th, says: "When therefore a count was made of the number of the Sons of Liberty on whom we could rely, it seemed worse than folly to attempt to use them. There was not enough to justify any movement which would commit the Northwestern people to open resistance and not even enough to secure the release and control of the organization of the prisoners at Camp Douglas as a nucleus of an army which could give relief to the Confederacy."

A third date was set for the liberation of the prisoners in Camp Douglas. This date was the 8th of November, 1864. This was the date of the presidential election. This time the scope of the work to be done was enlarged. The work to be done included the release of the prisoners, breaking up the Federal election, flooding and burning the city, and ransacking stores and banks. For several days before the day set the city housed a large number of rebels and a host of Sons of Liberty. It was confidently believed at this time that there could be no miscarriage. Bold men were assigned particular and dangerous parts to perform. Some were to set fire, some to open the fire plugs of the city, some were to levy arms of merchants, some to rob the banks, and at a preconcerted signal all should attack the gates and walls of the prison.

In the meantime General Sweet and secret service men knew every detail. Government agents had joined the Knights of the Golden Circle and had faithfully attended all meetings and had heartily entered into all plans. On the early morning of the 7th, Monday, the provost guard and other agents of the Government swooped down on the conspirators as they lay sleeping in their hiding places. The following prominent personages were taken into custody: Captain Cantril, Captain Traverse, Brigadier-General Walsh of the Sons of Liberty, Colonel St. Leger Granfell of the Southern Army, Col. W. R. Anderson, Col. J. T. Shanks, R. T. Semmes, Vincent Marmaduke, Charles T. Daniel, and Buckner S. Morris. In the home of Brigadier-General Walsh the authorities found large quantities of arms and ammunition. Needless to say that the election on Tuesday the 8th was a quiet day in Chicago.

These people arrested were brought before the courts in Cincinnati where they were tried on various charges.

Grenfell was sentenced to be hanged; Marmaduke and Morris were acquitted; Walsh, Semmes, and Daniels were sent to the

penitentiary. Slight punishments were imposed on others. Thus ended the celebrated Camp Douglas Conspiracy.

Politics in 1864

The war had dragged heavily along since the summer of 1861. The Union forces had won notable victories in the West—Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg. Two great victories had been won in the East, Antietam and Gettysburg. But the capital of the Confederacy was still on the James River. Virginia was still in the hands of the confederates and had so far been able to prevent the Union army from crossing its territory. There was great dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government in its dealings with the rebellious states. The peace-at-any-price party was still a well organized opposition to the renomination of the President. The war was a failure, so many prominent people said. The men who were willing in 1860 and 1861 to be known as republicans were no longer identified with the party. In fact the name republican was not often heard. The party of Lincoln took on the name Union party. The Union party called to its councils republicans and all others who were "unconditionally in favor of maintaining the supremacy of the constitution of the United States, of the full, final, and complete suppression and overthrow of the existing rebellion." It was in a state of great uncertainty that the spring of 1864 opened. This was the summer of the election of a congress, a president, state legislatures, and governors.

The Union party early set the machinery at work which was to hold together those who favored the preservation of the Union only through the crushing out of the rebellion. This new party called a state convention to be held in Springfield, May 25, 1864. When assembled they naturally took the watchword, "We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." This convention had for presiding officer a war democrat from southern Illinois —Andrew J. Kuykendall from Vienna, Johnson County. The two most important things the convention had before it was the nomination of a candidate for governor and to select delegates to the national union convention which met in Baltimore June 7th. The names of four prominent Illinoisans were presented for governor: Jesse K. Dubois, John M. Palmer, Richard J. Oglesby, and Allen C. Fuller. Jesse K. Dubois had served since 1856 as auditor of public accounts. John M. Palmer, an anti-Nebraska democrat, was now a major-general in the Union army. Richard J. Oglesby was also a major-general in the army but was wounded and was home, temporarily out of the

service. Allen C. Fuller had served as adjutant-general and was known as a faithful public servant. Complimentary votes were cast for each of the four candidates. On the second ballot General Oglesby was nominated.

The committee appointed to draw up the party platform was not enthusiastic for Mr. Lincoln and brought in a "wishy washy" platform which was not nearly vigorous enough to suit the great body of delegates. The first platform was laid on the table and a new committee authorized to write a new platform. This they did to the great delight of the hundreds that were present in the convention hall. The plank endorsing Mr. Lincoln and his war policy read as follows:

"Resolved, That we are proud of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States; that we heartily endorse his administration; that we honor him for the upright and faithful manner in which he has administered the Government in times of peril and perplexity before unknown in the history of our nation; and that we deem his reelection to be demanded by the best interests of the country, and that our delegates to Baltimore are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination, and to vote as a unit on all questions which may arise in that convention."

The national convention of the new union party was set for the 7th of June, 1864, in the city of Baltimore. As the time for the meeting drew nigh the political situation seemed more and more uncertain and confused. The opposition to Mr. Lincoln was outspoken and widespread. Grant had been approached to know whether he would run for the presidency against Mr. Lincoln. He was very emphatic in his refusal to consider the matter. Rosecrans also had been asked to run, he too explained that his place was in the field since his country had educated him as a soldier. Prior to the meeting at Baltimore, a convention had been held in Cleveland, May 31, 1864, where 350 delegates representing the disaffected or extreme republicans. They nominated Gen. John C. Fremont who had been at cross purposes with the President since the early part of the war.

The Baltimore convention nominated Lincoln for President and Andrew Johnson, a war-democrat of Tennessee for vice president. A platform of ten resolutions was adopted in which the following matters were stated:

The noble services of the soldiers and sailors were recognized.

The employment of the freedmen in the public service was recommended.

The duty of the Government to protect alike all its servants in public stations.

The pledge of the faith of the Government to the payment of the public debt.

An amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery was urged.

The pledge of the union party to the support of the Government was given.

Mr. Lincoln was not overjoyed at his nomination; he took it as an expression on the part of the thirty states and territories that unanimously nominated him that they meant for the Government to go on with the work of suppressing the rebellion.

The democrats of Illinois met in convention in Springfield June 15, 1864. It was presided over by William A. Hacker of Jonesboro. It was decided to defer the nomination of state officers till after the National Democratic Convention which was to be held in Chicago in August. The platform of the party in the state was also deferred. But one resolution set the delegates ablaze with enthusiasm. This was a resolution pleading the party to stand by Clement L. Vallandingham who had been arrested in Ohio in May, 1863, for expressing his sympathies for the rebellion, and for expressing disloyal sentiments, and for interfering with the prosecution of the war against the rebellion. The trial was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in May, 1864. Mr. Vallandigham was found guilty as charged, and sentenced to confinement in a United States prison during the war. After a short confinement he was sent across the lines into the southern confederacy. He was allowed to make his escape from Wilmington, North Carolina, to the Bermudas; from here he took shipping for Halifax. He remained in Canada till June, 1864, when he crossed from Windsor, Canada, to Detroit in disguise and made his way into Ohio. In the town of Hamilton, Ohio, on the 15th of June, 1864, the day of the Springfield, Illinois, convention, Vallandigham made a speech to the Ohio Democratic State Convention and was elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention soon to be held in Chicago.

Delegates to the national convention were named but no state ticket was named. The peace-at-any-price section of the democratic party in Illinois were impatient at the slow movements of the war and a second convention was held in Peoria August 3d. Resolutions were adopted declaring against coercion, and against war as a means of restoring the Union and "(3) for the repeal and revocation of all unconstitutional edicts and pretended laws; for an armistice, and a national convention; for the peaceful adjustment of our troubles; these are the only means of saving our nation from unlimited calamity and ruin." In order to counteract the influence of the Peoria convention, another was

held in Springfield, August 18, and to this convention the two factions of the democratic party came. There was a certain amount of see-sawing between these two factions which was not productive of vote-getting.

The National Democratic Convention met in Chicago on the 29th of August and it appears the peace party was in the majority. The platform was reported by Mr. C. L. Vallandigham who was a strong man in the convention. The platform contained one plank that the nominee himself could not indorse. It read as follows:

"Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or power higher than the constitution, the constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the states, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of the states."

General George B. McClellan was nominated for President and Hon. George H. Pendleton of Ohio was selected as the candidate for the Vice Presidency. The speeches and resolutions were not calculated to please a very large element in the party. A peace-at-any-price policy was distasteful to a very large and influential body of conservative democrats in Illinois. Hundreds of loyal democrats were working for the Union party and were willing to vote for Mr. Lincoln as his platform was for the continuance of the war till the rebellion was crushed out. General McClellan when notified of his nomination and presented with the platform, returned his letter of acceptance with a very strong reservation. He said:

"The reestablishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement. * * * The Union must be preserved at all hazards. I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain—that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives. No peace can be permanent without Union."

The state convention of the democratic party for the nomina-

tion of state officers was held in Springfield September 6. The platform recently adopted by the National Democratic Convention was endorsed and a ticket put in the field for all places to be filled at the November election. Hon. James E. Robinson, of Marshall, Clark County, was named as the candidate for governor. Mr. Robinson had served in Congress two or three terms and was a lawyer of considerable distinction. For lieutenant-governor S. Corning Judd was named.

GENERAL G. B. McCLELLAN

The campaign in Illinois was no tame affair. There was a great deal of bad feeling engendered in the course of the canvass. Permission was granted quite a few of the war-democrats who had attained distinction in the army to return to Illinois to show former political associates the true situation, and the need of sustaining the Government and of electing Mr. Lincoln that he might finish the great task which was no near completion. General John A. Lgoan, and Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll were two who exerted powerful influence in the campaign. Gen-

eral Logan was especially concerned in defeating Judge Wm. Joshua Allen in the 13th district, Logan's old district. "Josh" Allen, as he was familiarly called, had succeeded Logan in the old 9th district when Logan resigned in 1862. He had also been elected in November, 1862. In the campaign of 1864 in the same territory, practically, the Hon. Andrew J. Kuykendall, of Vienna, Johnson County, opposed Judge Allen, and it was especially pleasing to Logan to take part in the campaign and help to bring about the defeat of Allen.

The state went for the Union ticket by a majority of over 30,000 on the governor. Lincoln carried fifty counties with a total vote of 184,496. General McClellan carried fifty-two counties with a vote of 158,730, a Union majority of over 30,000. Out of the fourteen congressmen the republicans or unionists elected ten, while the democrats elected four.

CHAPTER III

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

INFANTRY—CAVALRY—ARTILLERY—INDEPENDENT BATTERIES.

Illinois sent a total of 211 separate organizations to the front between the beginning and the close of the war. One hundred and sixty-one of these organizations were infantry; seventeen were cavalry; twenty-four of them were artillery; and nine were independent batteries. The adjutant-general's report up to and including the close of the Civil war is comprehended in eight volumes and is, with few exceptions, very complete. Volume one contains many items of interest relative to the crisis which arose when the flag was fired on at Fort Sumter. All official telegrams and correspondence between the governor and the war department in Washington are reproduced. The report was revised and prepared for the printers by Adj.-Gen. J. N. Reece, and bears the date of 1900. The infantry numbered 185,941 men. The cavalry 32,082. The artillery mustered 7,277. This is a total of nearly a quarter of a million men which Illinois furnished to save the Union. The record of enlistments, officers, promotions, battles and losses may be found in the adjutant-general's report consisting of eight volumes, but as these volumes are not accessible to the general reader a short sketch is given of each organization.

INFANTRY

In the War of 1812 Illinois did an honorable part. The Government raised a regiment of rangers for cooperation with the militia in Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. There were to be ten companies and Illinois was to raise four of these. This was done, the four companies being officered by Captain Willis Hargrave, Capt. William McHenry, Capt. Nathaniel Journey and Capt. Thomas E. Craig. The regiment was commanded by Col. William Russell of Kentucky. In the Black Hawk war the Illinois troops were sworn into the service of the United States and were paid by the general government but the men remained in the militia organizations. In the Mexican war the state's quota was three regiments, but before the war was over the Govern-

ment had accepted six regiments from Illinois. These regiments were numbered one to six inclusive and were known as Illinois troops in the Mexican campaigns. When the call was made in 1861 for troops, General Swift of Chicago was sent to Cairo with five or six hundred men. These were independent companies who were sworn into the service of the state. When the President's call came for the first 75,000 troops, Illinois' quota was six regiments. It was agreed between the state and the general government out of respect to the part the state had taken in the Mexican war, that these six regiments should be numbered from seven to twelve inclusive. The sketches of military organizations in the Civil war begins therefore with the seventh regiment.

The Seventh. Col, John Cook; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wilford D. Wyatt; Major, Nicholas Greusel. Sent to Mound City and thence to Ironton, Missouri; thence took part in battle of Belmont; also in capture of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth; campaigned in Northern Georgia, and marched with Sherman to the sea; took part in the grand review.

The Eighth. Colonel, Richard J. Oglesby; Lieutenant-Colonel, Frank L. Rhodes; Major, John P. Post. From Springfield to Bird's Point, Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth; moved with Grant upon Vicksburg; took part in expeditions into Louisiana and Arkansas; in the charge on Fort Blakely and capture of Mobile; sent to Marshall, Texas, where it was mustered out in May, 1866.

The Ninth. Colonel, Eleazer A. Paine; Lieutenant-Colonel, Augustus Mersey; Major, Jesse J. Phillips. From Springfield to Cairo, thence to Paducah, Forts Henry, and Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth. Marched to the sea, and took part in grand review.

The Tenth. Colonel, Benjamin M. Prentiss; Lieutenant-Colonel, James D. Morgan; Major, Charles H. Adams. Springfield to Cairo, Bird's Point, New Madrid, Shiloh, and Corinth. Thence into Northern Alabama, Nashville; with Rosecrans at Knoxville, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Marched to the sea, and in grand review.

The Eleventh. Colonel, W. H. L. Wallace; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. Warren Filler; Major, Thomas E. Ransom. Stationed at Villa Ridge near Cairo. Campaigned in southeast Missouri, Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. Campaigned in Kentucky, Northern Mississippi, and in siege of Vicksburg. In Arkansas, Alabama, Mobile, Louisiana, and back to Springfield in 1865.

The Twelfth. Colonel, John McArthur; Lieutenant-Colonel, August L. Chetlain; Major, Wm. D. Williams. From Cairo into

southeast Missouri, thence to Forts Henry and Donelson, to Nashville, Shiloh, and Corinth. Later in Northern Alabama and in Tennessee, with Sherman in the march to the sea and in grand review at Washington. Mustered out in Springfield, July, 1865.

The Thirteenth. Colonel, John B. Wyman; Lieutenant-Colonel, B. F. Parks; Major, Adam B. Gorgas. Mustered at Dixon, Illinois. Guard duty in Missouri, suffered on march into Arkansas, 1862; joined Sherman on the Mississippi and in march to siege of Vicksburg. Later with Sherman in battles about Missionary Ridge and Ringgold Gap. The regiment endured many trying marches and returned home greatly reduced in numbers.

The Fourteenth. Colonel, John M. Palmer; Lieutenant-Colonel, Amory K. Johnson; Major, Jonathan Morris. Organized at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, and moved into Missouri in summer of 1861, where it suppressed uprisings and campaigned against rebel bands. Was at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Corinth. Remained in Tennessee till spring of 1863 when it joined in siege of Vicksburg. With Sherman during attack of Hood in October, 1864, a large part of the 14th was captured and sent to Andersonville prison. The regiment almost lost its identity and was reorganized. It marched to the sea. The regiment marched 4,490 miles; by rail, 2,330; and by boat, 4,490. Total membership 2,980, but only 480 were mustered out in 1865.

The Fifteenth. Colonel, Thomas J. Turner; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward F. Ellis; Major, William R. Goddard. Campaigned in Southeast Missouri, thence to Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Corinth. In battles of Bolivar and Hatchie River. In siege of Vicksburg. Later at Altoona Pass and Marietta. With Sherman to the sea and in grand review. Mustered out September, 1865.

The Sixteenth. Colonel, Thomas J. Turner; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward F. Ellis; Major, William R. Goddard. Campaigned in Eastern Missouri. Ordered to Fort Donelson in February, 1862; Pittsburg Landing and Corinth. In battle of Hatchie and Vicksburg. Later campaigned in Northern Alabama. With Sherman to the sea, and in grand review.

The Seventeenth. Colonel, Leonard Fulton Ross; Lieutenant-Colonel, Enos P. Woods; Major, Francis M. Smith. Served in Eastern Missouri, thence to Forts Henry and Donelson. Participated in Pittsburg Landing and Corinth. In battle of Hatchie, and about Holly Springs. In march from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg. Remained in Vicksburg on guard duty. Mustered out in spring of 1866.

The Eighteenth. Colonel, Michael K. Lawler; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas H. Burgess; Major, Samuel Eaton. Did guard

HOME OF GENERAL GRANT IN GALENA AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE CIVIL WAR

duty at Mound City. Made reconnaissance about Columbus, Kentucky. Accompanied expedition up the Tennessee to Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. Guard duty in Tennessee in summer of '62. With Grant in siege of Vicksburg. In campaigns in Arkansas. Mustered out in spring of 1864, when many reenlisted.

The Nineteenth. Colonel, John B. Turchin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph R. Scott; Major, Frederick Harding. Sent into Eastern Missouri in summer of '61. Worked south to Cairo. Ordered to Washington, District of Columbia. Serious railroad accident killed 24 and wounded 105. Regiment ordered to Louisville. Later was skirmishing in Northern Alabama. At Nashville in fall of '62. In Chattanooga campaign in '63, and in Northern Georgia, but was mustered out in July, 1864.

The Twentieth. Colonel, C. Carroll Marsh; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Erwin; Major, John W. Goodwin. An Eastern Illinois regiment. Sent into Missouri, in battle of Fredericktown, October, 1861. Camped at Cape Girardeau in winter of '61-'62. In expedition against Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. With Grant from Millikin's Bend to Vicksburg. With Sherman on the Meridian, Mississippi, raid. With Sherman on march to sea, and in grand review. Mustered out in June, '65.

The Twenty-first. Colonel, U. S. Grant; Lieutenant-Colonel, John W. S. Alexander; Major, Warren E. McMakin. Marched into Eastern Missouri. Was active but had no serious engagements. Worked its way to Southeast Missouri. Joined force in front of Corinth for the battle. Joined Buel's army for 500 mile march through Northern Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky. In Perryville battle. In Tennessee in 1863. Lost heavily in battle of Chickamauga. Regiment reenlisted and defended Sherman's lines in summer and fall of '64. Battle of Franklin, and pursued enemy to Huntsville. Mustered out in December, '65.

The Twenty-second. Colonel, Henry Dougherty; Lieutenant-Colonel, Harrison E. Hart; Major, Enadies Probst. Organized at Belleville. Bird's Point and Belmont. Chased Jeff Thompson in Southeast Missouri. In siege of Corinth, battle of Stone River. Campaigned southward to Northern Alabama. In Chickamauga and around Fort Loudon and Chattanooga. Was in battle of Resaca, when it was mustered out.

The Twenty-third. Colonel, James A. Mulligan; Lieutenant-Colonel, James Quirk; Major, Charles E. Moore. A Chicago regiment. Moved to St. Louis, to Jefferson City, thence to Lexington, where, after withstanding a siege by six or eight times as many men, the garrison surrendered. The regiment was reorganized.

Did guard duty at Camp Douglas. Sent to Harper's Ferry. Remained in that vicinity till summer of '63. Present but not engaged in Gettysburg battle. Transferred to James River and participated in siege of Petersburg. Present at surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

The Twenty-fourth. Colonel, Frederick Hecker; Lieutenant-Colonel, Geza Mihalotzy; Major, Julian Kune. Moved from Alton into Eastern Missouri, and thence via Cape Girardeau to Cairo, thence to Washington, District of Columbia. Diverted to Cincinnati; to Louisville. Moved against Nashville after fall of Fort Donelson, thence to Huntsville and to Decatur. Later returned to Tennessee. In battle of Murfreesboro, thence battle of Chickamauga and environs of Chattanooga. Moved with Sherman toward the sea, but mustered out in June, 1864. Many of the veterans reenlisted.

The Twenty-fifth. Colonel, William N. Coler; Lieutenant-Colonel, James S. McClellan; Major, Richard H. Nodine. This regiment was mustered in at Arsenal Park in St. Louis, 1862. Moved to Springfield, Missouri, and later to Rolla and Pea Ridge. Ordered up the Tennessee, arrived May 26 at Pittsburg Landing. Stationed at Nashville till end of 1862. Campaigned near Murfreesboro till June, 1863. In battles about Chattanooga. Returned from Atlanta in August, 1864, and mustered out at Camp Butler, September, 1864.

The Twenty-sixth. Colonel, John M. Loomis; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles J. Tinkham; Major, Robert A. Gilmore. Did guard duty in Missouri. Headquarters at New Madrid under General Pope. Ordered to Corinth in May, '62. In Holly Springs in winter of '62-'63. Guard duty at Haines' Bluff. Pursued Gen. Joe Johnston after fall of Vicksburg. Campaigned in Northern Georgia and about Knoxville. Marched to sea. Marched to Columbia, Goldsboro and was in Grand Review.

The Twenty-seventh. Colonel, Napoleon B. Buford; Lieutenant-Colonel, Fazillo R. Harrington; Major, Hall Wilson. Reached Cairo September 1, 1861. In Belmont battle. In siege of Island No. 10. Captured garrison at Union City, Tennessee. Campaigned in Tennessee, and engaged in battle of Murfreesboro. After this was stationed in Northern Alabama. Was in Chattanooga while that city was besieged, and was in battle of Missionary Ridge. Was for some time in East Tennessee. Was in advance on Atlanta. Relieved from duty and mustered out in August, 1864.

The Twenty-eighth. Colonel, Amory K. Johnson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Louis H. Waters; Major, Charles J. Sellon. Organized at Camp Butler August 15, 1861. Proceeded to St. Louis, thence

to Fort Holt, and later to Paducah. In capture of Fort Henry and Fort Heiman. Later engaged in battle of Shiloh. Thence to Corinth. Won laurels at Hatchie River. Did guard duty till spring of '63. In siege of Vicksburg. Remained in Mississippi during fall of '63. Reenlisted in spring of '64. Spent late part of '64 and early '65 about mouth of Mississippi River. In demonstration on Rio Grande.

The Twenty-ninth. Colonel, James A. Reardon; Lieutenant-Colonel, James E. Dunlap; Major, Mason Gragman. Mustered at Camp Butler August 19, 1861. Ordered to Cairo. In attacks on Forts Henry and Donelson. In battle of Shiloh April 6th and 7th. After minor activities went into camp at Holly Springs. Eight companies surrendered at Holly Springs, exchanged and returned to duty. In siege of Vicksburg. Regiment reenlisted in 1864. Was stationed in Kentucky in fall of 64. Spent some time on gulf coast, and mustered out November 28, 1865.

The Thirtieth. Colonel, Elias S. Dennis; Major, Thomas McClurken. This regiment was mustered at Camp Butler August 28, 1861. Thence to Cairo. Reconnoitered in Kentucky. Was in attack on Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. Stationed at Memphis. With Grant's army from Miliken's Bend to Vicksburg. Spent fall of '63 on Mississippi. Spring of '64 was in Northern Alabama. In campaign to Atlanta, completed march to sea and in grand review.

The Thirty-first. Colonel, John A. Logan; Lieutenant-Colonel, John H. White; Major, Andrew J. Kuykendall. A Southern Illinois organization. Mustered in at Cairo September 18, 1861. Battle of Belmont, Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Tennessee. Lived on lye hominy at Coldwater. Moved with Grant from Miliken's Bend to Vicksburg. The regiment was given the honor of marching into Vicksburg and hauling down the Confederate flag. Spent fall and winter in Mississippi. Reenlisted in spring of '64. Marched with Sherman to the sea, thence to the grand review.

The Thirty-second. Colonel, John Logan; Lieutenant-Colonel, John W. Ross; Major, John S. Bishop. Mustered at Camp Butler December 31, 1861. Reached Cairo January 20, 1862. In capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and later at Shiloh and Corinth. With Grant on expedition against Vicksburg. Remained a year on the Mississippi. Reenlisted as veteran volunteers in spring of 1864. Joined Sherman's army at Ackworth, Georgia, June 11. Participated in the march to the sea and in grand review.

The Thirty-third. Colonel, Charles E. Hovey; Lieutenant-Colonel, William R. Lockwood; Major, Edward R. Roe. Organ-

From Illinois Blue Book

LINCOLN TOMB, SPRINGFIELD

ized at Camp Butler in fall of 1861. Sent into Missouri. Moved southward into Arkansas. It returned to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, and later joined Grant's expedition at Milliken's Band for the capture of Vicksburg. It was active in all the fighting at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Edward's Station, and other engagements. Moved to New Orleans and was active in that region. The regiment reenlisted and got a furlough. The regiment returned to the vicinity of Northern Mississippi for guard duty. Participated in the attack on Mobile in 1865. Mustered out November 24, 1865.

The Thirty-fourth. Colonel, Edward Y. Kirk; Lieutenant-Colonel, Amos Bosworth; Major, Charles N. Levenwary. Organized at Camp Butler, September, 1861. Moved through Kentucky and reached Pittsburg Landing on April 7th and engaged in the second day's engagement. Corinth, Iuka, and Florence, Alabama. Returned through Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisville. Campaigned in Kentucky. Moved into Northern Alabama. Returned to Chattanooga. Reenlisted and received furlough. Took part in campaign against Atlanta. Marched to the sea and grand review.

The Thirty-fifth. Colonel, Gustavus A. Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel, William P. Chandler; Major, John McIlwain. Organized at Decatur. Sent into Southeastern Missouri. Followed General Price south into Arkansas. Moved across into Mississippi and took part in siege of Corinth, Holly Springs, Iuka, and Murfreesboro. Battle of Perryville. Stone River battle. Campaigned in Tennessee. Engaged in battle of Chickamauga. Stationed at Knoxville from which expeditions against many points were made. Mustered out, September, 1864.

The Thirty-sixth. Colonel, Nicholas Gensel; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward S. Joslyn; Major, Alonzo H. Barry. Organized at Aurora September, 1861. Moved to St. Louis and into interior of Missouri. In battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 8th, 1862. Moved across Mississippi River and took part in siege of Corinth. Moved into Alabama. Took part in battle of Chickamauga, and was besieged in Chattanooga. Marched to Knoxville to relieve Burnside. Reenlisted.

The Thirty-seventh. Colonel, Julius White; Lieutenant-Colonel, Myron S. Barnes; Major, John C. Black. Mustered in Chicago, September 18th, 1861. Spent the winter in Missouri. Took part in the battle of Pea Ridge. Later embarked on the Mississippi to join Grant for reduction of Vicksburg. Thence to the Rio Grande. Reenlisted and after furlough was sent to the gulf coast. It spent a year on this coast. Mustered out in May, 1866.

The Thirty-eighth. Colonel, William P. Arlin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Mortimer O'Kean; Major, Daniel H. Gilmer. Organized at Camp Butler in September, 1861. Sent into Missouri and was in battle of Fredricktown. Remained in Missouri during the winter. Moved to Black River and with other regiments formed the division of Southeast Missouri. Sent south to join in the attack on Corinth. Campaigned in Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Fought in battle of Perryville, and in battle of Stone River. Made rapid marches in Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama. Marched with Sherman to Atlanta, returned to Tennesee. Later sent to Texas, and returned to Springfield, January, 1866.

The Thirty-ninth. Colonel, Austin Light; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas O. Osborn; Major, Orrin L. Mann. Recruited in Chicago in the fall of 1861. Armed and equipped at Williamsport, Maryland. Was in engagement with Stonewall Jackson spring of '62. Engaged in Valley of Virginia, in battle of Winchester, March, '62. Joined the peninsular campaign. Engaged along Carolina coast in '63. Joined Grant before Petersburg. Took active part in capture of Lee at Appomattox. Remained in Virginia till late in '65, when it returned to Springfield.

The Fortieth. Colonel, Stephen G. Hicks; Lieutenant-Colonel, James W. Boothe; Major, Rigdon S. Barnhill. A Southern Illinois regiment. Did guard duty at Paducah, Kentucky, in fall and winter of '61-'62. In capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. Fought at Shilo. In Mississippi till spring of 1863. With Sherman around Vicksburg and Jackson. In East Tennessee in fall of '63. At battle of Chickamauga. Marched to Atlanta with Sherman and to the sea. In grand review. Returned to Springfield in July, '65.

The Forty-first. Colonel Isaac C. Pugh; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ansel Tripper; Major, John Warner. A Central Illinois regiment. In expedition to Paducah, Henry, and Donelson. Pittsburg Landing and Corinth. Campaigned in Mississippi. In campaign against Vicksburg under McClernand. While on furlough in 1864, suppressed insurrection at Charleston, Illinois, and vicinity. Returned and marched with Sherman to the sea. Consolidated with Fifty-third.

The Forty-second. Colonel, William A. Webb; Lieutenant-Colonel, David Stuart; Major, George W. Roberts. Raised in Chicago. Sent into Missouri. Joined General Pope in siege of Corinth, and campaigned in Alabama and Tennessee. In Chickamauga battle and besieged in Chattanooga. With Sherman in first part of campaign against Atlanta. Returned to guard

Nashville. Later campaigned along Rio Grande. Mustered out January 12, 1866.

The Forty-third. Colonel, Julius Raith; Lieutenant-Colonel, Adolph Engleman; Major, Adolph Dengler. Organized at Camp Butler in September, '61. Campaigned in Eastern Missouri. In taking of Forts Henry and Donelson. In Shiloh and siege of Corinth. Campaigned in Mississippi. On the Yazoo and in Arkansas. Remained in Arkansas to end of war.

The Forty-fourth. Colonel, Charles Knobelsdorff; Lieutenant-Colonel, William J. Stephenson; Major, Thomas J. Hobart. Organized in Chicago, 1861. Spent the summer in Eastern Missouri. Was engaged in battle of Pea Ridge. Later at Corinth and in activities in Mississippi. Campaigned after Bragg in Kentucky. In battle of Chickamauga and later besieged in Chattanooga. Reenlisted in 1864. Followed Sherman to Atlanta. Returned to guard the rear. Was ordered to Texas in '65. Discharged at Springfield, October 15, 1865.

The Forty-fifth. Colonel, Charles H. Adams; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles C. Campbell; Major, Melanthon Smith. From northwest part of the state. To Cairo, Forts Henry and Donelson. Went into Shiloh with 500 effectives—lost twenty-six killed, 199 wounded. Corinth, guard duty on Mississippi railroad. In campaign against Vicksburg. Entered Fort Hill following explosion. Received thirty day furlough. Marched to the sea, and in grand review.

The Forty-sixth. Colonel, John A. Davis; Lieutenant-Colonel, William O. Jones; Major, Frederick A. Starring. Organized in December, 1861. Sent to Cairo. Forts Henry and Donelson, and Shiloh. At Corinth. Spent the summer in Mississippi. Campaigned about Vicksburg. Furlough. Garrison duty. Made trip to lower Mississippi. Returned to Tennessee. Mustered out February 1, 1866.

The Forty-seventh. Colonel, John Bryner; Lieutenant-Colonel, Daniel L. Miles; Major, William A. Thrash. Mustered in at Peoria. Equipped in St. Louis. In feint on Fort Pillow. Garrisoned near Corinth. Made trip into Alabama. In siege of Vicksburg. Camped near Jackson, Mississippi. Made expedition into Louisiana. Many of regiment reenlisted.

The Forty-eighth. Colonel, Isham N. Haynie; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas H. Smith; Major, William W. Sanford. Organized at Camp Butler. Engaged at Forts Henry and Donelson. In Shiloh and siege of Corinth. In fighting around Chattanooga. Furloughed. Marched to Atlanta. Marched to the sea. Mustered out August 21, 1865. Marched total of 11,450 miles and in twenty-five engagements.

The Forty-ninth. Colonel, William R. Morrison; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas G. Allen; Major, John B. Hay. Organized at Camp Butler in December, 1861. Reached Fort Henry. Engaged at Fort Donelson. Up Tennessee to Pittsburg Landing. In siege of Corinth. Campaigned in Arkansas. Returned to Mississippi. Many reenlisted. In battle of Nashville. Mustered out September 9, 1865.

The Fiftieth. Colonel, Moses M. Bane; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Swarthout; Major, George W. Randall. Organized at Quincy. In Eastern Missouri. To Cairo, thence to Smithland. Proceeded to Fort Henry, thence to Donelson. Was in battles of Shiloh and Corinth. Campaigned in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. Reenlisted in 1864. Spent some time in Alabama. In battle of Chickamauga and later at Chattanooga. Marched to the sea. In grand review.

The Fifty-first. Colonel, Gilbert W. Cumming; Lieutenant-Colonel, Luther P. Bradley; Major, Samuel B. Raymond. Organized at Camp Douglas. In Eastern Missouri. In siege of Corinth. In Northern Alabama. Battle of Chickamauga and later relieved Burnside at Knoxville. Furloughed and marched with Sherman to Atlanta. Returned to protect Nashville. Mustered out October 15, 1865.

The Fifty-second. Colonel, Isaac G. Wilson; Lieutenant-Colonel, John S. Wilcox; Major, Henry Stark. Northern Illinois regiment. Campaigned in Missouri. Convoyed prisoners to Camp Douglas from Fort Donelson. In battle of Shiloh, and in siege of Corinth. Made expedition into Alabama. Returned to Tennessee. Reenlisted. Was in Alabama and Tennessee. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

The Fifty-third. Colonel, William H. W. Cushman; Lieutenant-Colonel, Daniel F. Hitt; Major, Theodore C. Gibson. Organized at Ottawa. Guarded prisoners at Camp Douglas. Reached Shiloh too late for the battle. In Mississippi and Tennessee. In battle at Jackson, Mississippi. Garrison duty at Vicksburg. Furloughed. In siege of Atlanta. Marched to sea. In grand review.

The Fifty-fourth. Colonel, Thomas W. Harris; Lieutenant-Colonel, Greenville M. Mitchell; Major, Augustus H. Chapman. Organized at Anna, February, 1862. Campaigned in Kentucky. Was with Sherman in attacks upon General Johnston. In Arkansas. Furloughed. In Arkansas. Captured by General Shelby. Exchanged. Campaigned in Arkansas. Mustered out October 15, 1865.

The Fifty-fifth. Colonel, David Stuart; Lieutenant-Colonel, Oscar Malmborg; Major, William D. Sanger. A Northern Illi-

nois regiment. In expedition to save Paducah. In battle of Shiloh. In attack on Corinth. In siege of Vicksburg. In battle of Chickamauga and went to relief of Knoxville. In campaign against Atlanta. March to the sea. In grand review. In thirty-one engagements and traveled nearly 12,000 miles.

The Fifty-sixth. Colonel, Robert Kirkham; Lieutenant-Colonel, William R. Brown; Major, Green B. Raum. A Southern Illinois regiment. Organized winter of '61 and '62. In attack upon Corinth. Base of operations for summer of '62 near Corinth. Guarded Memphis and Charleston Railroad. With Grant in campaign for reduction of Vicksburg. Took part in battles about Chattanooga. Protected Sherman's line of communication on march to Atlanta. Took part in grand review.

The Fifty-seventh. Colonel, Silas D. Baldwin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Frederick J. Hurlbut; Major, Norman B. Page. From Camp Douglas to Cairo, thence to Forts Henry and Donelson. In battle of Shiloh. Defense of Corinth. Made exchange of prisoners. Wintered '62, '63 at Corinth. Joined Sherman at Chattanooga. In battle of Resaca. With Sherman in march to Atlanta. In grand review.

The Fifty-eighth. Colonel, William F. Lynch; Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac Rutishowser; Major, Thomas Newlan. Recruited at Camp Douglas. Equipped at Cairo. In capture of Fort Donelson. Reached Pittsburg Landing March 29th. In battle of Shiloh. Lost in dead, wounded, and missing 450. Captured at close of Sunday. Paroled and reorganized. Garrison duty at Mound City and Paducah. In expedition to the gulf. Mustered out at Montgomery, Alabama, April 1, 1866.

The Fifty-ninth. Colonel, John C. Kelton; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles H. Frederick; Major, P. S. Post. Known in records as Ninth Missouri. Campaigned in Missouri in winter of '61, '62. In battle of Pea Ridge. Transferred to near Corinth, thence into Northern Alabama. At Louisvlile in September, '62. Wintered near Nashville '62, '63. Reenlisted. Battle of Stone River. In Chattanooga during the siege. With Sherman to Atlanta. In expedition to gulf and to Texas. Mustered out December 8th 1865.

The Sixtieth. Colonel, Silas C. Toler; Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Anderson; Major, Samuel Hess. Organized at Anna February 17, 1862. In siege of Corinth. In battle of Chattanooga, and gave relief to Burnside in Knoxville. Engaged in eleven battles in march on Atlanta. Remained in Georgia and the Carolinas till surrender of Johnston. In grand review.

The Sixty-first. Colonel, Jacob Fry; Lieutenant-Colonel, Daniel Grass; Major, Simon P. Ohr. Organized at Carrollton.

Thence to Benton Barracks and to Pittsburg Landing. Campaigned in Mississippi and Tennessee. In first attacks on Vicksburg. Later sent into Arkansas. In Southeastern Missouri. Transferred to Central Tennessee. In battle of Murfreesboro. Sent into Arkansas. Returned to Franklin, Tennessee. Mustered out at Nashville, September 8, 1865.

The Sixty-second. Colonel, James M. True; Lieutenant-Colonel, Daniel B. Robinson; Major, Stephen M. Meeker. Organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, April, 1862. Moved to Cairo, Columbus, Grand Junction, Holly Springs. From Memphis to Helena and Little Rock. Pine Bluff, Port Gibson and back to Little Rock. Mustered out at Springfield, March 6, 1866.

The Sixty-third. Colonel, Francis Moro; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph B. McCown; Major, Henry Glaze. Organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, December, 1861. Cairo, Jackson, Tennessee. La Grange, Vicksburg on extreme left. Chattanooga and battles thereabouts. Furloughed on reenlistment. March to Atlanta. March to the sea. Grand review. Mustered out at Louisville July 13, '65.

The Sixty-fourth. Colonel, John Morrill; Lieutenant-Colonel, David E. Williams; Major, Frederick W. Matteson. Organized at Camp Butler December, '61. Sent into Southeast Missouri. In attack upon Fort Pillow. In siege of Corinth, Iuka, Jacinto, Clear Creek, back to Corinth. Campaigned in Mississippi, and in Alabama. In battles about Chattanooga and on march to Atlanta. In march to the sea, moved through Carolinas and Virginia to Washington. In grand review.

The Sixty-fifth. Colonel, Daniel Cameron, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Stewart; Major, John Moon. Organized at Camp Douglas, May 1, 1862. Moved to West Virginia. Captured near Harper's Ferry and paroled. Sent to Burnside at Knoxville. With Sherman on march to Atlanta. Returned to guard Sherman's line of communication. Sent to Washington and thence to the Carolina coast. Marched to Goldsboro, North Carolina, thence to Raleigh. Mustered out July 13, 1865.

The Sixty-sixth. Colonel, Patrick E. Burke; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles W. Smith; Major, George Pipe. Organized at Benton Barracks near St. Louis, 1861. Reached Fort Henry just as the place surrendered. Marched to Fort Donelson and took active part in its capture. Engaged in battle of Shiloh, April 6, 7, 1862. In siege of Corinth. In expedition to Alabama. Reenlisted and furloughed. In expedition into Alabama, thence to Chattanooga. In march to Atlanta. March to the sea. Mustered out July 15, 1865. Was in forty-nine engagements.

The Sixty-seventh. Colonel, Rosell M. Hough; Lieutenant-

Colonel, Eugene H. Oakley; Major, William H. Haskell. This regiment was organized at Camp Douglas in June, 1862. It was mustered into the United States service and was ordered to do guard duty in order to relieve the same number of three year men whose support the Government needed badly. The regiment was known as ninety-day men. The Sixty-seventh sent a detachment of four companies to Vicksburg in charge of a body of rebel prisoners to be exchanged. The regiment was mustered out October 6, 1862.

The Sixty-eighth. Colonel, Elias Stuart; Lieutenant-Colonel, Houston L. Taylor; Major, George W. Lackey. Mustered in as three months state militia in June, 1862. Later mustered in as United States troops. Sent to Washington City. Did provost guard duty in Alexandria. The regiment was never under fire, but rendered valuable service. Mustered out October 26, 1862.

The Sixty-ninth. Colonel, Joseph H. Tucker; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas J. Pickett; Major, George P. Smith. This regiment was also a ninety-day enlistment. It was recruited chiefly from the north end of the state. It did guard duty at Camp Douglas. Mustered out October 6, 1862.

The Seventieth. Colonel, Owen T. Reeves; Lieutenant Colonel, John D. Sage; Major, Joseph H. Scibird. This also was a three months' enlistment, and was recruited to relieve the regular three years troops from guard duty. This was what may be called a Central Illinois regiment. It did guard duty at Camp Butler. Mustered July 4, 1862, and mustered out October 23, 1862.

The Seventy-first. Colonel, Othniel Gilbert; Lieutenant-Colonel, James O. B. Burnside; Major, DeWitt C. Marshall. A Northern Illinois regiment of three months' enlistment. Its work was guard duty. Two companies guarded the wooden bridge over the Big Muddy River on the Illinois Central Railroad. Two more companies were stationed at the naval base at Mound City. Three companies at Moscow, Kentucky, and three at Little Onion Bridge in Kentucky. At end of three months the regiment was mustered out.

The Seventy-second. Colonel, Frederick A. Staring; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph C. Wright; Major, Henry W. Chester. Recruited in Chicago and the north. It was known as the first Chicago Board of Trade regiment. Mustered in August 23, 1862. Stationed at Columbus, Kentucky, from which point excursions were made into Missouri, Mississippi and Tennessee. Then moved with Grant's army from Milliken's Bend for the investment of Vicksburg. Made expedition to Memphis where they captured many prisoners, artillery, government stores,

and 5,000 head of Texas cattle. Remained about Vicksburg till late in '64. In attack upon Mobile and other Gulf cities. Mustered out August 6, 1865.

The Seventy-third. Colonel, James F. Jacquess; Lieutenant-Colonel, Benjamin F. Northcott; Major, William A. Presson. A central and southern Illinois regiment. Organized at Camp Butler August 21, 1862. Campaigned in Kentucky and along the Ohio River. Fought at Chickamauga and was besieged in Chattanooga. Marched and fought on the way to Atlanta. Returned to guard Nashville. Mustered out June 12, 1865. Was in ten severe engagements. Died in prison 16, of disease 102, of wounds 45, killed in battle 52. Total 215.

The Seventy-fourth. Colonel, Jason Marsh; Lieutenant-Colonel, James B. Kerr; Major, Edward F. Dutcher. This regiment was organized in September, 1862 out of Winnebago, Ogle, and Stephenson counties. It was sent to the Ohio where General Buell was organizing the army of the Ohio. In Nashville in December, '62. Sent into Alabama. At Chickamauga and Chattanooga. Remained in northern Alabama till summer of '65 and was mustered out at Nashville in June, '65.

The Seventy-fifth. Colonel, George Ryan; Lieutenant-Colonel, John E. Bennett; Major, William M. Kilgour. Joined the army of the Ohio. In battles of Bardstown and Perryville. In several battles in Tennessee. In Chickamauga and in Chattanooga. In march to Atlanta. Returned to protect railroad and to defend Nashville and other cities. Mustered out June 12, 1865.

The Seventy-sixth. Colonel, Alonzo Mack; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel T. Busey; Major, William A. Dubois. Organized at Kankakee August, '62, and proceeded to Columbus, Kentucky. In battles at Holly Springs and Waterford. With Grant from Milliken's Bend to Grand Gulf, and on campaign till Vicksburg was invested. Remained in vicinity of Vicksburg till July, 1865, when it went into Arkansas. On gulf coast in 1865. Disbanded in Chicago August 4, 1865.

The Seventy-seventh. Colonel, Charles Ballance; Lieutenant-Colonel, Lysander R. Webb; Major, Memoir V. Hotchkiss. Organized at Peoria, September, 1862. Sent to Ohio, thence to Memphis. Was with Sherman in his ill-fated attempt to get to Vicksburg by the Yazoo. Was with Grant from Milliken's Bend around through Jackson and on to the investment of Vicksburg. Was with Sherman after fall of Vicksburg. Took part in capture of Mobile. Remained here in the summer of 1865, and was mustered out July 10, 1865.

The Seventy-eighth. Colonel, William H. Bennison; Lieutenant-Colonel, Carter Van Vleck; Major, William L. Broddus. A

military tract regiment. Was sent to the army of the Ohio. In Kentucky and met the guerrilla, John Morgan. Sent to Nashville in early '63, thence to Franklin. Campaigned about Chickamauga prior to the battle. Did a noble part in the battle. Was besieged in Chattanooga. In battles following the siege of Chattanooga. Suffered for lack of clothing and food. On Atlanta campaign, and the march to the sea. Marched to Washington and was in grand review.

The Seventy-ninth. Colonel, Lyman Guinnip; Lieutenant-Colonel, Sheridan P. Read; Major, Allen Buckner. Organized at Mattoon, August, '62. Joined army of Kentucky. Marched through state to Nashville. In battle of Stone River. Moved into Alabama and reached Chickamauga. In battles that followed. In Atlanta campaign, returned to Chattanooga. In battle of Nashville. Mustered out June 12, '65.

The Eightieth. Colonel, Thomas G. Allen; Lieutenant-Colonel, Andrew R. Rogers; Major, Erastus N. Bates. A Southern Illinois regiment. Organized at Centralia. Attached to Buell's army. Battle of Perryville. Pursued General John Morgan. Campaigned in Northern Alabama. Captured by General Forest, May 3, 1863. Exchanged. In battle of Missionary Ridge and sent to relieve Knoxville. Atlanta campaign, in twelve engagements. On to the sea. Returned to Tennessee and in battle of Nashville. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

The Eighty-first. Colonel, James L. Dollins; Lieutenant-Colonel, Franklin Campell; Major, Andrew W. Rogers. A Southern Illinois regiment. Mustered in at Anna, August 26, 1862. Ordered into Tennessee for garrison duty. Remained in Tennessee till spring of 1863, when Grant began the Vicksburg campaign. Moved down west side of Mississippi to Grand Gulf, where they crossed to east side. Then began a semicircular march for Vicksburg. The Eighty-first took part in all the engagements. Was in Logan's division and garrisoned the city of Vicksburg. In expedition down the Mississippi. Was in Red River expedition. Moved back to Vicksburg and thence into Arkansas. In attacks upon gulf ports. Mustered out on July 31, 1865.

The Eighty-second. Colonel, Frederick Kecker; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward S. Solomon; Major, Ferdinand H. Holshauson. Organized in Chicago. Mostly German, though one company, C, was Israelitish, another Scandinavian. Sent to the army of the Potomac. Camped on Acquia Creek, '62-'63. Lost heavily in engagements in Northern Virginia in spring of '63. In Gettysburg engagement. Later went into Tennessee. Went to relief of Burnside at Nashville. In battles on way to Atlanta.

From Atlanta to the sea. Worked north through Carolinas and Virginia. In grand review.

The Eighty-third. Colonel, Abner C. Harding; Lieutenant-Colonel, Arthur A. Smith; Major, Elizah C. Brott. Regiment raised in northwest part of state, August, '62. Did guard duty along Tennessee and Cumberland. Resisted attack of General Forest with 8,000 in defense of Fort Donelson. During '64 the Eighty-third did extensive guard and patrol duty. Mustered out at Nashville, July, 1865.

The Eighty-fourth. Colonel, Louis H. Waters; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas Hamer; Major, Charles H. Morton. This was a Central Illinois Regiment organized at Quincy, August, '62. The regiment reported at Louisville and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland. Took part in the battle of Chickamauga. In battle of Perryville and pursued Bragg through Kentucky. In battle of Stone River. In battles of Chickamauga and besieged in Chattanooga. In Atlanta campaign and in battles of Franklin and Nashville.

The Eighty-fifth. Colonel, Robert S. Moore; Lieutenant-Colonel, Caleb J. Dilworth; Major, Samuel P. Cummings. Organized at Peoria, September, 1862. The regiment was rushed to the defense of Louisville. Engaged in Perryville and won great honor by a night bayonet charge. Stationed at Nashville, but took honorable part in Stone River battle. Went to the relief of Knoxville. In campaign against Atlanta, and march to the sea. In grand review.

The Eighty-sixth. Colonel, David D. Irons; Lieutenant-Colonel, David W. MaGee; Major, James I. Bean. Mustered in at Peoria 27th of August, 1862. Sent to Louisville. Engaged in pursuit of Bragg. Battle of Perryville. Was in Middle Tennessee and in Alabama till September, '63. Engaged about Chattanooga, and went to relief of Knoxville. With Sherman on March to Atlanta. In march to the sea. Through Carolinas and Virginia to Alexandria. In grand review. This regiment had a varied experience.

The Eighty-seventh. Colonel, John E. Whiting; Lieutenant-Colonel, John M. Crebs; Major, George W. Land. Recruited from Hamilton, Edwards, and Wayne. Went into camp at Shawneetown. January 31, 1863, embarked for Memphis. Campaigned in Mississippi. In the siege of Vicksburg. Moved to Jackson when Vicksburg fell. Took boats for New Orleans. Campaigned about the lower Mississippi. Moved up into Arkansas, where it remained till mustered out, July 2, 1865.

The Eighty-eighth. Colonel, Francis I. Sherman; Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander Chadbourne; Major, George W. Chandler.

This was the second Board of Trade regiment. Mustered September 4, '62. Sent post haste into Kentucky. In October, '62, was in pursuit of Bragg. Battle of Perryville. In battle of Stone River. In Chickamauga campaign. Engaged in Atlanta campaign, but recalled to Chattanooga. In battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864. Pursued Hood. Mustered out at Nashville, June 9, 1865.

The Eighty-ninth. Colonel, John Christopher; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles T. Hotchkiss; Major, Duncan J. Hall. This was called the railroad regiment. It was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois. Ordered to Louisville, Kentucky. Pursued General Bragg. In battle of Stone River. Lost heavily at Stone River and at Liberty Gap. Marched to the relief of Burnside. Guarded line of communication between Sherman's rear and Chattanooga. Remained in Tennessee till spring of 1865. Mustered out June 12, '65. The regiment was in twenty-five engagements.

The Ninetieth. Colonel, Timothy O'Meara; Lieutenant-Colonel, Smith McCleary; Major, Owen Stuart. Recruited in the northern part of the state. Mustered in September 7, 1862. Did guard duty at Camp Douglas. Did garrison duty in Tennessee and Mississippi. Helped to drive Johnston out of Jackson, Mississippi. Engaged around Chattanooga. Sent to relieve Burnside at Knoxville. In the hard fighting on the way to Atlanta. Bore conspicuous part in march to the sea. In grand review.

The Ninety-first. Colonel, Henry M. Day; Lieutenant-Colonel, Harry S. Smith; Major, George A. Day. Mustered at Camp Butler, September 8, 1862. Reached Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and opposed Gen. John Morgan. Was captured by Morgan and paroled. Regiment reassembled at Benton Barracks in spring of '63. In expedition to lower Mississippi. Did patrol duty till October, 1863, then sent to Point Isabel, Texas. Remained on Rio Grande till December. Returned to New Orleans and in attack and capture of Mobile. Mustered out, July 28, 1865.

The Ninety-second. Colonel, Smith D. Atkins; Lieutenant-Colonel, Benjamin F. Sheets; Major, John H. Bohn. Organized at Rockford, September, 1862. Reached Cincinnati and helped to drive Morgan back into Kentucky. Did patrol duty in Kentucky. From Smithland went to relief of Fort Donelson. Campaigned about Nashville and Franklin. In battles around Chattanooga. In march to Atlanta, and on to the sea. Mustered out in North Carolina, July 10, 1865.

The Ninety-third. Colonel, Holden Putnam; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nicholas C. Buswell; Major, James M. Fisher. Mus-

tered in Chicago, October 13, 1862. In the movements of Grant's army from Milliken's Bend to investment of Vicksburg. In battles around Chattanooga. Marched to Atlanta and to the sea. Moved north and participated in the grand review.

The Ninety-fourth. Colonel, William W. Orine; Lieutenant-Colonel, John McNulta; Major, Rankin G. Laughlin. The McLean (county) Regiment. Raised in ten days. Mustered August 25, 1862. Campaigned in Missouri and Arkansas. Here it did some valuable work. In siege of Vicksburg with Herron on the left. Sent on expedition to Brownsville, Texas. Returned to attack Mobile. Had charge of large number of rebel prisoners on Ship Island. Made trip to Galveston, thence to Bloomington. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

The Ninety-fifth. Colonel, Lawrence S. Church; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas W. Humphrey; Major, Leander Blanden. Organized at Rockford, September 4, 1862. Proceeded to West Tennessee, where was active in winter of '62, '63. Repaired to Memphis, where expedition was fitting out for Vicksburg campaign. Marched from Milliken's Bend for Grand Gulf and thence via Jackson to Vicksburg. Among the first units to enter the captured city. Went down the Mississippi, but returned to Vicksburg. Made this point headquarters, but went on numerous punitive expeditions. Returned north through Arkansas and Missouri and thence to Nashville. Mustered out August 17, 1865.

The Ninety-sixth. Colonel, Thomas E. Champion; Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac L. Clark; Major, John C. Smith. Recruited at Rockford. Armed and equipped and rushed to the defense of Louisville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862. Moved into Tennessee and defended Fort Donelson. In engagements about Chickamauga and on march to Atlanta. Returned to protect Tennessee. Was active in Tennessee and Northern Alabama till early part of '65. Mustered out at Chicago, June 10, 1865.

The Ninety-seventh. Colonel, Friend S. Rutherford; Lieutenant-Colonel, Lewis D. Martin; Major, Stephen W. Horton. Organized at Camp Butler, September, 1862. Was sent into Kentucky, and later joined the expedition to capture Vicksburg. From Milliken's Bend to Grand Gulf, thence via Jackson, Champion Hills, to Vicksburg. Campaigned on the lower Mississippi, and about Mobile. Was mustered out at Galveston and returned to Springfield.

The Ninety-eighth. Colonel, J. Funkhouser; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward Kitchell; Major, William B. Cooper. Organized at Centralia, September 3, 1862. Spent fall in Kentucky. Went to Nashville, did guard duty in winter of '62, '63. Was mounted

in spring of 1865 in Northern Alabama, Nashville, Chattanooga, and mustered out June 27, '65.

The Ninety-ninth. Colonel, George W. K. Bailey; Lieutenant-Colonel, Lemuel Parke; Major, Edwin A. Crandall. Organized in Pike County in August, '62, campaigned in Southeast Missouri. Joined expedition for Vicksburg. Crossed Mississippi at Grand Gulf, in battles at Jackson, engaged in Champion Hills, Edwards Station, and on to Vicksburg. Helped drive Johnson east after fall of Vicksburg, spent winter of '63-'64 in Texas. Campaigned near Mobile and in Arkansas. Mustered out August 9, 1865.

The One Hundredth. Colonel, Frederick A. Bartelson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Arba N. Waterman; Major, Charles Hammond. The Will County Regiment. Organized August, 1862. Assigned to Army of the Cumberland. In battle of Stone River. Campaigned about Chattanooga. In Chickamauga. Went to relief of Burnside at Knoxville. In the Atlanta campaign. Mustered out in middle of 1865.

The One Hundred First. Colonel, Charles H. Fox; Lieutenant-Colonel, William J. Wyatt; Major, Jesse T. Newman. Organized at Jacksonville, in 1862. Captured in Holly Springs in December, '62, and exchanged June, 1863. Regiment broken up and assigned to various lines of service about Vicksburg. Men sent into Northern Kentucky. In battle of Chattanooga. Was in march on Atlanta. Marched to the sea. In grand review.

The One Hundred Second. Colonel, William McMurtry; Lieutenant-Colonel, Franklin C. Smith; Major, James M. Mannon. Organized at Knoxville, in August, 1862. Spent the winter of '62-'63 in Tennessee. Protected Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Sent into northern part of Alabama. In campaign on Atlanta, also on march to the sea; in grand review. Mustered out June 14, '65.

The One Hundred Third. Colonel, Amos C. Babcock; Lieutenant-Colonel, Parley C. Stearns; Major, George W. Wright. Mustered wholly in Fulton County. Went to Cairo, thence to Columbus, thence to Bolivar, Tenn. Campaigned in Tennessee. Proceeded to Memphis and thence to the rear of Vicksburg. Marched to Jackson and after the fall of Vicksburg went north about Memphis. Went to Knoxville to relieve Burnside. With Sherman in march to Atlanta, and to the sea. In grand review. Discharged July 9th, '65.

The One Hundred Fourth. Colonel, Abraham B. Moore; Lieutenant-Colonel, Douglas Hapeman; Major, John H. Widmer. Organized at Ottawa, August, '62. Sent post haste to Louisville and attached to Buell's army in pursuit of Bragg. Engaged in

battles in Tennessee. Captured by Morgan, but paroled at Murfreesboro, later exchanged and returned to the front about Chattanooga. In battle of Chickamauga. Marched to Atlanta and to the sea. In grand review. Mustered out on June 6, 1865.

The One Hundred Fifth. Colonel, Daniel Dustin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry F. Valette; Major, Everett F. Dutton. Organized in northwest part of the state. Moved from Camp Douglas to Louisville. Did guard and provost duty. In summer of '63, about Central Tennessee. Moved into Georgia in 1863. In attack upon Atlanta. Also in march to the sea, and in grand review.

The One Hundred Sixth. Colonel, Robert H. Latham; Lieutenant-Colonel, George H. Campbell; Major, John M. Hurt. A Logan County regiment. Lincoln, Cairo, Columbus, Jackson, Tennessee. Was in siege of Vicksburg. To Helena, Little Rock and many other Arkansas towns. Duty largely garrison and provost. Mustered out July 24, '65.

The One Hundred Seventh. Colonel, Thomas Snell; Lieutenant-Colonel, Hamilton C. McComas; Major, Joseph J. Kelly. Mustered in September 4, 1862. Drilled a couple of weeks at Jeffersonville, Indiana. Reached Louisville, and was in action with Morgan at Elizabethtown. Pursued General Morgan in Kentucky. Remained in the vicinity of Fort Loudon. Engaged about Kenesaw Mountain. Returned to Nashville. Battle of Franklin. Sent to coast of North Carolina. Mustered out July 2, '65.

The One Hundred Eighth. Colonel, John Warner; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Turner; Major, Reuben L. Sidwell. Recruited about Peoria. Mustered in August 28, 1862. Sent to Kentucky. Marched to Louisville and then to Memphis. Remained here on guard duty. Moved to Mobile Bay. Moved thence to Jackson, Mississippi. Mustered out August 11th, '65.

The One Hundred Ninth. Colonel, Alexander J. Nimmo; Lieutenant-Colonel, Elizah A. Willard; Major, Thomas M. Perrine. This regiment was raised chiefly in Union County. Mustered September 11, 1862. To Cairo and Columbus, Kentucky, thence to Bolivar, Tennessee. Later to Moscow and to Holly Springs. Sent to Lake Providence and later consolidated with the Eleventh Infantry.

The One Hundred Tenth. Colonel, Thomas S. Casey; Lieutenant-Colonel, Munroe C. Crawford; Major, Daniel Moneyham. Organized at Anna, September 11, 1862. Men from the counties of Jefferson, Washington, Wayne, Hamilton, Saline, Franklin, Perry, and Williamson. Ordered to Louisville and helped to drive Bragg toward Nashville. Campaigned in Central Tennes-

see. In battle of Stone River. The regiment was depleted, and was consolidated with the Sixteenth Illinois.

The One Hundred Eleventh. Colonel, James S. Martin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph F. Black; Major, William H. Mabry. Recruited largely in Marion County. Mustered in at Salem. To Cairo, Columbus, Kentucky, Fort Keiman. Moved into Northern Alabama. Active about Kenesaw Mountain and advanced upon Atlanta. Marched to the sea. Moved north through Carolinas and Virginia and participated in grand review.

The One Hundred Twelfth. Colonel, Thomas J. Henderson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Emery S. Bond; Major, James S. Hosford. Mustered in at Peoria, September, 1862. Sent to Cincinnati. Sojourned in Kentucky. While here had many minor engagements. With Sherman in march against Atlanta. Sent back to Tennessee to guard Sherman's base of supplies. Sent to the coast of North Carolina by way of Cincinnati and Washington. Mustered out at Greensboro, North Carolina, June 20, '65.

The One Hundred Thirteenth. Colonel, George B. Hodge; Lieutenant-Colonel, John W. Paddock; Major, Lucus H. Yates. Organized at Chicago, November 6, 1862. Reported to Sherman at Memphis. After battles of Chickasaw Bayon and Arkansas Post, five companies were sent north with prisoners. The rest of the regiment did provost guard duty till they started on the expedition for the capture of Vicksburg. Posted at Corinth, where they remained as provost guard. Mustered out June 25, '65.

The One Hundred Fourteenth. Colonel, James W. Judy; Lieutenant-Colonel, John F. King; Major, Joseph M. McLane. Mustered in at Camp Butler, September, 1862. Proceeded to Memphis. Thence into Mississippi and Tennessee. Engaged in battles about Jackson, Mississippi. Campaigned in Mississippi till spring of '64. Stationed at Memphis summer of 1864. On expedition to lower Mississippi and in campaign about Mobile. Mustered out August 3, 1865.

The One Hundred Fifteenth. Colonel, Jesse H. Moore; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Kinman; Major, George A. Poteet. A Central Illinois regiment. Organized August 26th, 1862. Sent into Kentucky. Was pitted against Gen. John Morgan. Moved into Nashville. Sent into Northern Alabama. In campaign about Chickamauga and Chattanooga. In battle of Resaca. In Atlanta campaign. Returned to Tennessee. In battle of Nashville. Followed Hood in Northern Alabama. Mustered out June 11, 1865.

The One Hundred Sixteenth. Colonel, Nathan W. Tupper; Lieutenant-Colonel, James P. Boyd; Major, Anderson Froman.

Mustered September 30, 1862. Dispatched to Memphis. In Yazoo campaign under Sherman. In battle at Arkansas Post January 10-11. On march from Jackson, Mississippi, to Vicksburg. Took boats for Memphis; thence to vicinity of Chattanooga. Went to the relief of Knoxville. In several battles on march to Atlanta, thence to the sea. Thence via Goldsborough, Raleigh, Richmond, Alexandria and in the grand review. Mustered out June 7, '65.

The One Hundred Seventeenth. Colonel, Risdon M. Moore; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jonathan Merriam; Major, Samuel H. Deneen. Organized at Camp Butler, September, 1862. Proceeded to Memphis, thence to Helena, Arkansas, and back to Tennessee. On Meridian campaign. Returned to Vicksburg. Made expedition to the gulf. Mustered out August 5, 1865.

The One Hundred Eighteenth. Colonel, John D. Fonda; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas Logan; Major, Robert W. Claughry. Organized at Camp Butler, September, '62. Memphis, Milliken Bend. In all the engagements from Grand Gulf to Jackson and thence to Vicksburg. In expedition to lower Mississippi. Mustered out October 1, 1865.

The One Hundred Nineteenth. Colonel, Thomas J. Kinney; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel E. Turner; Major, William H. Watson. Proceeded into Kentucky. Contended with General Forrest. Did garrison duty about Memphis. On Meridian campaign. Down the Mississippi, returned through Arkansas. Campaigned in Southeast Missouri. Sent to Nashville. Later made expedition to Mobile Bay. Returned to Illinois and mustered out.

One Hundred Twentieth. Colonel, George W. McKeaig; Lieutenant-Colonel, John G. Hardy; Major, Spencer B. Floyd. A Southern Illinois regiment. Drilled at Camp Butler. Reported to General Sherman at Memphis. Engaged in siege of Vicksburg. Active about Corinth and Memphis. From here via Cairo and Paducah to Nashville and vicinity. Engagement near Florence, Alabama. Returned later to Memphis and Cairo and to Camp Butler for final discharge.

One Hundred Twenty-first. The records show that this regiment was never fully organized and hence has no history of service rendered.

The One Hundred Twenty-second. Colonel, John I. Rinaker; Lieutenant-Colonel, James F. Drish; Major, James F. Chapman. Organized at Carlinville, in August, '62. Ordered into Tennessee. Guarded supplies at Humboldt. Spent winter of '62-'63 in Tennessee. Guard duty at Iuka. Returned to Memphis. Spent some time in Eastern Missouri. Made trip to gulf coast, and thence to Springfield, August, '65.

The One Hundred Twenty-third. Colonel, James Money; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jonathan Biggs; Major, James A. Connolly. The regiment was rushed to Louisville to defend that city against Bragg, who was pushing Buell toward that city. In the battle of Perryville and in many minor engagements in Kentucky. Campaigned in vicinity of Chattanooga, and also in Alabama. Reached Montgomery, Alabama, April 8, 1865. Returned via Chattanooga. Mustered out at Springfield, July 11, 1865.

The One Hundred Twenty-fourth. Colonel, Thomas J. Sloan; Lieutenant-Colonel, John H. Howe; Major, Rufus P. Patterson. Organized at Camp Butler, August 27, 1862. Spent summer of '63 in Tennessee and Mississippi. Moved with Grant from Milliken's Bend for the capture of Vicksburg. In the Meridian campaign. Camped at Vicksburg in spring of '65. In campaign about Mobile Bay. Back to Illinois through Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. Mustered out August 16, '65.

The One Hundred Twenty-fifth. Colonel, Oscar F. Harmon; Lieutenant-Colonel, James W. Langley; Major, John B. Lee. Organized at Danville. Moved to Cincinnati, thence to Louisville, and the battle of Perryville, thence to Nashville. In the battle of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, returned to Chattanooga. In battles on march to Atlanta, with Sherman in march to the sea. Grand review.

The One Hundred Twenty-sixth. Colonel, Jonathan Richmond; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ezra M. Beardsley; Major, William W. Wilshire. Organized at Alton, September 4, 1862. To Columbus, Kentucky, thence to Bolivar. Moved into Arkansas. Took part in the siege of Vicksburg, mustered out July 12, 1865.

The One Hundred Twenty-seventh. Colonel, John VanArman; Lieutenant-Colonel, Hamilton N. Eldridge; Major, Frank S. Curtis. Did guard duty at Camp Douglas. Thence to Memphis. With Sherman in Yazoo expedition. From Grand Gulf to Vicksburg via Jackson, Champion Hill, etc. Sent to lower Mississippi, to Chattanooga. Guard duty in Mississippi. Battle of Kenesaw Mountain. With Logan around Atlanta. With Sherman to the sea. To Washington and grand review. Discharged June, '65.

The One Hundred Twenty-eighth. Colonel, Robert M. Handley; Lieutenant-Colonel, James D. Pulley; Major, James D. McCown. This regiment was recruited from Williamson, Franklin and nearby counties. Reached Cairo, and in less than five months was reduced from 860 to 161 by desertion chiefly. The regiment was disbanded by special order from the War Department.

The One Hundred Twenty-ninth. Colonel, George P. Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry Case; Major, Andrew J. Cropsey. From Pontiac to Louisville. Campaigned against General Bragg in Kentucky. Proceeded to Nashville in August, '63. With Sherman on march to Atlanta. Took part in all battles in that march. Marched also to the sea. Took part in the grand review. Discharged in August, 1865.

The One Hundred Thirtieth. Colonel, Nathan Niles; Lieutenant-Colonel, James H. Matheny; Major, John B. Reid. Organized at Camp Butler, October, '62. Quartered at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, till spring of '63. Moved with Grant's expedition from Milliken's Bend to rear of Vicksburg. After fall of that city started east after General Johnston. Returned to Vicksburg. In expedition to vicinity of New Orleans. Consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry January 14, 1865.

The One Hundred Thirty-first. Colonel, George W. Neely; Lieutenant-Colonel, Richard A. Peter; Major, Joseph L. Purvis. Mustered into the service at Old Fort Massac in November, '62. Ordered to Cairo, thence to Memphis. Took part in Yazoo River expedition, thence to Milliken Bend. Was afflicted with measles and smallpox. Remained on the Mississippi till after the fall of Vicksburg. Sent into Kentucky against General Forest. Was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth Illinois.

The One Hundred Thirty-second. Colonel, Thomas C. Pickett; Lieutenant-Colonel, William H. Haskell; Major, John H. Peck. Organized at Chicago. Mustered in for 100 days. Proceeded to Columbus, Kentucky. Was on guard duty in that state till end of enlistment.

The One Hundred Thirty-third. Colonel, Thadeus Phillips; Lieutenant-Colonel, John E. Moore; Major, James F. Langley. Organized at Camp Butler, May 31, 1864. One hundred day service. Guarded rebel prisoners in prison on Rock Island for the term of the enlistment.

One Hundred Thirty-fourth. Colonel, Waters W. McChesney; Lieutenant-Colonel, John C. Bigelow; Major, John A. Wilson. Organized at Chicago, May 31, 1864. One hundred day men. Assigned to duty in Kentucky. Served in that state for the term of the enlistment.

One Hundred Thirty-fifth. Colonel, John S. Wolfe; Lieutenant-Colonel, Theodore H. West; Major, Greenbury Weight. Mustered at Mattoon. Sent into Missouri. Did guard duty along Iron Mountain Railroad. A portion was stationed on Missouri Pacific Railroad and at Jefferson City.

One Hundred Thirty-sixth. Colonel, Frederick A. Johns; Lieutenant-Colonel, William T. Ingram; Major, Henry A. Oran. Organized at Centralia, in May, '64. Sent to Cairo, thence to Columbus, where it remained on duty June, July, and August. Regiment reenlisted for fifteen days. Mustered out October, '64.

The One Hundred Thirty-seventh. Colonel, John Wood; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas K. Roach; Major, Frederick E. Paine. A 100-day regiment. Organized at Quincy in June, '64. Proceeded to Memphis. Did guard duty. Was brigaded with Thirty-ninth Wisconsin. Mustered out at Springfield, September 4, 1864.

The One Hundred Thirty-eighth. Colonel, John W. Goodwin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander H. Holt; Major, John Tunison. Mustered June 21, 1864, and discharged October 14, 1864. Sent from Camp Wood to Fort Leavenworth. Did guard duty on the border of Western Missouri, and saw actual service in Missouri before they returned to Illinois.

The One Hundred Thirty-ninth. Colonel, Peter Davidson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Horace H. Wilsie; Major, Solomon Z. Roth. Mustered in June 1st, 1864. Sent to Columbus, Kentucky. It did good service along the Ohio against the sympathizers of the rebellion. Mustered out October 25, 1864.

The One Hundred Fortieth. Colonel, Lorenzo H. Whitney; Lieutenant-Colonel, Michael W. Smith; Major, William O. Evans. Organized at Camp Butler, June 18, 1864. Reported at Memphis and was assigned guard duty in West Tennessee. Mustered out October 29, 1864.

The One Hundred Forty-first. Colonel, Stephen Bronson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas Clark; Major, Jacob C. Lansing. Mustered in Elgin, June 16, 1864. Did garrison duty at Columbus, Kentucky, and at other points in that state. Mustered out October 10, 1864.

The One Hundred Forty-second. Colonel, Rollin V. Ankney; Lieutenant-Colonel, Martin D. Swift; Major, Charles J. Childs. Organized at Freeport, June 18, 1864. Moved to Memphis. Guarded Memphis & Charleston Railroad. Remained near Memphis during the period of enlistment.

The One Hundred Forty-third. Colonel, Dudley C. Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel, John P. St. John; Major, Harrison Tyner. Organized at Mattoon. Ordered to Memphis. Assigned to garrison duty about Helena, Arkansas, for the period of enlistment. Mustered out September 26, 1864.

The One Hundred Forty-fourth. This was a one-year enlistment. Colonel, Cyrus Hall; Lieutenant-Colonel, John H. Kuhn;

Major, James N. Morgan. Organized at Alton and mustered October 21, 1864, for one year. No record of service.

The One Hundred Forty-fifth. Colonel, George W. Lackey; Lieutenant-Colonel, Rufus C. Crampton; Major, John W. Bear. Mustered into the service at Camp Butler, June 9, 1864. Mustered out September 23, 1864. No record of service.

The Alton Battalion. Captain, John Curtis; Lieutenant, Christopher Lischer; Second Lieutenant, Daniel J. Keely.

Stoakey's Company. Captain, Simon J. Stoakey; First Lieutenant, William M. Lewis; Second Lieutenant, James W. Isam. Mustered in at Camp Butler, June 21, 1864, for 100 days. Mustered out October 7, 1864. No record of service.

The One Hundred Forty-sixth. Colonel, Henry W. Dean; Lieutenant-Colonel, William M. Reid; Major, Isaiah W. Wilmeth. Did guard duty within the state—at Brighton, Quincy, Jacksonville, Camp Butler. Served from September 18, 1864, to July 5, 1865.

The One Hundred Forty-seventh. Colonel, Hiram F. Sickles; Lieutenant-Colonel, Werner W. Bjerg; Major, Gilis H. Bush. Organized at Camp Fry, at Chicago, February, 1864, for one year. Moved to Chattanooga. Garrisoned the country about Spring Place, Ga., and further south. Discharged January 20, 1866.

The One Hundred Forty-eighth. Colonel, Horace H. Willsie; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles J. Peckham; Major, Anthony M. Heminover. One-year enlistment. Organized at Camp Butler, February 25, '65. Mustered out September 9th, 1865. Assigned to Nashville, Tenn. Moved into Northern Alabama, guarding Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad.

The One Hundred Forty-ninth. Colonel, William C. Kueffner; Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander G. Hawes; Major, Moses M. Warner. Organized at Camp Butler, February 11, 1865. Moved to Nashville, Tenn. Moved thence to Chattanooga. Garrison duty. Later moved into Georgia. Mustered out January 26, 1866.

The One Hundred Fiftieth. Colonel, George W. Keener; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles F. Springer; Major, William R. Prickett. Organized at Camp Butler, February 14, 1865. Moved to Northern Alabama. Guarded railroads. Moved to Atlanta. Mustered out January 16, 1866.

The One Hundred Fifty-first. Colonel, Frank B. Woodall; Lieutenant-Colonel, Herman W. Snow; Major, Silas Battey. Organized at Quincy and mustered in February 23, 1865. Sent to Louisville, and thence to Nashville, Murfreesboro and Chattanooga; from here sent into Georgia for guard duty. This regi-

ment received the surrender of the rebel general Warford and 10,000 Confederate troops. The officers were assigned important duties. Discharged February 8, 1866.

The One Hundred Fifty-second. Colonel, Ferdinand D. Stephenson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jasper Partridge; Major, John H. Nale. Organized at Camp Butler, February 18, 1865. Moved to Nashville, thence to Tullahoma. Engaged in guard duty during its term of service. Mustered out September 9, 1865.

The One Hundred Fifty-third. Colonel, Stephen Bronson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Louis Schaffner; Major, John A. Wilson. Mustered February 27, 1865. Ordered to Louisville, thence to Nashville and Tullahoma. Defended the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Later moved to Memphis. Mustered out September 25, '65.

The One Hundred Fifty-fourth. Colonel, McLain F. Wood; Lieutenant-Colonel, Moses C. Brown; Major, Francis Swanwick. Organized at Camp Butler. Mustered February 25, 1865. Proceeded to Nashville, thence to Murfreesboro for guard and picket duty. Ordered to Tullahoma, thence to Nashville. Here did garrison duty. Mustered out September 29, 1865.

The One Hundred Fifty-fifth. Colonel, Gustavus A. Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph B. Berry; Major, John H. J. Lacy. Organized at Camp Butler, February 28, 1865. Ordered to Louisville, Nashville, Tullahoma. Did guard duty on Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, from Nashville to Duck River—fifty miles. Mustered out September 4, '65.

The One Hundred Fifty-sixth. Colonel, Alfred T. Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edwin B. Messer; Major, John Tunnison. Organized and mustered February, '65. Discharged September, 1865. No record of active service.

The Cavalry Organizations

The First. Colonel, Thomas A. Marshall; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry M. Day; Major, David P. Jenkins. Mustered in at Alton, July, 1861. Campaigned in Missouri about Jefferson City. In battle of Lexington, where the regiment was captured. Regiment was paroled and reentered the service, but was mustered out July 14, 1862.

The Second. Colonel, Silas Noble; Lieutenant-Colonel, Harvey Hogg; Major, Louis H. Waters. Organized at Camp Butler, August 12, 1861. Spent the following winter about Cairo. Made an attack upon Columbus in March, '62. Part of organization with Grant at Forts Henry and Donelson. A portion of regiment operated on Mississippi. Lost heavily in battle near Bolivar. Operated with Grant in the investment of Vicksburg. Cam-

paigned on the lower Mississippi and on gulf. Discharged January 3, 1866.

The Third. Colonel, Eugene A. Carr; Lieutenant-Colonel, Lafayette McCrillis; Major, Thomas Hamar. Regiment raised mostly in Central Illinois. Mustered at Camp Butler, August, '61. Served in Eastern Missouri in conflicts with General Price. Moved into Northern Arkansas. Stationed at Helena, Arkansas, for several months. Joined the expedition to attack Vicksburg. There was hindered with high water and returned to Memphis. Many reenlisted. Went into the West to punish Indians. Mustered out October 1st, 1865.

The Fourth. Colonel, T. Lyle Dickey; Lieutenant-Colonel, William McCullough; Major, Charles C. James. Mustered September, 1861. Stationed at Cairo. Went with Grant to attack Fort Henry and also Fort Donelson. Moved to Pittsburg Landing. Took part in battle. Advanced on Corinth. Stationed at Vicksburg in August, '63. Thence to Natchez. Part of regiment reenlisted, balance mustered out at Springfield, November, 1864.

The Fifth. Colonel, John J. Updegraff; Lieutenant-Colonel, Benjamin L. Wiley; Major, Speed Butler. Organized at Camp Butler, November, 1861. Moved to Eastern Missouri and into Arkansas. In summer of 1863, took part in siege and campaigns about Vicksburg. Went on Meridian raid with Sherman. Made trip down Mississippi and returned to Vicksburg, thence into Arkansas, and did guard duty on Charleston Railroad. Mustered out October 27, '65.

The Sixth. Colonel, Thomas H. Cavanaugh; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Olney; Major, Benjamin H. Grierson. Mustered at Camp Butler, November 19, 1861. Wintered at Shawneetown and moved to Columbus, Kentucky, in spring of '62. From there to Memphis and Western Tennessee. Was in the famous "Grierson Raid." Returned to Tennessee. In May, '64, regiment was furloughed. Returned to Memphis. Remained in Tennessee till late in '64. Moved into Alabama. Mustered out November 5th, 1865.

The Seventh. Colonel, William Pitt Kellogg; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward Price; Major, Cyrus Hall. Organized at Camp Butler, October 13, 1861. Ordered to New Madrid. Moved up the Tennessee to Hamburg Landing. In siege of Corinth and in expedition into Alabama. In Grierson's raid. Guarded the Charleston Railroad. Pursued General Forrest across Tennessee. Did garrison duty in Mississippi and in Alabama. Mustered out November 17, 1865.

The Eighth. Colonel, John F. Farnsworth; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Gamble; Major, David R. Clendenin. Organized at St. Charles, September, '61. Ordered to Washington. In second Manassas battle and in the Peninsular campaign with General McClellan. Participated in nearly every engagement on that campaign. Mustered out in July, 1865.

The Ninth. Colonel, Albert G. Brocket; Lieutenant-Colonel, Solomon A. Paddock; Major, Russell M. Hough. Mustered in at Camp Douglas, November 30, 1861. Ordered to St. Louis, thence to Arkansas, where the regiment was actively engaged in battle. Moved to Helena. Moved to Memphis and on into Mississippi. Campaigned here for one year. Was furloughed. Returned to Holly Springs and thence into Alabama. In battle of Franklin and at Nashville in December, '64. A portion of the time the regiment was dismounted for lack of horses. Mustered out October 31, 1865.

The Tenth. Colonel, James A. Barrett; Lieutenant-Colonel, Dudley Wickersham; Major, Joseph S. Smith. Mustered at Camp Butler, November 25, '61. Moved into Eastern Missouri. At first poorly equipped. Its task was a constant movement after small rebel bands. Its movements carried it into Arkansas. Assisted in capture of Little Rock. Was furloughed for reenlistment. Returned to Nashville, but moved into Arkansas. Winter of '64 and '65 very active in Southern Arkansas. Regiment ordered to the lower Mississippi. Mustered out January 6, 1866.

The Eleventh. Colonel, Robert G. Ingersoll; Lieutenant-Colonel, Bazil D. Meek; Major, Sabine D. Butterbaugh. Recruited from northwest part of the state. Ordered to Crump's Landing, on the Tennessee. Later to Pittsburg Landing, where it was actively engaged, with severe loss. Moved against Corinth. Campaigned in Tennessee and Mississippi till after fall of Vicksburg. Stationed at Vicksburg winter of '63-'64. Furloughed and returned to Tennessee and Mississippi. Mustered out October 2d, 1865.

The Twelfth. Colonel, Arno Voss; Lieutenant-Colonel, Hasbrouck Davis; Major, Francis T. Sherman. Organized at Camp Butler in February, 1862, where it remained for some time on guard duty. Sent to Martinsburg, West Virginia. Engaged near Sharpsburg, and along the Potomac. Was sent to Manassas and was engaged in cutting railroads leading to Richmond. In the celebrated "Stoneman Raid." The Twelfth was joined to the Army of the Potomac and remained till the regiment was ordered home for recruiting service in November, '63. Returned to the service in the region of the lower Mississippi. Mustered out May 29, 1866.

The Thirteenth. Colonel, Joseph W. Bell; Lieutenant-Colonel, Theobold Hartman; Major, Latham Lippert. Organized at Camp Douglas in December, 1861. Moved into Missouri and into Arkansas and helped to drive Marmaduke out of Missouri. In a number of engagements in that region in '63. Mustered out September 13, 1865.

The Fourteenth. Colonel, Horace Capron; Lieutenant-Colonel, David P. Jenkins; Major, Francis M. Davidson. Organized at Peoria in winter of '62-'63. Sent into Kentucky. Took part in the pursuit and capture of Gen. John Morgan. In battle of Cumberland Gap. Was in the relief of Knoxville in '63. Was with Sherman on march to Atlanta. Returned to Tennessee and Kentucky and took part in destruction of Hood's army. Mustered out July 31, 1865.

The Fifteenth. Colonel, Warren Stewart; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ezra King; Major, Esau Brown. Made up of infantry companies. Moved up the Tennessee to Forts Henry and Donelson. Moved to Pittsburg Landing, and took part in battle. Then on to Corinth. Did scouting duty in Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Moved into Arkansas in November, 1863. Discharged August 10, 1864.

The Seventeenth. Colonel, John I. Beveridge; Lieutenant-Colonel, Dennis J. Hynes; Major, Hiram Hilliard. Mustered January 22, 1864. Sent to Jefferson Barracks and did guard duty. Sent then into interior of the state. The regiment was divided into three battalions, each of which has a separate history. Their activities were confined to minor operations within the State of Missouri. Mustered out February 6, 1866.

Artillery

The First. Colonel, Joseph D. Webster; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles H. Adams; Major, Ezra Taylor.

Battery A. Captain, James Smith. Active on Mississippi River about Cairo. Sent to Paducah. Assisted in capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. Very active in battle of Shiloh. Advanced on Corinth. Attacked Haine's Bluff. Joined in advance on Vicksburg. In fighting around Chattanooga. In the march to Atlanta. Mustered out July 3, '65.

Battery B. Captain, Ezra Taylor. Sent to Bird's Point. At Donelson, then to Shiloh, Corinth, Holly Springs, siege of Vicksburg, and about Chattanooga and Knoxville. In movement against Atlanta. Mustered out July, '65.

Battery D. Captain, Edward McAllister. Ordered to Fort Holt, Kentucky, just below Cairo. Forts Henry and Donelson.

Then to Shiloh, where the battery was in the thickest of the fight. Remained in Tennessee till '65. Mustered out July 28, 1865.

Battery E. Captain, Allen C. Waterhouse. To Cairo and thence to Pittsburg Landing, thence to Corinth and Memphis. In movement against Vicksburg. Remained in Tennessee and Mississippi and in Arkansas till mustered out.

Battery C. Captain, Charles Houghtaling. No record in report of adjutant-general.

Battery F. Captain, John T. Cheney. Mustered at Springfield, February 25, '62. Moved into Eastern Missouri. Assigned to Gen. Lew Wallace's Third Division, Army of the Tennessee. In siege of Corinth. Campaigned in Tennessee and in Mississippi.

Battery G. Captain, Arthur O'Leary. Moved from Cairo to Columbus, Kentucky. Thence to the siege of Corinth. Served in Tennessee and along Mississippi River.

Battery H. Captain, Axel Silversparre. From Chicago to St. Louis. Thence to Shiloh. Attached to Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. In siege of Vicksburg. Atlanta campaign and march to the sea.

Battery I. Captain, Edward Bouton. From Camp Douglas to Shiloh; besieged Corinth. Made raids in Arkansas. Returned to siege of Vicksburg. Chattanooga. Nashville and vicinity. Mustered out July 26, '65.

Battery K. Captain, Angrean Franklin. Served in and about Perryville, thence to Louisville. In the capture of Knoxville. Mustered out at Springfield, June, '65.

Battery M. Captain, John B. Miller. Garrison duty in Louisville. Defended Columbia, Tennessee, against General Morgan. Joined Rosecrans against Bragg. Suffered in Chattanooga during siege. Went to the defense of Knoxville. In the siege of Atlanta. Returned to Tennessee for muster out.

Second Artillery. Colonel, Thomas S. Mather; Lieutenant-Colonel, William L. Duff; Major, Charles J. Stolbrand.

Battery A. Captain, Peter Davidson. From Peoria, Alton, Eastern Missouri and Northern Arkansas. Was in these two states till muster out in July, '65.

Battery B. Captain, Relly Madison. Organized at Cairo. In battle of Fort Donelson. Pittsburg Landing. Advanced on Corinth. Campaigned in Mississippi and Alabama.

Battery C. Captain, Caleb Hopkins. No record of active service.

Battery D. Captain, Jasper M. Dresser. No record of active service.

Battery E. Captain, Adolph Schwartz. Active in Missouri and at Columbus, Kentucky. Moved into Tennessee.

Battery F. Captain, John W. Powell. Took part in Pittsburg Landing, placed near the Shiloh Church. In siege of Corinth. Went as far south as Atlanta. Returned to guard the rear. Mustered out in '65.

Battery H. Captain, Andrew Stenbeck. In siege of Fort Donelson. One section chased Morgan in Kentucky. Stationed at Fort Donelson in February, '63. Was discharged July 29, '65.

Battery I. Captain, Charles W. Keith. Organized at Camp Butler. Moved to Cairo, thence to Island No. 10. Spent summer of '62 in Mississippi. Pursued General Bragg in Kentucky. At Perryville, also around Chattanooga. In campaign against Atlanta, and in march to the sea.

Battery K. Captain, Benjamin F. Rodgers. From Springfield to Cairo, Columbus, Memphis, and finally to siege of Vicksburg. Garrison duty at Memphis. Mustered out July 14, 1865.

Battery L. Captain, William H. Bolton. From Camp Douglas to St. Louis, thence to Pittsburg Landing. In attack upon Corinth, and about Chattanooga.

Battery M. Captain, John C. Phillips. Mustered at Springfield. Active in Kentucky in '63. Moved into East Tennessee. Spent much time in vicinity of Nashville. Consolidated with other batteries.

Chicago Board of Trade Battery. Captain, James H. Stokes. This battery was outfitted and backed by the Chicago Board of Trade. Moved to Louisville and thence to Perryville. In Murfreesboro battle, where it won distinction. Followed Bragg into Alabama. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Chicago Mercantile Battery. Captain, Charles G. Gooley. Organized under auspices of the Chicago Mercantile Association. Sent to join Sherman in the Yazoo district. Moved into Arkansas. With Grant in march on Vicksburg. Went to lower Mississippi. Only thirty-five returned to Chicago out of 156.

Springfield Light Artillery. Captain, Thomas F. Vaughn. Mustered in Springfield, August 21, 1862. One hundred twenty officers and men. Ordered to Jackson, Tennessee. One section was sent into Arkansas. Another section served in Tennessee. Two sections united for the Banks expedition on the Red River. Mustered out June 25, 1865.

Cogswell's Battery. Captain, William Cogswell. Organized at Ottawa, November, 1861. In advance on Corinth. Was in siege of Vicksburg and in engagements about Chattanooga. Also in movement about Mobile. Mustered out August 14, '65.

Renwick's Elgin Battery. Captain, George W. Renwick. No record of service. Mustered in November 15, 1862. Many desertions are recorded.

Henshaw's Battery. Captain, Edward C. Henshaw. No record of service. Mustered in winter of '62-'63. Recruited about Ottawa.

Bridges' Battery. Captain, Lyman Bridges. No record of service as separate battery. Combined with Company B of the First Regiment of Illinois Light Artillery.

Colvin's Battery. Captain, John H. Colvin. This battery was organized at Chicago. It was combined with Battery K of the First Regiment Light Artillery.

Chapman's Battery. Captain, Fletcher H. Chapman. Combined with Battery B, Second Illinois Artillery.

Sturgis Rifles. Captain, James Steel. Organized in Chicago. Armed and equipped by Mr. Solomon Sturgis. Served in West Virginia and was a special unit under General McClellan. On the Peninsular campaign. Was about Washington during the war.

Irish Dragoons. Captain, Patrick Naughton. Attached to the Twenty-third Infantry. Officers bore commissions from Governor Yates. Later company was assigned to the Fifth Iowa.

The Twenty-ninth (Colored). Colonel, Clark E. Royce; Lieutenant-Colonel, John A. Bross; Major, I. Jeff Brown. No record of service in adjutant-general's report.

In addition to the foregoing, there were many Illinois troops in the regular army and many who enlisted in organizations in other states and Illinois lost credit for furnishing them as Illinois troops.

CHAPTER IV

AFTER THE WAR

RECUPERATION—INCREASED ACREAGE—SKILLED AGRICULTURISTS —BETTER IMPLEMENTS—TRANSPORTATION—BANKS AND CURRENCY—GROWTH OF CITIES — MANUFACTURES — THE HOMESTEAD LAW—SOCIAL PROGRESS—THE NEW SPIRIT— STANDARDS—RELIGIOUS ADVANCE—CAMP MEETING—SOME STATISTICS—EDUCATION—POLITICAL SITUATION

It is very interesting to study the life of a people following any great upheaval or disturbance. Wars are great disturbers of the established order of things. Not only is the even tenor of a people's way greatly disturbed by war, but there is a great consumption of a people's resources and in addition there is a great loss of life. The world has never known very extended periods of time when it was free from war. It is amazing that we find the world so well able to take care of itself when we remember that war has been the chief business of many people. From a study of the history of the most powerful and the most advanced nations we may draw certain conclusions. Among these we may say that war is an incentive to a people to develop their resources, improve the means of education, and strengthen the civic virtues. It is indeed a hard saying, but much good comes from wars.

RECUPERATION

The most amazing thing which war has revealed to us is the recuperative strength of the human race. The plant and the animal world show wonderful recuperative ability. The prize fighter undergoes the beatings of his antagonist, but in a few days, or weeks at most, he seems to have completely recovered. A people engages in war; homes are destroyed, bridges burned, roads torn up, churches abandoned or desecrated, schoolhouses stand idle, orchards cut down, public buildings injured and the reserves in food and clothing consumed, and yet in one or two generations there are few signs of a once desolate people. An observer stood in different parts of a southern city which had been subject to the attacks of the opposing armies in the Civil war and while here and there appeared the lone chimney or the

battered walls of some factory, in the main there were all about new and beautiful churches, schoolhouses, homes, factories, and business places. The only tell-tale he saw was in the thousands of white markers which stood row on row in the national cemetery.

If this be true of a city and a region where war was waged for four long years, much more shall we expect the people of a state upon whose soil no field of carnage was spread to quickly come back to normalcy, and we may expect the rebound to carry us far forward in material and spiritual progress.

Increased Acreage

Illinois as we have seen was settled first in the Southern part. The settlements took on the form of a crescent, the cusps of the crescent resting along the Wabash and the Mississippi. A straight line joining the horns would pass through large areas of unsettled country. These settlements moved northward in such a way that the cresent becomes a sort of half moon. In the thirties, forties, and fifties the north end of the state received a very large percent of the immigrants who reached Illinois. In these three decades millions of money was spent in the north third of the state in the construction of the canal, railroads, and cities. The settlements in the north were not quite so compact upon the whole areas as they were in the south, but in most of the counties along the Mississippi, the Illinois and adjoining the lake the population was denser than in the south. In 1860 there were fifteen counties in Illinois whose population was less than twenty people to the square mile. While Cook, Kane, Peoria, and St. Clair had more than fifty persons per square mile.

A direct line drawn from Vandalia to Chicago would have passed through a very sparsely settled section of the state. There were in 1865 in many of the counties along this line many thousands of acres of good rich black soil that furnished the native grasses for such herds and droves as were to be found in that region. The author crossed many of the large prairies in central Eastern Illinois as late as 1870 and found great stretches still unbroken by the plow.

Following the war many of the returned soldiers moved into this sparsely settled section of our state. In 1840 Christian County had fewer than 2,000 souls. In 1850 the population had grown to just over 3,000. In 1860 it numbered slightly more than 10,000, while in 1870 it contained 20,363 people. Morgan County had only 500 more people in it in 1860 than it had in 1840. Much of the lands belonging to the grant to the Illinois Central Railroad had not been sold in 1865. The gain in popula-

tion for ten counties in the central eastern part of Illinois from 1850 to 1870 was 400 per cent. The gain for the whole state for the same period is only 200 per cent. The conclusion is that there was a sort of hejira towards the central part of the state in these two decades. That is the movement was not only from the older states to the central part of Illinois but from the older settled parts of Illinois—from the south and from the north—to the great prairies of the central counties.

Personal observation justifies the statement that hundreds of these people who went into the rich prairies of the central eastern part of Illinois after the close of the Civil war were returned soldiers. And while it is true that many of the new comers went into towns and villages, a much larger portion opened up farms. As has been said there was a constant stream of people flowing into Illinois even during the war and earlier. They found nothing attractive in the older settled counties in the south and they therefore pushed on into the unsettled parts of the central region.

Immediately after the war therefore there was a large increase in the acreage of the state open to cultivation. The immediate result was a surprising increase in the production of corn, wheat, oats, and within a short time, an increase in the production of cattle and hogs, hay, fruits, and vegetables. An interesting fact to the farmer among the older settlers in the south part of the state, was that the prairie farmers were actually cutting the wild grass, curing it and offering it for sale in the markets. The hay which made "Hay Market Square" famous was wild prairie grass from the counties to the south and southwest of Chicago.

Skilled Agriculturists

Not only was there a very great increase in the acreage of tilled land between 1860 and 1870, but there was coming to be a widespread improvement in the character of practical farming. There had been organized in the state in a very early day, a State Agricultural Society. This of course was a Yankee invention and it met with vigorous opposition from the Kentucky, Tennessee, and Carolina farmers in Illinois. Even with the increased acreage from 1840 to 1870, there would have been a greatly increased production, but when we add to this factor the one or more scientific and more skillful handling of soils and crops, we can understand why Illinois could do so much toward the preservation of the Union and the feeding of the world beside.

As has been said above, the crops best suited to the central part of the state were corn and oats with wheat and other food

products. Hogs were fattened on the corn and horses and cattle consumed corn, hay, and oats. It has been pointed out that the manufacture of whiskey greatly increased just about this time. The Government came forward with an almost prohibitive excise tax of $2 which no doubt discouraged the wheat and corn growers, but still there were millions of bushels of grain produced.

These skilled agriculturists put an intelligent interest into the growing of cereals as the main crops, but at the same time gave much time to the byproducts of the farm. In the older settled parts of the south third of the state there were organized horticultural societies which drew toward this section the best type of foreign immigration. In the earliest days the settlers took kindly to the raising of grapes and the making of wine. The Ozark region seemed specially suited for grapes, apples, peaches, cherries, and the berries. True, many of these products were very perishable, but this disadvantage was met in two ways. In the first place Chicago had grown to be a city of 300,000 inhabitants, and these people must be fed. The Illinois Central Railroad, finished just before the Civil war, passed through the very heart of the fruit and vegetable sections of the south third of the state. The better trains made the trip from Cairo to Chicago in twelve to fourteen hours, and fruits and vegetables gathered from the fields in the day, might be carried to Chicago by night trains and delivered to the merchants on South Water Street ready for the early morning marketing. Thus a great and growing city found itself next door neighbor to a rich field of the choicest cereals, fruits and vegetables. No less fortunate was the truck gardener who realized ready money for an early crop following the long unproductive winter months.

Agricultural and horticultural societies were organized in many of the counties; and the County Fair, which in the days of its greatest prosperity, was a most powerful factor in the economic and social life of the people. Here prizes were given for the best display of fruits and vegetables, and the good housewife might also receive the blue ribbon for the best sample of canned peaches, plums, cherries and other early fruits and vegetables. Those who remember, as young people, attending the county fairs will recall visions of mason jars containing the highly colored products of the truck garden. There thus developed even in the earliest days scientific processes for the preservation of the perishable products of the farm and garden. The processes of the housewife may not have been as scientific as those employed in the work of preserving the "57 Varieties," but they were practical and served a great end.

Better Implements

The wonderful advance that was made in material progress could not have been made without the help that came from the improved tools, implements, and machinery which were brought into use between 1840 and 1870. The tools and implements in use from the beginning of the century up to 1840 were of the crude sort. Plows were known as the wooden mold-board style. The point and bar of the breaking plow were iron, but wood constituted the remainder of the plow. John Deere, the father of good plows in Illinois settled in Ogle County in 1838. In 1848 he established the Moline plow works and here the plow industry was revolutionized. Hayrakes, scythes, harrows, fan-mills, corn planters, seeding machines, mowers, reapers, threshing machines, spinning machines, looms, wagons, saw-mills, grist mills and a score or more of the common implements in use prior to the Civil war times were by 1870 greatly improved. These improved implements enabled the producer to bring forth not only a better quality, but greater quantity of the necessaries.

Some of the crops that were improved as to quantity of production, as a result of improved methods of cultivation and better tools with which to work, were flax, hemp, cotton, sorghum cane, castor beans, as well as the cereals and the forage products. Cotton was raised in Illinois in those days and gins were established in many localities. Carding machines for both cotton and wool were to be found here and there. Of course thousands of pounds of cotton and wool were carded by hand, and the old hand cards may be found in many homes. Spinning jennies were established and power looms were located where there was material to be fabricated. As a boy the author remembers going from central Greene County to Jacksonville to get the wool carded at the old Capps' Woolen Mills.

When the war was in progress the prices of cotton goods rose till they were prohibitive. Then the good housewife began the making of hemp and flax cloth. The flax cloth was of a smooth texture and was very serviceable, but the cloth made from the hemp would have served the Jews well instead of sack cloth. Rope walks, sorghum mills, tan yards, saw mills, cotton gins, castor bean presses, distilleries, creameries, and other plants to meet the demands of an increasing consumption, were established at various points within the state.

Transportation

Transportation in the first third of the nineteenth century was confined to the wagons and wagon roads or to the water

craft on the rivers and the lake. Between 1833 and 1866 there was an incredible increase in the capacity of the transportation systems. Within the middle third of the century the Illinois and Michigan canal had been completed and thousands of miles of railroad had been built. Transportation facilities by both wagon roads and rivers had been greatly improved. The great demand the Civil war made upon the transportation lines tended to bring them up to higher degrees of efficiency. During the four or five years when government supplies were so sorely needed the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Ohio, Wabash, Illinois and the Mississippi rivers were often taxed to their limit in the matter of transportation.

These increased and improved transportation facilities greatly enhanced the production of crops, and of lumber, and of coal and other resources of the state. In fact the improved facilities for transportation from 1850 to 1870 tended greatly to the development of all forms of our economic life. Markets were established to meet the needs of immediate consumption and for shipment to distant parts. Among the markets thus developed was the growing City of Chicago. The Illinois Central Railroad, as has been shown, became a great thoroughfare from the extreme south end at Cairo to the lake on the northeast. There were railroads also from the southwest and west and even the northwest, which poured into the great city on the lake the fruits, vegetables, grains, live stock, lumber, ores, and other things of value, and in this way Chicago became the greatest market west of the Alleghanies.

The great inland sea, Lake Michigan, with its connecting lakes, became the most important exit for the surplus products of the state. The water connection was such that non-perishable products could with little delay be laid down in New York or in Montreal. The lakes contributed largely to the growth and development of Chicago as a great market. The Ohio and the Mississippi gave the most perfect water connection with the great market at New Orleans. Steamboats along the Mississippi and the Ohio were found in great abundance. These steamers were also an ideal way for travelers to reach the southern part of our country. Wonderful descriptions have been given of the splendid furnishings of the palatial steamboats.

Banks and Currency

The Free Banking system adopted in Illinois in 1851 was an improvement upon the banking system under the Constitution of 1818. This system proposed to safeguard the bill-holder by requiring the bank of issue to deposit with the auditor of public

accounts a sufficient quantity of acceptable stocks and bonds to make certain the redemption of the notes of issue. This plan was a copy of the New York law and was a fore-runner of the national banking system which was adopted by the National Congress in February, 1863. At that time there were in the United States 1600 different banks issuing bank notes. These 1,600 banks were issuing 7,000 different kinds of bank notes—an average of more than four kinds of bills to each bank. There was great confusion in the currency of the country; much counterfeit money was in circulation. In Illinois there were 115 banks of issue in 1863 when the national banking law was enacted. These 115 banks issued 500 different kinds of bills. There were thousands of dollars worth of counterfeit bills in circulation, and one never knew when he received a bill in payment for an article whether the bill was of any value, since banks would close their doors leaving all their notes in circulation.

The national banking law provided that state or private banks that wished to issue bills as money must deposit with the treasury department at Washington United States bonds to cover the issue. At the close of the war therefore, the currency was the most stable the state had ever had, and while the currency was not at par with gold it was a very admirable medium of exchange. This currency greatly facilitated trade, commerce, or investments. It was plentiful since men who held government bonds could go into the banking business without any outlay of cash. Factories were established, railroads laid out, and enterprises of a local nature flourished. The development of the resources of Illinois really waited for the coming of a dependable currency. Many thousands of dollars were invested in coal mines, rock quarries, brick plants, tile factories, furniture factories, saw mills, spinning and weaving mills, shoe factories, rolling mills, foundries, railroads, merchandising, and scores of other forms of economic activity. These many industrial activities made a demand for labor both common and skilled. Immigration was therefore encouraged and the whole body of the people of the state prospered as never before.

Growth of Cities

The growth in material wealth and in population which marked the period from 1850 to 1870 was shared in by more than a score of the larger cities in the state. Of course Chicago had outstepped all the other cities, but this is easily accounted for. In fact there is a very plausible explanation for the growth of most of the smaller cities. There were twenty-one counties in which there was one or more cities of 5,000 or more in 1870.

There were also eighty-one counties that in 1870 did not have a city of 5,000 population. Following is a list of the counties and the cities above 5,000 with their population in 1860 and 1870.

City	County	Pop. 1860	Pop. 1870
Quincy	Adams	13,718	24,052
Cairo	Alexander	2,188	6,267
Chicago	Cook	112,172	299,977
Galena	Jo Daviess	8,196	7,019
La Salle	La Salle	4,016	5,200
Ottawa	La Salle	6,541	7,736
Aurora	Kane	6,011	11,162
Elgin	Kane	2,797	5,441
Kankakee	Kankakee	2,984	5,189
Galesburg	Knox	4,953	10,158
Decatur	Macon	3,839	7,167
Alton	Madison	6,332	8,665
Bloomington	McLean	7,075	14,590
Carlinville	Macoupin	3,219	5,808
Jacksonville	Morgan	5,528	9,203
Peoria	Peoria	14,045	22,849
Moline	Rock Island	3,278	5,754
Rock Island	Rock Island	5,130	7,890
Springfield	Sangamon	9,320	17,364
East St. Louis	St. Clair	-----	5,644
Belleville	St. Clair	7,520	8,146
Freeport	Stephenson	5,376	7,889
Pekin	Tazewell	3,467	5,696
Joliet	Will	7,102	7,263
Rockford	Winnebago	6,979	11,049

Quincy was located on the Mississippi River and enjoyed the advantages of cheap transportation north and south. It was the county seat of a large and prosperous county. Besides the river, it had in 1870 the advantage of railroads. Factories early saw the advantages of the location. Foundries, wagon factories, agricultural implements, etc., were early found in Quincy. There were five implement dealers as early as 1855 and three banks as early as the above date. There were twenty-three blacksmiths before the war. Fourteen clergymen made their homes in Quincy at the beginning of the war. In about every line of manufacturing, and all the business and professional callings were well represented. Quincy now has a population, census 1920, of 35,978. It has not grown greatly in population in the last two decades.

Cairo is situated upon the alluvial peninsula between the Ohio and the Mississippi. The location is ideal for a large and pros-

perous city, but the topography of the peninsula is against it. Most if not all the land occupied by the city is lower than the water of the two rivers at higher stages. This necessitates the enclosing of the city with an extensive system of levees. At the outbreak of the war it was a straggling village, but the fact that it was a strategic military point gave it prominence also as a commercial and industrial city. It is today a prominent center in the forms of manufacture that require wood products. Its population in 1920 was 15,203.

Chicago had grown to a city of 4,479 in 1840; and to 28,269 in 1850; and in 1860 to 112,172; in 1870 it had risen to 299,977. This shows a rapid growth. The growth in nearly every phase of the life of the people had been as phenomenal as that of population. One of the activities in connection with the growth of Chicago up to 1870 was that of shipping. Long before 1870 Chicago had become so prominent as an outlet for the products of the northern end of the state, that it required hundreds of lake vessels to meet the needs of the farmers and manufacturers in the north half of the state. Chicago was a new western city of more than a hundred thousand inhabitants. It was not a city of marked culture but one of unbounded forward-looking activity. In addition the shipping interests, there were manufacturing interests, railroad interests, pork packing, printing and book-binding, etc. Today its population is 2,701,705.

Galena is the county seat of Jo Daviess County. The city was located where it is on account of the presence of lead in that region. It was the shipping point for the products of the lead mines. It is on the Galena River which has been "locked" so that river boats can reach the city. In the days of the Civil war the town was noted for the public men it furnished the Government. General Grant, General Rawlins, General Smith, General Chetlain, General Duer, General Rowley, General Baker and Hon. Elihu B. Washburne were all from Galena. The population in 1920 was 4,720, which is less than it was in 1900 or 1910.

La Salle is located on the Illinois River in the county of La Salle. One thing that early gave La Salle some prominence was the digging of the canal. The canal was first laid out to stop at Ottawa, but was eventually carried on to La Salle. Its interests in 1850-1870 were in its mines and in the shipment of natural ice down the Illinois. It was the head of river navigation. Coal and zinc are mined near the city and these gave the young city some prominence. Its population in 1920 was 13,050.

Ottawa is also in La Salle County. It was in the earliest days an important point. The Illinois and Michigan canal was surveyed to terminate at Ottawa. In the Black Hawk war, Ottawa

was an important center for a large area of settlers. Ottawa was the county seat and thus had the advantage of La Salle. It was regarded as a good point for factories and a survey of the cities in 1855 shows several factories already in operation. Its population in 1920 was 10,816. While there have always been many lines of business activity in the city it has not kept pace in population with some other cities.

Aurora is located on Fox River west of Chicago. While today it is a flourishing manufacturing city, at the outbreak of the war Aurora had few enterprises known as factories. It had two newspapers in 1855, and in 1870 it had three papers. But in recent years the city has greatly prospered. Its present population is 36,397.

Elgin is a city also on the Fox River region in Kane County. It was early selected by the National Watch Company. There was seen from the earliest the possibility of making use of the water power at this point. In 1865 the Gail Borden and Company condensed milk factory was established at Elgin. Elgin soon came to be known for its creameries. As early as 1870 it was perhaps the most active manufacturing city outside of Chicago. Today it is a model modern small city. Population in 1920—in Cook, 252; in Kane, 27,202; total, 27,454.

Kankakee is located on the Kankakee River and is the county seat of Kankakee County. An inland city in the midst of a very rich agricultural region. Many foreigners settled in Kankakee. The French were a large part in the days just before the war. There was water power in the Kankakee River and coal fields near. In 1860 it was only a small town. In 1855 there was not a lawyer in the town—Momence had all the lawyers. There was no bank in the town. It grew considerably before 1870, and much more since. Its population in 1920 was 16,753.

Galesburg is the county seat of Knox County. This county is a fine body of land, and the settlers were eastern people. In 1841 it was merely a village, in 1860 or shortly before it was given a charter as a city. The town was early a very thriving place. Knox College was founded in 1836 and another, Lombard University, in 1852. It had a railroad before the war. It was an up-to-date city before 1870. There were no important manufacturing interests. In 1920 its population was 23,834.

Decatur is located near a branch of the Sangamon in the midst of a very rich body of land. Since the county about Decatur is so well adapted to agriculture we may expect Decatur to be what we call an agricultural town. However it was in an early day quite a railroad center and a manufacturing town. It was a thriving city in 1860. Several regiments were organized and

were camped near that city. The city was the birthplace of the republican party in 1854. It was a loyal town during the Civil war.

Alton has a picturesque location on the bluffs overlooking the Father of Waters. It is an old town and was an important point in commercial matters in the earliest years of statehood. In the Mexican war it was the point of departure for the Illinois troops. The location of the first penitentiary at Alton gave it prominence as early as 1840. By 1850 it was a shipping point for coal. Meat-packing was one of the earliest industries. In 1861-5 it was a disturbing point for confederate prisoners, the Government was permitted to use the penitentiary for that purpose. All during the period from 1850 to 1870 it was the best wheat market in the south half of the state. Its population in 1920 was 24,682.

Bloomington was an active center in the Civil war period. It is the county seat of McLean County. The surrounding country is unsurpassed as an agricultural region. It has the richest deposits of coal and naturally there sprang up extensive manufactures. Live stock is extensively raised on the fine farms. Bloomington was early selected as an educational center. The first normal school was located here and was just beginning its work when the president and all the young men enlisted in the task of saving the Union. President Edward C. Hovey organized the Thirty-third Regiment and rose to the position of Brevet Major General. Bloomington has now a population of 28,725.

Carlinville is in the edge of the black belt—that is black soil and black diamonds. It is the seat of justice of Macoupin County. It furnished two important commanders in the Civil war, Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. John I. Rinaker. Carlinville began to grow when the Chicago and Alton reached it in 1852. Coal underlies the surface in this county and coal mining was one of the earliest of the industries. Blackburn University was estalished in Carlinville as early as 1839, and kept its doors open during the Civil war period. It is now a city of 5,212.

Jacksonville is the seat of justice of Morgan County. This county is among the richest of the agricultural counties of the state. It is well drained and has a proper proportion of timber and prairie areas. It was early a prominent place in the west central part, as Illinois College was located there in the thirties. The great Northern Cross Railroad connected it with the Illinois, and the Mississippi at Quincy. The county has coal, timber, stone, and grows a great variety of agricultural products. Jacksonville therefore became a good market and a good trading point. Governor Richard Yates, and Col. John J. Hardin, Gov-

ernor Joseph Duncan, and Senator Stephen A. Douglas were all citizens of Jacksonville prior to 1870. The population today is 15,713.

Peoria is one of our oldest towns. The French were there in the latter part of the seventeenth century. It is located on the Illinois River and is the county seat of Peoria County. All through the middle of the nineteenth century it maintained second rank in importance to Chicago. Peoria was always regarded as a strategic point in military affairs. Peoria prior to 1870 was an important fur trading point. The American Fur Company maintained an agency in Peoria up to 1870. It was incorporated as a city in 1845. In 1870 the city had six steam mills, several distilleries, nine schoolhouses, and more than a hundred boats were stopping at the port of Peoria. Peoria was the center of large manufacturing interests. Population in 1920, 76,121.

Moline in Rock Island County is situated on the Mississippi River. It is a few miles above the City of Rock Island. It was early selected as a fine city for manufacturing interests. The John Deere Plow Works were located in Moline in 1868. The city also was selected for scores of manufacturing plants prior to 1870. It had the advantage of river transportation as well as the advantage of several railroads. Its population in 1920 was 30,734.

Rock Island is the county seat of the county of the same name, lying along the east side of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport, Iowa. The early history was associated with the Indians of the Sac and Fox tribe. Rock Island was first called Stephenson. The county seat was located at this place in 1835. The City of Rock Island is just opposite the island by the same name. This island is the seat of a government arsenal and extensive works for the manufacture of government supplies. From about 1863 to the close of the war confederate prisoners were kept on this island. By reason of the water power in the rapids of the river, Rock Island became in an early day an important milling and lumber center. Its population today is 35,177.

Springfield is the capital city of the state and has been since 1839. It is in the midst of a very rich and prosperous agricultural region. Charles R. Matheny was the first village president and Abraham Lincoln, Samuel H. Treat, and Stephen T. Logan were the first village trustees. In January, 1840, the city was incorporated with a population of 2,500. The first railroad in the state ran from Jacksonville to Meredosia on the Illinois River. The first railroad engine entered Springfield in 1842. Gas was introduced in 1854. When the Civil war was approach-

ing, Springfield became important as the home of Lincoln. It was a busy place during the war. The present state house was begun prior to 1870. The present city is a thriving place and has a population of 59,183.

East St. Louis (old Illinois town) is located on the Mississippi opposite the City of St. Louis. The census of 1870 gives East St. Louis as 5,644. The place is not listed in the census of 1860. By 1870 fifteen railroads had their termini about where the present relay depot is located. It was truly a railroad town in 1870, but since then it has come to be the third city in the state. The city has virtually made all its growth since 1870. Its population is now 66,767.

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY
Insert shows first plant

Belleville, the county seat of St. Clair County, was in the Civil war days a very important city. In 1825 there were but two Germans in the town—Conrad Bornman and Jacob Mauer. Belleville was in the pre-war days a meat packing point. The presence of coal tended to induce manufacturers to locate factories, and the city became one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the south half of the state. By the time of the Civil war, there were hundreds of Germans in Belleville. These came following the unsettled conditions in Western Europe about 1848. Among the noted Germans of this city we may name Gustavus Koerner. The city today is the seat of the bishopric of the Catholic Church in Southern Illinois. The place has come to be a manufacturing center with a population of 24,823.

Freeport is the county seat of Stephenson County, a border county next to the Wisconsin line. The city is located on the Pecatonica River a branch of the Rock River. Freeport was

settled by Oliver W. Kellogg, who built a log cabin on the site of the city in 1827. It was in the midst of Indian activities from 1827 to 1832. The first store was in 1836. Three of the earliest railroads intersected at Freeport—the Illinois Central, Chicago Northwestern, and Western Union. It was made a village in 1850 and incorporated as a city in 1855. Prior to 1870 the city had good schools, churches, many elegant homes. It has a soldiers' monument and other expressions of public interest. Its population today is 19,669.

Pekin is the county seat of Tazewell County and is located on the Illinois River some ten or twelve miles south of Peoria, near the mouth of the Mackinaw River. It was settled as early as 1824. It had two scourges—one in 1834 and one in 1843. It had one railroad prior to 1870. It early took the same industrial activities as did Peoria. It now has 12,086 people.

Joliet is the county seat of Will County and the seat of the northern Illinois penitentiary. It is on the Illinois and Michigan canal. The town was selected as the seat of the penitentiary when it was decided to locate a prison in the northern part of the state. There is an abundant supply of very fine building stone and coal is found in the vicinity. Railroads early centered in Joliet and factories sprang up as if by magic. Its population by the census of 1920 was 38,442.

Rockford is the county seat of Winnebago County. It has a rich farming country about it. It has an abundance of water power and this attracted many manufacturing enterprises to it in an early day. These have grown into extensive systems. It early had a ladies' seminary which has since grown into the Rockford College. The city is now very prosperous, having knitting mills, shoe factory, watch factory, furniture factories, and farm implement factories. Its population has grown to 65,651.

Manufactures

There were few important manufacturing establishments in Illinois prior to the Civil war. Most of the manufactured articles were produced by hand. Carding rolls from cotton and wool was a hand process. The old "cards" may be found about many an old homestead especially in the south third of the state. Spinning was done mainly by hand. The spinning wheels are to be seen here and there in Egypt. Weaving was a hand process. Wagons were the work of individuals—both the wood work and the ironing. Boots and shoes were brought from the eastern states, but there were many shoemakers in the villages and towns. Furniture was usually home-made. The tools and im-

plements used on the farm were the product often of the handiwork of the farmer himself. Often the farmer maintained a "shop" out in the corner of the orchard where one might have found a forge and bellows; anvil, and hammers, and tongs, and vise. On one side of the shop one would find the bench, with planes, drawer-knife, spoke-shave, chisels, saws, and augers. Here the farm repair work was attended to. Even the harness was mended here. The shuck collars were repaired, the wooden hames were made and the trace chains mended or lengthened. Many of the articles used by the good housewife were made by some of the male members of the family. These were the days of "wooden ware." The author remembers "going to mill" on horseback with a sack two-thirds full of shelled corn. The mill was a home-made affair. The water power was produced by throwing a dam of logs, rocks, and gravel across the creek. Then the sluice way was arranged and a home-made water wheel installed. The shafts were of the best white oak and the bins of the choicest walnut, ash or cherry. Even the measure with which the miller exacted his toll was skillfully wrought from a solid block of native wood.

But when the war came on, the average man learned to step a little more quickly, his thinking was more active, and there was not time for many of the old hand processes. We were obliged to use "boughten" articles. The store broom displaced the one made by the farmer on a rainy day from broom corn grown on the farm. Do you remember that the home-made broom was round, while the store broom was flat? Factories for the purpose of producing those things actually needed on the farm or in the home sprang up everywhere.

There were in Illinois by the census of 1870, 180 establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements. These were distributed over thirty-one counties. St. Clair reported thirty-six plants for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The total capital for these thirty-six plants was $130,990, or an average of $3,640 per plant. The number of hands employed was 132, and the raw material consumed was estimated at $99,813, while the finished product was worth $221,480. Cook County reported four establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements, with an invested capital of $855,000, or an average of $216,000 per plant. These four plants consumed $1,024,480 worth of raw material, while the finished product was worth $2,081,000. There was quite a variety of goods manufactured in addition to the agricultural implements. The following will give some notion of that variety. There were in Illinois by the 1870 census fifty-six factories for the manu-

facture of boots and shoes; twenty for the making of brooms; 668 for the manufacture of wagons and carriages; 244 for the making of men's clothing; fifty-seven for the making of women's clothing; twenty-five cigar and tobacco factories; 317 cooper shops; 227 furniture factories; four establishments for the production of common hardware; 213 distilleries and breweries; thirty-one meat packing establishments; 596 saddle and harness factories; four stove factories; 307 tin and copper factories for the making of articles from those metals; ten trunk factories; seventy-one mills where woolen cloth was woven; and fourteen wool carding mills.

The enumeration of the above productive industries by no means exhausts the list of factories, shops, etc. There were of course mills for grinding grains and for the making of lumber, some book binding, bakeries, marble and stone cutting, some plants for the making of sash and doors, soap and candle shops. The number of hands in these factories varied. The factories in the larger towns were run on a very large scale. For example, four factories in Cook County for the manufacture of agricultural implements employed 734 hands—an average of 183 men to each factory. In Fulton County, with twelve distinct lines of production in seventy-one separate factories, there were employed only 408 hands, or an average of five men to a factory.

The Homestead Law

The republican convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President in 1860, in one of the planks of its platform, declared the party to be in favor of a homestead law which would provide cheap homes for our citizens. In Congress, in May, 1862, an act was passed known as the "Homestead Act." This law had two ends in view—the settling of the West and the providing of cheap homes for the people who would go into this unsettled portion of the country and make homes. As soon as the war was over, and even before, thousands of ex-service men went into the newest West to plant homes. A million soldiers laid down their arms at the close of the Civil war. These men were all suited for the task of opening up a new country. They had had from one to five years of hard service under strict discipline. They were ready for a change to the quiet life of the farm or of the shop. Many of these men found abundant opportunities to be of inestimable service to the parents or to younger brothers and sisters, by going back to the farm which they had left to fight their country's battles. They often did this, but others by the tens of thousands went to the free lands of the West, in response to the invitation of the Government, to occupy a home-

stead under the law of 1862. The law from time to time was modified in several respects, but the provision in general provided that any citizen or immigrant who would go into this new West and settle on and improve to a certain amount, a quarter section of unoccupied land and remain on it for five years would become the owner of said quarter section. There were slight registration fees to be paid. A modification of the law provided that if the homesteader were an ex-service man, he was required to live on the quarter section only the time remaining of the five years after deducting his term of service from the five years. Thousands of unmarried ex-service men, when discharged from the army, went by the old home locality, where they remained long enough to make arrangements with the young lady who had followed her lover in his march on Atlanta, or as he besieged Vicksburg, or passed in the grand review. The happy couple then turned their faces toward the free lands, where they planted a home on the rich soil of the West.

While this was the most wonderful bit of legislation any government ever enacted for the benefit of its discharged soldiers, it was at the same time the most powerful bid for immigrants from the overcrowded countries of the old world. It should be said that these immigrants must become American citizens—at least begin the process—before they could share this generosity of the Government of the United States.

This homestead law brought about an unprecedented movement of peoples into the regions west of the Mississippi. There were some unfavorable conditions which arose out of this westward movement. The price of lands decreased in the Eastern and Middle states, which temporarily decreased the income from taxation. It took thousands of the best men away from farms and other occupations which could ill afford to lose these good people. But take it all in all and the whole nation greatly profited by reason of the workings of this homestead law. The states "out West" leaped forward in wealth and population, and the losses in the East were more than counter-balanced by the gains in the West. Illinois was enabled to repair her losses in the departure of her young men and her young women by the increased demands upon her for a thousand and one things which she was producing on the farms and in the factories.

Social Progress

The history of wars has shown that there is always a sad chapter to be written at the end of periods of civil or international strife. In the history of wars also we find several steps in the development and organization of the armies. In the age

of feudalism, armies were composed of the "tenants" who held their lands of an overlord upon terms of military service. Such soldiers returned to the estate of the overlord, leaving their arms and equipment in the "hall" of the castle. They then returned to their hovels to take up the daily round of peasant life. When the feudal system had run its course, Kings and princes came to depend upon mercenaries or paid soldiers. These mercenaries were often hired by one prince to another, and when their services were required no longer, they were returned to the prince from whom they were hired. If the prince who controlled the mercenaries did not have further use for them, they became a menace to society. They often roved about in bands which were dangerous, and since they have no homes and loved ones to whom to go, they became outlaws and brigands. Another step was the period when strong centralized governments organized their own military forces, the units of which differed greatly in nationality and in general intelligence. Frederick the Great had such an army. They were in the army for life and were never turned loose on society. They were professional soldiers, war was their business. In the days of the French Revolution, when the nation was in great danger, an edict went forth, "All France and whatsoever it contains of men and resources is put under requisition." The French then laid the foundation for the general present theory that the most efficient military force which any nation can call to its defense is to be made up of the citizens of that nation. It was such an army as this that the United States called to the task of suppressing rebellion and preserving the Union.

It was really believed by some people in Illinois that when the war should cease and the armies should be disbanded, that the life, liberty and property of those who had remained at home would be greatly endangered. It was said that Lincoln's hirelings had lived by stealing so long while in the South that they would continue this form of life after the war was over. It was therefore believed by many that the discharged soldiers would band themselves together and spread terror abroad in Illinois, as was the custom in Western Europe in an earlier day.

How different was the actual situation. The writer remembers the facts in several neighborhoods in 1865 and 1866. In one home the three oldest sons were counted among Lincoln's hirelings. In their absence the old log stables had become very dilapidated. The clapboard roof was no longer of any service. The stables were no longer large enough to shelter the number of head of stock necessary to cultivate the farm. The three returned soldiers went to work with a will. The stables were

enlarged, the buildings were recovered. Fences were repaired, gates were hung on hinges, the scores of loads of manure were distributed on the thinner soils of the farm. Not only this, the old log home was enlarged. A few modern conveniences were purchased, a new cook stove was bought, and a windlass for the well was provided. More land was put in cultivation, fence corners were cleared, and the apple orchard was thoroughly pruned. And again—the neighborhood church, upon which a "stay at home" patriot had a mortgage, had been used for a wheat granary and for the meetings of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The window lights were out, the door locks broken, and the roof was leaky. It was a bunch of half a dozen of the boys who had been in camp and march and siege that got their heads together and said let's pay off the mortgage and put the church in fit condition for preaching. The mortgagee was willing. A big supper was prepared which was held for two nights and hundreds of dollars were realized. The church was restored, the cemetery which already was the home of a few boys in blue was cleaned of briars, the tombstones straightened up, and the fence repaired. This story of the spirit of the returned soldiers could truthfully be repeated in many an Illinois neighborhood.

Many of these returned soldiers were married, as has been intimated in a preceding paragraph, and built new homes and began to assume the burdens of community life. Many of these newly married people sought new homes in the eastern central counties of this state, where at that time the population was less than thirty and even less than twenty to a square mile. The counties of Christian, Macon, DeWitt, Douglas, Champaign, and others received a goodly number of ex-soldiers from the older and more thickly populated counties.

The New Spirit

There was thus a great revival of genuine interest in various social problems following the close of the war. It is needless to say that the interest which the returned soldiers exhibited was supplemented by an awakening of the communities which had remained unprogressive and dormant from '61 to '65. Everywhere there were signs of this awakening.

There was one social question which was a disturbing factor in 1865. This was the status of the Negro. The "black laws" passed in 1819 by the first Legislature under the Constitution, were not repealed till 1865, although the Constitution of 1848 says, "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." In the Constitution made

in 1862, an article numbered XVIII had two sections as follows: Section 1. "No Negro or mulatto shall migrate or settle in this state after the adoption of this Constitution." Sec. 2. "No Negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage, or hold any office in this state." These sections were voted on separately from the Constitution, and while the Constitution was defeated by more than 16,000, section 1 above was carried by more than a 100,000 majority, while the second carried by more than a 175,000 majority. The attitude of the people of the state toward the Negro has been against him from the earliest days till the present time. The returned soldiers helped some to modify the attitude of the people toward the Negro. But this question has never been allowed to settle down in all these years. Now and then one may see a Negro wearing the little bronze button which shows that so far as the ex-soldiers are concerned they are willing to admit him to an equality with themselves so far as actual membership in the Grand Army of the Republic is concerned. Governor Richard J. Oglesby, in his message to the Legislature in January, 1867, said: "Prompt to war, we were overjoyed at the return of peace. Our noble soldiers who sought the field and defied the conflict—who stood at the helm until the tempest subsided—have returned to all the employments of peaceful life, so naturally, and so rapidly, that but for the mangled forms of those we meet every day, and the noble and honored dead left behind, the dark hours of the four mad years would scarcely sadden us."

Standards

War is a destroyer of standards. The social, religious, business, and political standards which most peoples hold in high esteem in times of peace are usually not able to withstand the onslaught of immorality, irreligion, and dishonesty in times of war. In the matter of maintaining the moral standards of young men in the army who had been brought up in good homes, there was some difficulty. This may be accounted for on the theory of the absence of the home influences, on the theory that temptations are much more prevalent and bold in time of war, and on the fact that the army life naturally undermines the moral purposes of young men. Much may have depended on the standards of commanding officers. The Government set up no moral standards or requirements. The only requirements were physical efficiency and obedience to the commands of superiors. In later years the Government has discovered that physical efficiency depends upon the continued regard of moral standards.

It is said that the vices which are usually found in great cities were often common in the smaller cities which geographical

location determined to be excellent points for the handling of large numbers of soldiers. Thus Cairo was badly demoralized because of the presence of large bodies of soldiers, many of whose commanders were indifferent to the degrading effect on their men by the prevalence of the social evils. A young soldier quartered in Camp Butler, near Springfield, remembered in after years his first sight of a pretended "sister" to some soldier as she was "drummed out" of the camp by order of the commanding officer. In the smaller cities like Springfield, Cairo, Decatur and similar sized places, the police authorities were usually not able to cope with the rowdyism of troops who, probably under the influence of strong drink, often took possession of sidewalks, shows, and other public places, greatly to the discomfort of good people who lived in the city.

Gambling devices often flourished about the towns where soldiers were camped, and in many instances this evil was found among the idle men in the camps. It would not be reasonable to expect that men who had acquired a habit of gambling in four years of army life are going to become saints in a week or so after arriving in their home locality. They may still give good people much concern.

Drinking was in the main prohibited among the privates and petty officers in the army, but there were too many well attested cases of an over-indulgence among the officers of rank. This probably can be easily accounted for. The colonels, brigade commanders, and major-generals who were found in the army had been lawyers, business men, manufacturers, and leaders in the towns and cities from which they came. Drinking was not considered a very great crime, and those men who in a large measure were not under strict oversight, often indulged, greatly to the disadvantage of the cause and to the maintenance of discipline among the rank and file. These same men when they returned found it difficult to throw off a habit which had been holding them in its clutch for many years. Notwithstanding the prevalence of many of these shortcomings in the army and even upon the return to the firesides in the north, there was soon reestablished a set of social and moral standards which produced a highly prosperous and cultivated body of people before the close of the century. This fact may be proved by a study of the progress made in education, religion, business and in the social uplift which the people attained before the close of the nineteenth century.

Religious Advance

The beginnings of the religious life of the people were very humble. It is perfectly safe to say that the people who came

into Illinois prior to the Civil war were a very religious people. They were earnest, full of faith, believed in prayer, and were conscious of their failure in living a religious life. Early church organizations held their services in the private homes, in the schoolhouses, halls or other convenient places. But, before the Civil war, there were respectable church edifices erected. Each village became the seat of one or more of the many denominations. These bodies erected usually a structure 24 or 30 by 60 feet. The architecture was simple and quite uniform. It was roofed from opposite sides and contained a vestibule, over which was a spire. If one will observe as he travels today he may see the village church as he approaches the small towns along an extended route of travel.

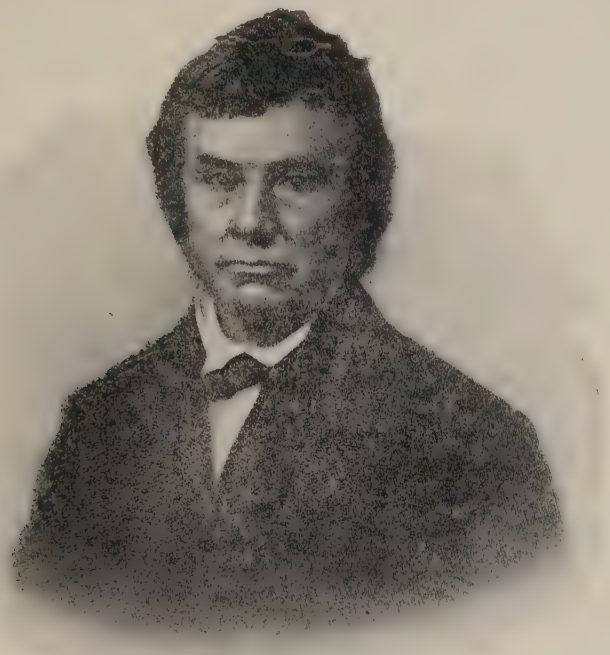
The early pastors were an earnest class of people, but their outlook on the world was limited. They rarely could do but little more than read fairly well and write a legible hand. They had the advantage that comes from local travel and were under the necessity of acquiring the art of conversation. One objection to the early colleges came from the early preachers who feared the growth of an educated body of clergymen. The old-fashioned preachers who came into Illinois from Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas were very jealous of the college-bred preachers and opposed colleges, for they feared these colleges would fill the country up with "educated" preachers. The old-fashioned preachers did not believe that an education enabled the preachers to proclaim the unsearchable riches of the Gospel any better than could the preacher who had never been to college.

Camp Meeting

One marked form of religious activity before and even after the war was the camp meeting. This form of preaching service has been made use of even within the past few years. Peter Cartwright tells in the history of his life how the camp meeting had its origin. Cartwright moved into Kentucky about the year 1800. Not far from where he lived was a place called Cane Ridge. Here some Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist ministers held the first camp meeting in the United States. It was out of this camp meeting that the Christian Church was organized. Mr. Cartwright does not say that he attended this camp meeting, but if he did not, he got his information from those who did attend. He says that people came to this place for many miles and it was estimated that from 12,000 to 25,000 people were present at one time. Mr. Cartright says: "The mighty power of God was displayed in a very extraordinary manner; many were moved to tears, and bitter and loud crying for mercy—

the meeting was kept up by night and day. Hundreds fell prostrate under the mighty power of God." Mr. Cartwright says this was the first camp meeting every held in the United States.

In 1806 the Rev. Jesse Walker, a Methodist preacher, came from Virginia by way of the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Kentucky into Illinois and early began to travel over Illinois and preach to the people wherever he could get an audience. Bishop



Courtesy of Illinois State Historical Library

PETER CARTWRIGHT

McKendree came the next year and joined the Reverend Walker, and together they canvassed the whole country. These two men held two camp meetings in 1807. One was held at Shiloh, some six miles northeast of the present city of Belleville, St. Clair County. In 1835 a meeting house had been erected there and the camp grounds were a particular item of interest. The other camp meeting was held at Goshen, a settlement some six miles south and a little west of Edwardsville. From these two camp meetings this method of carrying on revivals greatly prospered.

At the coming of Peter Cartwright, in 1826, a new impetus was given the camp meeting in Illinois, as he had had large experiences with such meetings in Kentucky. From this date up to the Civil war camp meetings were very common.

The plan of holding a camp meeting was as follows: A community under the lead of some enthusiastic preacher would decide to carry on a camp meeting. A site was selected. The eligibility of a site depended upon the ease of access from the surrounding communities, the presence of a supply of good water, the lay of the land suited for tents and drainage, and an abundance of shade. When the selection had been made, all the friends were invited to come and assist in making ready for the meeting. The ground must be cleared of fallen limbs and underbrush, a speaker's stand must be erected, seats constructed or otherwise provided, tents put up, and lights provided. When things were in readiness and the people were assembled, the grounds and accessories were dedicated by a season of prayer. Everything was now ready for the services. To this place people came for many miles. They came in wagons, bringing feed for the horses, together with cooking vessels, beds, and a liberal supply of provisions for the needs of the body. Tents were provided or shacks constructed. They had come with a stay of several days in mind. Each morning there was a service before the breakfast hour; another from 10 to 12 in the forenoon; another in the afternoon, and finally one at night. The meeting at night was really the big meeting of the whole day. There were few "sinners" at the day meetings and these meetings were praise and experience meetings. But at night the grounds were filled with the interested, the idle, and the curious. To secure order, and respect for the place and the occasion, the grounds were usually well lighted—at least for those days. Men were also appointed to patrol the grounds and the roads coming into the camp to see that proper decorum was preserved.

The services were begun by congregational singing, prayers were offered and experience related. Then the sermon was delivered. This was a form of preaching which we do not often hear in the twentieth century. It lasted often a couple of hours and was delivered with all the physical energy and earnestness that the preacher could command. The emphasis was placed upon the danger the sinner was in of eternal damnation if he did not repent of his sins. The wierd situation in the stillness of the forest, the apparent authority with which the minister denounced their sins, the singing, shouting, the pleadings of friends was enough to bring the most hardened sinner to a serious consideration of his lost condition.

Camp meetings were a popular method of carrying on evangelistic work up till the Civil war. Indeed it is not an uncommon thing nowadays to find that certain denominations have permanent grounds which are used in the summer and fall for camp meetings. But the method usually employed by the churches following the war was known as the protracted meeting or revival. These meetings were held in the regular churches and were usually conducted in the fall or winter time, rarely in the spring and summer. There were two clearly recognized ends in the protracted meetings. One the revival of spiritual life in the members, and the other was the converting of sinners. In the latter function of the church the "mourner's bench" was a prominent feature. Following a powerful sermon, evangelistic songs would be sung and the sinners were urged to come forward and kneel about the altar for prayer and instruction. While men and women were kneeling about the altar, the pillars of the church would go among the seekers and pray with them and urge them to give their hearts to God. When the sinner felt that God had forgiven him of his sins, he would arise and shout out the fact, and would often be joined by scores of his friends in celebrating the joyous event.

The membership of the churches is no longer obtained in this way. It would be a rare revival that would today be carried on as they were just before and just after the war.

Some Statistics

In 1870 the population of the state was reported to be 2,539,891. The number of religious organizations or congregations was 4,298, or an average of forty-two congregations to each county. At that time there was reported 3,459 church edifices in Illinois, with sittings numbering 1,201,403, or an average seating capacity of each church of 324. The value of the property of all the churches in Illinois was reported $22,664,283.

Education

The first school law was known as Duncan's law of 1825. This was a law which provided for the support of the common schools by general taxation very much as our schools are supported today. This law was opposed by the settlers who had come into Illinois from the Southern states. They had never been used to taxation, and they were not willing to support a school system that required a general taxing system. The law was repealed in 1829. Then came in the subscription school. There were some features of the law of 1825 that were retained when the

main features of the law were repealed. But there was little progress in schools from 1830 to 1855. This was a quarter of a century of do-nothing. A description of the schools, houses, and equipment written in 1825 would suit very well in 1855. A description of the average school in Cass County in 1855 was like this: "The schoolhouse was built of logs, and the chinks between the logs were rudely stopped with clay. The seats were benches without backs that reached the length or width of the room, and were made of heavy slabs with holes bored in each end for legs that protruded more or less above the top of the seat. A wide board that, like the benches, reached the length or width of the room, was fixed up against the wall at what was deemed the right height, and with the proper slant, and here on one of the long benches, managing as well as they could to get feet and legs over it and under the slanting board, the pupils sat to write. They wrote with quill pens, and the teacher's patience as well as the metal and condition of his penknife were greatly tried in keeping these pens in order." This same description would have accurately described the schoolhouses in the first third of the century. Another writer, Prof. John W. Cook, has said: "In the early fifties there were many hamlets, homes of recent immigrants, not supplied with any kind of schoolhouse. Here and there might be found a farmer's wife who had been favored with some schooling in her old home and who was glad to accept some tuition pupils in her new home, although the quarters might be cramped a bit. She may have had some boys and girls of her own that were in great need of a teacher, and she could turn an honest penny by taking in some outsiders while she did her duty by her own. She could get a little something from the school fund as well as from her pupils, and anything in the way of money was a Godsend to the pioneers."

But in the year 1855 a new school law was enacted, and from that time forward there have been wonderful improvements in the public schools of Illinois. We gather up a few points from the later report of the state superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent made a report of the conditions of the schools in the year 1855-6. Ninety-five counties had sent reports to the state superintendent, and from these we gather a few interesting facts which reveal the condition of the public schools. At that time there were 7,697 schools in Illinois, an average of eighty-one schools for each county. One interesting fact was the general discussion of the feasibility of uniform text books. At that time there was no county superintendent. The schools of the county were under the control of the county commissioners.

But the state superintendent of public instruction recommended that the Legislature provide a county superintendent for each county. At the same time a normal school was recommended. The superintendent quoted reports of the work done by teachers who had been trained by the Bridgewater Normal School, Massachusetts. It was the general belief of boards of education "that teachers educated in normal schools were far superior to any other teachers of which they had knowledge." The state superintendent praised very highly the value of a school magazine, The Illinois Teacher. The report further quotes many recommendations from the county commissioners as to defects in the law of '55 and in many cases suggests remedies.

At this time there were very few graded schools in Illinois. In a few of the better towns the directors had graded the chil-

FIRST NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING, NORMAL

dren partly on the basis of age and partly on the basis of their ability to read. But in most of the schools there was no thought of gradation of pupils. Again there were no high schools. When a boy had gotten a pretty good start in the common branches, he might if he was within reach, attend a seminary. These were private schools which gave some algebra, Latin, general history, and some study of literature. Of course a tuition had to be paid. These seminaries would give the young man such preparation as would enable him to enter college.

In 1858 the superintendent reported eleven thousand teachers in Illinois. This would give about 100 to a county. Wages were better and graded schools were increasing in number. In 1858 there were reported 300 graded schools in the state. A few high

schools were beginning to appear. The private school which at first looked doubtfully upon the development of a free school system, were decreasing in number. Institutes or conferences of teachers were held in many counties.

An interesting subject for discussion in education just prior to the Civil war was the movement for the establishment of a Normal School for the training of teachers. As early as 1834 a meeting of teachers and others was held in Vandalia for the discussion of a school for the preparation of teachers. The Legislature took up the subject, but no definite action was taken. In 1837 the Rev. John F. Brooks started a training school at Waverly which was later moved to Springfield. In 1840 the Prairie Farmer agitated the matter of a Normal School. In 1844 a teachers' conference at Peoria resolved—that the interest on the college and seminary funds which the state was holding should be distributed to those colleges and seminaries that would establish a department for the training of teachers. As early as the fifties a proposition to found a state university with a normal school as a part of the organization was warmly supported. There was a faction who said the Normal School should be linked with the common schools—not with a state university.

In the spring of 1857 a bill was introduced into the Lower House of the State Legislature providing for the establishment of a Normal School. The father of the bill was Judge S. W. Moulton of Shelbyville. The bill became a law. The school was located in a suburb of Bloomington which came to be called Normal. The building was planned, but as the construction was slow, the school was opened in Major's Hall in Bloomington, October 5th, 1857. There were enrolled at the opening of the school six young men and thirteen young women, a total of nineteen students. There were three members of the faculty, Charles E. Hovey, president, Ira Moore, and Miss Mary Brooks. The first class to be graduated received their diplomas in the unfinished building in June, 1860. In less than a year from that time the young men who were enrolled as prospective teachers were drilling on the Normal campus preparatory to enlistment in the army for the defense of the Union. President Havey held his second commencement in the new building. In August, 1861, he organized the Thirty-third Regiment and with him some of his teachers enlisted and the school received a severe setback.

We thus see that the cause of education was fairly successfully launched at the outbreak of the Civil war. The four years of war were necessarily years of confusion and disinterestedness. Thousands of young men who were teaching or were ready to teach, engaged in the bloody conflict. Young ladies who were

teaching frequently found more urgent calls in other lines of activity. Parents were indifferent as to the preparation of the teachers, and childrens' desires to absent themselves from school was gratified by parents whose minds were following older sons on the marches in the sunny south.

The schools really began a new period of growth and development at the close of the Civil war. Many returned soldiers were well suited to teach. Many young men who served through the war had become active in thought and expression, and had brought back to the task of teaching a world of information they did not have when they enlisted in 1861.

In 1865 the Legislature created the office of county superintendent. This official became a supervisor of instruction and courses of study. They were required by law to visit the schools while they were in session and to advise and direct the teachers so far as they were able. High schools began to develop prior to 1870, and at the same time the academies began to disappear. The so-called colleges were opposed to the high schools, since the better grade of high schools was doing as good work as might have been found in the weaker colleges. By 1870 there had been a marked increase in all lines of popular education. The daily attendance per school in 1867 was twenty-four, while in 1868 it was twenty-five. There were 600 more schools in session in 1866 than in 1865 and the same increase held for the next two or three years.

In 1870 we made a new constitution and there were many improvements in the fundamental law pertaining to the subject of education.

Political Situation

At the close of the Civil war there were but two political parties—the republican party and the democratic party. The elections in Illinois in the fall of 1864 had left the state in the hands of the republicans. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby had been elected governor and virtually left the field of battle to assume the direction of the civil affairs of the great state of Illinois. He was inaugurated January 16th, 1865. The outgoing governor, Richard Yates, Illinois' Great War Governor, had been elected to the United States Senate by a vote of sixty-four to forty-three over Hon. James C. Robinson. Governor Yates prepared and delivered to the Legislature a very elaborate farewell message. In this measure he reviewed the work of the state in the war. The state debt December 1, 1864, was $11,264,210. He reviewed the promptness with which Illinois had answered the call for troops. He praised the work that had been done by the

churches, the Sanitary Commission, the Christian Commission, called attention to soldiers' homes that the state had helped to provide, and praised with the language of a great orator the noble sacrifices which the Illinois boys in blue had made. He called attention to the cloud that still hung over the state in the "black laws" which had disgraced the state since 1820.

The rejoicings of the people following the close of hostilities were turned to expressions of sadness when the news was flashed throughout the land that the President had been assassinated. The people of Illinois particularly felt the great loss, since the President was an adopted son. The state was therefore under the necessity of laying aside its many activities in order properly to receive the remains of the Great Emancipator and to inter them in beautiful Oak-Ridge cemetery.

The Legislature was prompt to ratify the Fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution—a clause conferring citizenship upon all persons born or naturalized within the United States. Another matter of interest which engaged the attention of the General Assembly was a proposition to establish a State School for the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts. This movement had its origin back in the first third of the century, but increased interest was aroused by an act passed in Congress July 2, 1862, which donated to the state of Illinois 480,000 acres of land for the purpose of establishing an agricultural college—or more properly a state university. The law of July 2, 1862, provided the gift of land was available only if accepted and the school begun within five years. The act of acceptance was passed and the school located in Urbana adjoining Champaign on the east. The school thus begun was destined to become the University of Illinois, one of the greatest schools in the middle west.

Another matter of interest which came before the Twenty-fifth General Assembly was the proposal to erect a new capitol of the state. As soon as it was generally known that some action would be taken looking toward the building of a new capitol, five or more cities became contenders for the location of the state's capital. Peoria, Champaign, Jacksonville, Pekin, Lincoln, and Bloomington desired to become the seat of government. Several of these cities made liberal offers for the removal of the capital. But after considerable discussion, it was decided not to remove the capital from Springfield. A bill for the new building was passed appropriating $450,000 with which to begin work on the building. The present capitol was then constructed. Several other laws were passed by the Legislature which adjourned on February 28, but was called again in July, 1867. In

the election of 1868, John M. Palmer was the candidate of lthe republican party for governor and John R. Eden was the democratic candidate for the same office. National questions were so prominent, that state questions appeared unimportant. General Palmer was elected by a majority of 50,000. The state debt was reduced from more than eleven millions to less than six millions of dollars in the four years of Governor Oglesby's term.

Governor Palmer had been in his earlier years a conservative democrat. He was a native of Kentucky, and was a typical southern gentleman. He became a lawyer of unquestioned ability. Served in the State Legislature. He was an ardent anti-Nebraska democrat. He joined in the formation of the republican party. Was colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment, and was promoted to brigadier general and then to the rank of major general. He had been out of the service only one year when he was nominated for governor on the republican ticket in 1868.

Governor Palmer in his inaugural address took strong grounds for state's rights. There had been some talk of the United States Government's chartering railroads. Governor Palmer was opposed to this. He said "Already the authority of the state is in a measure paralyzed by a growing conviction that all their powers are in some sense derivative and subordinate, and not original and independent." He said one of the best established and most easily recognized principles which underlie our system of government was that the Federal Government was one of enumerated powers, and that the duty of the National Government was to refuse the exercise of legislative powers which would bring the Government into fields of legislation which was already, and of right, occupied by the states.

In response to what his friends understood was a request for legislation to curb the growing encroachment of railroads upon the rights of citizens of the state, a bill was brought in which provided that railroads could not charge more than 3 cents per mile for the transportation of passengers. The governor vetoed the bill on the ground that the Legislature was trespassing upon the domain of courts. The rights of the people and of the corporation were fixed by the charter and could not be changed by legislation. "What is reasonable for the transportation of passengers, under any given circumstances, must, in the nature of things, be dependent upon the facts that can only be investigated in tribunals organized for the purpose." Another bill was drawn which was passed and became a law. Other laws were passed of general interest.

CHAPTER V

CONSTITUTION OF 1870

CONSTITUTION OF 1818—CONSTITUTION OF 1848—CALL FOR A CONVENTION — THE DELEGATES — ORGANIZATION — THE NEEDED CHANGES—THE FRANCHISE—THE CANAL—MINORITY REPRESENTATION—REGULATING RAILROADS—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL—COURTS—EDUCATION.

There were many weaknesses in the Constitution of 1848. It was violated by every department of the Government. Governor Palmer said that "The history of American states presented no example of a Government more defective than that of Illinois." The framers of the Constitution of 1848 desired to secure a very economical administration of the affairs of state, and provisions were inserted which, if they had been lived up to would have secured that end.

CONSTITUTION OF 1818

The Constitution of 1818 was of course very simple, for the political, economic, and social life of the people was very simple. It put most of the exercise of Government in the hands of a few people. The franchise was very liberally distributed among the people, but the positions for which the elector might cast his ballot were few in number. For instance the only officials for any county for whom the citizens could vote were the coroner and the sheriff. Clerks, the county treasurer, the county court as the commissioners were called, the justices, constables, assessors and a dozen other position now filled by the suffrage of the citizens, were all filled by appointment. The only state officials elected by the people were the governor and the lieutenant-governor. The members of the Legislature, Lower House and Upper House, were elected by the voters. But these were all.

Corporations were rare in the early days of statehood and hence there was no demand for a complicated code on corporate bodies. The Legislatures of the period assumed, however, the authority to grant charters and to clothe corporate bodies with corporate rights.

The veto power was not lodged with the governor, but with the governor and the Supreme Court sitting as a Council of Re-

vision whose duty it was either to approve bills which had been passed by the Legislature, or to disapprove or veto them. Bills vetoed or disapproved by the Council of Revision might still become laws if passed by each of the two Houses by a majority vote of all members elected to each house. These two defects—if we may so call them—the limited number of officials elected by the people, and the absence of the veto power by the governor were the most serious faults of the first constitution. It was not the purpose of those who favored the rewriting of the constitution in the struggle of 1823 and '24, to better the constitution, but to provide for the admission of slavery into Illinois.

Constitution of 1848

The Constitution of 1828 remedied the two chief defects of the Constitution of 1818. The Constitution of 1848 was unsatisfactory in some other respects from the beginning. One weak provision was giving the Legislature only forty-two days in which to enact the necessary laws at each session, and for such period the members of the General Assembly were to receive only $2.00 per day. True the Legislature could prolong the session beyond the forty-two days, but the members could draw but $1.00 per day for all time beyond the forty-two days. Another serious defect was the limited salaries allowed the state officials. The governor's salary was fixed at $1,500, secretary of state $800, auditor $1,000, and treasurer $800. The figures show the attitude of the convention toward the remuneration of public officials. Other spasms of economy occurred. It is easy for us of the present day to see that the governor of the state could not by the strictest economy live in Springfield on $1,500 per year. Neither could the members of the General Assembly manage to make both ends meet in the capital on $2.00 per day.

In order to enable the governor to make ends meet it grew to be the custom to make appropriations at the biennial sessions after this manner. In the omnibus appropriation bill an item would read "for the care of the grounds of the governor's mansion the sum of $4,500 annually to be expended by the governor of the state." This gave the governor $6,000 per year which was a fair salary for the chief executive. In the same, or in a similar manner, the members of the legislature would be provided with an amount for stamps and stationery of several hundred dollars, and large amount for other trifling expense items, so that by 1870 the legislators were drawing $7.00 per day besides liberal allowances for travel, stamps, etc.

Probably the most serious defect in the Constitution of 1848

was the failure to prohibit the Legislature from passing private or local laws. In the Constitution of 1870 we find this: Article IV.—Legislative Department. Section 22. Special Legislation Prohibited. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases. Here follows twenty-two general subjects upon which the General Assembly is not allowed to pass specific laws. A few of these general subjects will give the general nature of the prohibitions. Granting divorces; changing the names of persons or places; Incorporating cities, towns, or villages; Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; Changing the law of descent. "In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

This clause in the Constitution of 1870 was designed to put an end to a very great evil which had grown up under the Constitution of 1848. When the matter of calling a constitutional convention was being considered, there was an S. O. S. sent out that those who desired private bills put through the Legislature should put in an appearance and assist in the management of the "third house." In the first Legislature in the administration of Governor Palmer, 1,700 private laws were passed. The governor had read but 300 of these bills at the adjournment of the Legislature on the 11th of March. It was necessary for the General Assembly to give the governor till April 14 to finish the remaining 1,400. He vetoed 80 of the 1,700, but many of these were passed over his objection. It has been charged that much corruption existed in the Legislature, and that money was freely used in securing the passage of many of these private bills, and some one remarked that "the Legislature meets in ignorance, sits in corruption, and dissolves in disgrace every two years."

Call for a Convention

The Legislature of 1867 passed a resolution calling upon the people to vote for or against a convention for the making of a new constitution. The indifference of a large part of the people is shown by the fact that the proposition to hold the convention carried by only 704 votes. This vote was taken at the November election in 1868. The Legislature in session in the early part of 1869 ordered an election of delegates at a special election in the summer of 1869, and the delegates assembled December 13, 1869. Without doubt the people understood the seriousness of making a state's basic law. If one will take the trouble to make a comparison between the men we elect to our legislative bodies and those whom we choose to sit in our constitutional conventions,

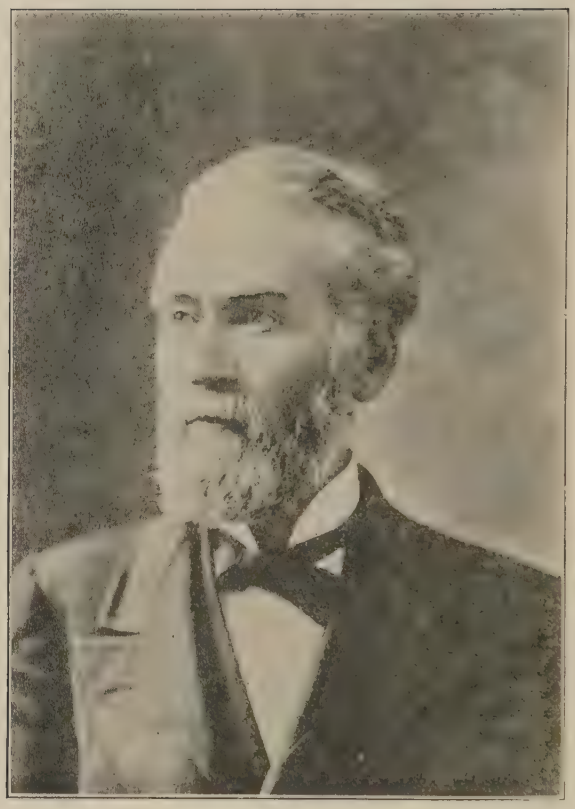
he will easily and readily see that there is a marked difference in ability, experience and character.

The Delegates

It is difficult to keep politics out of election even though the election be that of delegates to a constitutional convention. The law provides that there should be eighty-five delegates elected from sixty-one districts. In each of three districts there were four counties; in each of four districts there were three counties; in each of twenty-six districts there were two counties; in forty-nine districts there was one county in each district. In one case the county made three districts. Thus 102 counties were divided into sixty-one districts. From these sixty-one districts there came the eighty-five delegates. Forty-four were republicans; forty-one were democrats. In some instances, however, delegates were elected as independents though on political questions they were either republicans or democrats. Judge Moses who was in Springfield at that time and had a good opportunity to come in close touch with the delegates classes them as follows: 53 were lawyers; 14 farmers; 13 merchants, bankers, and traders; 4 physicians; 1 editor. Judge Moses also makes a list of the most prominent men in the convention as follows: William J. Allen, J. C. Allen, Elliott Anthony, William R. Archer, Reuben M. Benjamin, Orville H. Browning, Silas L. Bryan, Alfred M. Craig, Samuel P. Cummings, John Dement, Miles A. Fuller, Milton Hay, S. Snowden Hayes, Jesse S. Hildrup, Joseph Medill, Samuel C. Parks, Edward Y. Rice, Lewis W. Ross, John Schofield, Onias C. Skinner, William H .Snyder, William H. Underwood, Henry W. Wells, George R. Wendling.

The delegates, as shown above, represented six or seven "walks" in life. These eighty-five delegates represent also a wide range of intellectual attainments. "It was unquestionably the ablest deliberative body that ever convened in the state, a majority of the delegates being men of ripe experience, some on the bench or at the bar, others in various, responsible positions in public life—as congressmen, members of the Legislature, and representatives of the press, while there was a fair sprinkling of men who had attained distinction in the walks of finance, agriculture, and trade. It will not be amiss to call attention to some of the delegates who had at the time of the convention already attained distinction or who later achieved prominence in their chosen callings.

Joseph Medill was a delegate from Cook County. He was at the time connected with the Chicago Tribune. He was of Scotch-



Courtesy of Illinois State Historical Library

JOSEPH MEDILL

Irish descent. Born in St. Johns, New Brunswick in 1823. Was educated for law which he entered in 1846. Edited a small paper in Ohio in 1849. Later moved to Cleveland where he also engaged in the newspaper business. He was a whig and later a free soiler. He came to Chicago and purchased an interest in the Chicago Tribune. He was editor-in-chief of the Tribune during the war and warmly supported President Lincoln. Mr. Medill discovered the need of better facilities for news gathering, and it was upon his initiative that a meeting of newspaper men was held in Louisville, Kentucky, November 22, 1865, where they organized the Western Associated Press. Mr. Horace White, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, was a member of the executive committee. Mr. Medill helped to organize the republican party and was a constant friend of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Medill through the influence of the Tribune urged the issuing of the emancipation proclamation. He was selected as a delegate to the constitutional convention where he brought forward and championed the principle of minority representation. His friends wished to honor him by electing him the president of the convention but he declined. For the last twenty-five years of his life he was the editor-in-chief of the Tribune. A school for the teaching of journalism has been established in Chicago University and named from Mr. Medill the "Medill School of Journalism." Mr. Medill died in 1899.

Orville H. Browning was a delegate from Adams County. Mr. Browning was a lawyer of marked ability. He was a distinguished citizen of Illinois. He had served in the Black Hawk war and in the Legislature. He helped in the organization of the republican party. Was a personal friend and advisor of President Lincoln, and was one of the hard workers who brought about the nomination of Lincoln for the presidency. Served as United States Senator, and as Secretary of the Interior, and for a short time acted as Attorney General in the term of Andrew Johnson. He brought to the Convention of 1870 a vast fund of experience and knowledge. He was one among the influential members of the convention.

John Dement was a delegate from Lee County. He had from his young manhood been a public servant. Was sheriff of one of the southern counties and had served in the Legislature. Was very prominent in the Black Hawk war. Here he got his title of major. He served his party in many stations. He was a delegate to each of the three constitutional conventions—1847, 1862, 1870. He took strong ground against the enfranchising of the unnaturalized inhabitants. He was temporary president of the convention of 1862 and of the one of 1870.

Elliott Anthony was a New Yorker. He came to the convention from Cook County. He was an educated and cultured gentleman, a lawyer in whom his fellow citizens found the ideals of that profession exemplified. Served as general solicitor for the Chicago Northwestern Railway. Also as delegate in the Convention of 1862 and the one of 1870. His presence was a balance wheel for the ongoing of the convention. He wrote a history of great merit on the "Constitutional History of Illinois." He also wrote extensively on kindred subjects.

Milton Hay was from Kentucky originally and was by profession a lawyer. He located in Springfield and was at one time a student at law with Lincoln. He was intimately associated with

BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

the public men of Illinois in the days of the rebellion. He was a delegate to the convention from Sangamon County and served on important committees. He was a republican, but a conservative. The Hays have been prominent people in Springfield for three-quarters of a century.

Silas Bryan was the father of William Jennings Bryan. He hailed from Salem, Marion County. He served two terms as circuit judge, and was elected a delegate while serving his second term as judge. He was a conservative factor in the work of the convention.

William J. Allen was a typical Southern Illinois democrat. He was from Tennessee. In the days when Shawneetown was in its glory, he resided in that city. He was a boon companion

with John A. Logan, Robert G. Ingersoll and a group of law students in that city. His father was a judge and the son was destined to follow in his footsteps. Was a member of the Legislature, and was appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois by President Pierce. He followed John A. Logan as member of Congress from Cairo district, the 9th. He was member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862 and of the Convention of 1870. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions from 1864 to 1888. In 1887 he was United States District Judge for the Southern Illinois district.

Organization

Major John Dement of Fayette County was elected temporary president. The law calling the convention provided an oath which the members of the convention were supposed to be required to take. But there arose a division as to the obligations of the delegates. The republicans insisted that the oath provided by the Legislature should be taken. This oath bound the delegates to support the old constitution—that is the Constitution of 1848. The democrats insisted that it would be folly to take an oath to support a constitution which they had been elected to destroy. After two days of wrangling about half of the delegates took an oath of their own making and the other half took the oath prescribed by the Legislature.

Then came the task of permanent organization. Quite a few of the republicans had been elected as independents—that is they were elected because the people regardless of politics, thought they would make good members. Thus Joseph Medill though known to be a republican had been elected as an independent. In the same way some democrats had been elected as independents. It thus fell out that probably no one could have been elected permanent president as a strict party candidate. It was therefore in order to compromise. This was done and Mr. Charles Hitchcock, a republican, but an independent, was elected with forty-five independent and democratic votes, against forty-two votes cast by the republicans for Joseph Medill. In this first skirmish it would appear that Chicago was going to be a strong factor in the work of the convention. John Q. Harmon was elected secretary; Daniel Sheperd, first assistant secretary; and A. H. Swain, second assistant secretary. These three officials were not members of the convention.

The Needed Changes

The experience of the people of the state under the constitution of 1848, had revealed to them its weak places. Much of the

constitution of 1848 was incorporated into the new instrument. But there were serious defects which should be remedied. These phases of the old constitution which were to be revised were assigned to proper committees and the work of revision began.

The Franchise

The constitution of 1818 granted the right of franchise to "all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state six months next preceding the election." An obvious provision, that the elector must vote in the district or county wherein he had resided the six months next preceding, was attached. This definition of an elector required that the voter must be white, a male, twenty-one years old, and must have a certain residence. Now it will be seen that an immigrant direct from the old country might easily comply with all these four requirements. Even so, the immigrant who had never sworn allegiance to our national constitution, nor to the state constitution, nor had ever taken an oath of renunciation to the sovereign whose subject he was, could step up to the polls and help choose the governor of the state, the congressmen, and the President.

There were men in the convention who as young voters back in 1840-1844 remembered with what intense zeal the know-nothing party had fought the encroachment, as they termed it, of foreigners upon the right of native born citizens to run the Government. It is easily understood why new states, in the growth of the Union, should be generous in the bestowal of political rights and privileges upon citizens of foreign birth, and even upon unnaturalized foreigners. But now that Illinois had enjoyed statehood a half a century it was thought that the responsibilities of government could be safely entrusted only to native born men or at most men of foreign birth who had turned their faces permanently toward the Stars and Stripes. Then others argued that it was not consistent to grant the franchise to negroes and withhold it from foreign born whites who had not yet taken out their naturalization papers. Major Dement called attention to the fact that under the former constitutions, unnaturalized foreigners had enjoyed the right to vote, and yet when the Civil war was on and there was talk of enforcing the draft, these same aliens who had been treated with such consideration by the constitutions of 1818 and 1848, came forward and claimed exemption and announced their allegiance to a foreign prince. And while native born citizens went to the front to save the Union, these same aliens were at home in perfect ease and security under the protection of a foreign government. Mr.

Dement further advanced the theory that it was doubtful whether we could draft these unnaturalized foreigners even though we might clothe them with the right of the franchise. It was argued against Mr. Dement that these foreigners were as a class an intelligent and practical class and that many had shown their interest in the country by enlisting and serving faithfully in the Union army.

This very liberal arrangement was a matter of grave concern to many good citizens. So much had the matter been carefully considered that in 1848 when we revised the constitution of 1818 this clause was inserted: "Every white male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state one year next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election and every white male inhabitant of the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of the state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall have the right of voting as aforesaid." Then follows the requirement of residence in the district where the elector wishes to vote.

It will be noticed that the expression "white male citizen" is used in the constitution of 1848 whereas the expression "white male inhabitant" is used in the constitution of 1818. The latter expression allowed an alien to vote, when he had complied with the residence requirement; the former expression requires citizenship instead of inhabitancy.

The constitution of 1870 provides—Article VIII, Section 1, "Every person having resided in this state one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days, next preceding election therein, who was an elector in this state on the first day of April in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this state prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at such election." This section is manifestly an attempt to be just to those aliens who had come into the state prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1848 and who under the constitution of 1818 had participated in the government as an elector, and who was still an inhabitant of the state at the adoption of the constitution of 1870. With the exception of these (aliens) who had been inhabitants of the state in 1848, all voters must have the qualification of age, twenty-one years; color, white; sex, male; citizenship, of the United States; and residence, one year in the state, ninety days in the county, and thirty days in the voting precinct.

Volume IV of the "Centennial History of Illinois" points out

that there were four classes of people whose right to the franchise was considered by the convention. These were native white males, foreign born white males, women, and negroes. The committee of nine to which was given the consideration of suffrage reported the clause stated above. Six favored it as finally adopted and quoted above. A minority report recommended a referendum to the legal voters of the state of the question of giving suffrage to women and negroes. Just as the convention was wrestling with this question of suffrage, the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution was before the states for ratification. Ratification of this amendment was required of those rebellious states that had not yet been admitted into the Union. These states were Virginia, Mississippi, Texas and Georgia. In the early days of the sessions of the convention, the Legislature of this state had, on March 5, 1870, ratified the fifteenth amendment, which said—"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, previously ratified, created the conditions of citizenship.—"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside."

The opposition in the convention to the fifteenth amendment was very bitter and it was urged that some way should be devised by which the negro could not participate in the Government. But Joseph Medill pointed out that the fourteenth amendment made the negro a citizen, the fifteenth prohibited citizens from being deprived of their right to vote because of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and the convention would surely not give the right of franchise to any one but citizens of the United States and of the State of Illinois. He said the constitutional convention had "nothing to do with the right of the colored man to vote" since the Federal Constitution put him on the same footing as the white man in reference to that privilege and duty, and it did not lie within "the power of this convention to take it away from him." No further action was taken, the report of the committee was adopted and the requirements for voting were settled as quoted above.

The convention thus disposed of the question as to what males should vote. There was still the question of what should be done relative to the right of women to vote. The women's demand for the right to vote was vigorously made but there was no widespread interest in this new forward step and while their cause was listened to respectfully it was not yet convincing.

Those opposed even to considering that matter seriously tried to prevent the discussions, but when they failed in this they resorted to ridicule and declared "that the women's suffrage question was the product of unbalanced minds and that its adherents were chiefly 'long haired men and short haired women.'" When the question finally came to a test vote the woman's suffrage question had twelve supporters, while twenty-seven delegates did not vote.

The Canal

A new question arose which was sectional, not political. The Illinois and Michigan Canal was a part of the great internal movement of the middle third of the last century. However this enterprise was a thing resting wholly on its merits and was not the result of a sudden awakening of the people concerning the development of their great state. The canal had been first suggested by the early French missionaries and traders. The early military authorities who visited the locality of Chicago also were positive as to the value of a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with the headwaters of the Illinois. So was every governor up to and including Governor Joseph Duncan, who served from 1834 to 1838. The first appropriation toward the construction of the canal was one of $25,000 to make the preliminary survey. But all the bonds issued to dig the canal were issued in the name of the whole people. The canal was therefore the child of the whole people.

There would never have been any sectional feeling about the canal if the schemes of railroad building launched in 1836-7 had proven successful. The canal begun in 1836 was finished by 1848. The great railroad system begun in 1837-8 was declared a complete failure in the early '40s. Because the canal was a success, while the southern and middle part of the state was barren, there grew up an economic jealousy in the south end of the state toward Chicago. The canal had cost many millions of dollars which must be paid eventually from the revenues of the state. Of course the earnings of the canal were turned into the state treasury and might eventually be equal to the cost of the canal.

The canal when built had reached from the waters of Lake Michigan nearly a hundred miles into the interior of the state. It had been a wonderful agency in the development of the country through which it passed. Towns had sprung up along its course and there were scenes of great activity and prosperity along its route. Not only had it been a powerful factor in the development of the north end of the state, but it had been for the past twenty years pouring into the markets of Chicago

millions of dollars worth of corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and other farm products. Then again it had been the means of finding a market for the young but growing manufactures of the growing city by the lake. The thriving cities along the canal were more and more buyers of the stores of food and other products of the metropolis. While all this wonderful development was going on the southern and middle parts of the state were looking on with a jealous eye. They looked upon the canal as a sectional enterprise calculated to develop a portion only of the state. It has been pointed out that the legislation pertaining to the canal since is completion had been such as to leave the impression of a lack of definite policy as to the ultimate disposition of the canal. Suggestions were freely made that the canal should be sold and the proceeds turned into the state's treasury.

In the organization of the convention into working committees, there was named a committee on canals and canal lands. This committee after discussions and hearings reported a section which forbade the sale or leasing of the canal or any additions or extensions which might in the future be added thereto. Then began a bitter fight. The charge was now made that the canal was a local affair and that its chief mission was to furnish a sewerage channel for the City of Chicago. Those who spoke for Chicago had already let it be known that the city would make certain propositions as to special recognition of the possibilities of a great city. Out of the debate Chicago was charged with furnishing more criminals in the penitentiary than the rest of the state; that she got more than her share of the distributable school fund, and that after all there was no real interest on the part of Chicago for the middle and south portions of the state. A very good argument was presented by the southern delegates when they charged that the canal was a constant source of expense, that state managed enterprises for profit were always poorly managed. It was further charged that if the canal were to remain forever the property of the state that eventually it would be controlled by Chicago altogether and thus would become truly a Chicago enterprise. The opponents to selling the canal charged that the railroads were conniving eventually to own and control that means of transportation.

After much discussion an amendment to the section proposed by the committee on canals and canal lands was presented which provided that the canal should never be sold without a mandate from the people. This happily was an excellent way out of the tangle which the convention had created. The amended section was one of four separate sections submitted by the convention

to the people for ratification. The one relative to the canal is as follows:

"The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall first have been submitted to a vote of the people of the state at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The General Assembly shall never loan the credit of the state, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: Provided, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension."

Minority Representation

Minority representation was brought forward to check a sectional and political situation in the General Assembly. The south and west parts of the state were largely democratic while the east and north parts were republican. The result was that the General Assembly had a double line of cleavage, political and sectional. This sectional and political cleavage had shown itself from the earliest days. It raised its head in the matter of the common schools as early as 1825-9, in the internal improvement schemes of 1836, and in the Mexican war. It had just been seen in the matter of the canal and in the extension of the franchise to both aliens and to negroes.

The best people in both the north and south end of the state were desirous of minimizing the evils of this cleavage in the General Assembly. The matter had been considered in the newspapers and in public addresses. It was generally thought that so distinguished a body of men as would gather in a constitutional convention would be able to bring forward a scheme that would in some measure unify the efforts of the people in the great period of development of the state into which the people were now entering.

The constitution of 1818 distributed representation among the counties. Article III of the constitution of 1848, which treated of the legislative department, Section 6, says: "The Senate shall consist of twenty-five members, and the House of Representatives shall consist of seventy-five members, until the population of the state shall amount to 1,000,000 souls, when five members may be added to the house, and five additional members for every 500,000 inhabitants thereafter, until the whole number of representatives shall amount to 100; after which the number shall neither be increased nor diminished. To be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white

inhabitants. In all future apportionments, where more than one county shall be thrown into a representative district, all the representatives to which the said counties may be entitled shall be elected by the entire district."

Here we have an approach to the present senatorial district. But if the districts of the south and west part of the state were democratic, the representatives were all democrats. They therefore voted solidly on any question in which sectionalism or politics was involved. This kept the state as a whole from fostering many enterprises which would have advanced the state, and in many instances these enterprises were greatly needed for the good of the whole state.

All these conditions were well known by the men who assembled to revise the constitution of 1848. It was thought that the principle of minority representation would bring relief to what was considered a serious situation in the political development of the state. Mr. Robert P. Hanna of Wayne County has the distinction of introducing the subject for consideration in the constitutional convention. His idea was to incorporate in the basic law a plan whereby there should be more representatives in a given district than the number of votes allowed each elector. This would give, when worked out in detail, the minority political party in any district an opportunity to elect a representative of that party in that district. The recommendation of Mr. Hanna was taken up by the committee on electoral reform and when the report reached the body of the convention, it was referred to the committee of the whole. Here it met with slight objection and was finally recommended by that body to the convention. The plan was interesting to the members of the convention and after brief discussion it was decided to submit it for ratification in a separate article. The people ratified it and it became a part of the new constitution. Article IV, Section 6, provides for the apportionment of senators and representatives. The population of the state is determined every ten years by the taking of the Federal census. Immediately thereafter the Legislature shall divide the population by fifty-one, the number of senatorial districts. The quotient will constitute the ratio of representation. The state shall then be divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each containing as nearly as may be the number of inhabitants as was determined to be the ratio of representation. Since the state has 102 counties and only fifty-one districts, and since some counties will have a population equal to the ratio, and one at least a population much greater than the ratio, it follows that some districts will contain two or more counties whereas some counties may constitute a district,

while Cook County will contain several senatorial districts. In the smaller counties in population it will happen that several counties will need to be confined in order to find population enough to constitute a district.

The paragraph on minority representation is numbered sections 7 and 8 of Article IV, which is the legislative article. The double section reads as follows:

"The House of Representatives shall consist of three times the number of members of the Senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected."

Practically this gives the minority party a good chance to elect one of the three representatives. If the minority has a few more than one-third of the votes in a certain district, it can by "plumping" three votes for the minority candidate elect him. If the district has 21,000 voters, and the minority party can control 7,001 of the voters they can by the accumulative plan of voting give the minority candidate 21,003 votes. The majority party by giving 1½ votes to each of two candidates can elect them with 20,998½ votes to each candidate. But if the majority party in any district has one vote more than three-fourths of the votes, then the said majority party may elect all three of the representatives. If the total voting strength of any district is 20,000, and the majority can control 15,001 votes, that party can elect all three of the representatives. Each of the three majority candidates would receive 15,001 votes, whereas one minority candidate can receive only 14,997 votes.

The minority system of representation has proven rather unsatisfactory, and in the revised constitution of 1922, the plan was abandoned, but the new constitution was not ratified and the state will still have the minority plan until the constitution of 1870 is changed as to this matter.

Regulating Railroads

The constitution of 1848, Article X, dealing with corporations, gave much attention to the question of banking, but in 1½ lines Section 6 says: "The General Assembly shall encourage internal improvements, by passing liberal general laws of incorporation for that purpose." But in the second constitution there is no

power conferred upon the Legislature to pass any laws which in any way would hold the railroads to any definite policy as to charges for the transportation of passengers and for the carrying of freight. There may have been as early as 1848 the theory that competition would be the people's best safeguard against exorbitant charges for transporting passengers and freight. At least when the matter came up in the constitutional convention of 1870, the argument was advanced that the only way to curb the railroads in their tendency toward excessive charges, was to see that all railroads in various parts of the state should have competing lines, and in this way the friends of regulation hoped

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to curb any roads which might attempt to charge what the people might consider excessive charges. There was some doubt whether the state had the power to regulate in any way the railroad lines except by the application of general laws. This seemed to be the consensus of opinion until Reuben M. Benjamin brought forward the doctrine that railroad corporations were created for the public good and not wholly for profit. These corporations were the creatures of the state and were subject to the state; he also declared that private corporations can not in any way stand in opposition to public rights. The railroad corporations, it was argued, have not vested rights, but that they were created to serve the public and that the public, represented by the General Assembly, retained the right through the Legislature to limit the railroads in the exercise of enumer-

ated privileges and powers. It was therefore by a small margin decided to insert a clause which would limit the railroads in the charges for transporting passengers and freight.

There were incorporated in the constitution of 1870, seven sections under Article XI, Corporations, dealing with railroads. Section 12 of this article says: "Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this state, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this state." The operation of railroads in Illinois is therefore subject to "such regulations as may be prescribed by law."

The Illinois Central

The convention then turned its attention to the consideration of a specific case—the Illinois Central Railroad. This road, as is generally known, was constructed in consequence of a grant of land made to the State of Illinois by the Congress of the United States, a full history of which grant and charter will be found in Volume 2 of this history. It is not clear just why the question of the relation of the Illinois Central Railroad to the State of Illinois should ever have been brought up in the convention. However it appears that there were different opinions as to the relative value to the state of the plan pursued by the Illinois Central in the payment of 7 per cent of its gross earnings into the state treasury annually in lieu of all other forms of taxation, and the plan of assessing and levying taxes against all the other roads in the state as was being done at that time.

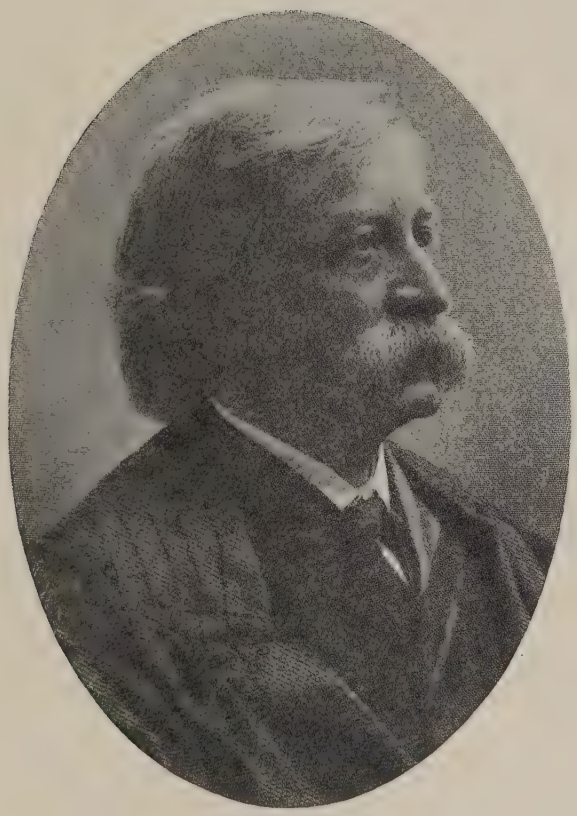
The charter granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company by the Legislature of Illinois conveyed to that corporation all the lands which Congress had so generously given to the state by the act of September 20, 1850. The provisions of the charter pertaining to the returns which the company should make to the state in return for the gift of the lands, were the result of much discussion in the Legislature and of several compromises. The memorial addressed to the Legislature by the nine gentlemen who proposed to build the railroad contained near its close this clause: "And the said company, from and after the completion of the said road, will pay to the State of Illinois, annually ____ per cent of the gross earnings of the said railroad, without deduction or charge for expenses or for any other matter or cause." It would appear that the proposition was simple, and

so it was. If the Legislature, in writing the charter, had inserted some number, say seven, then the whole proposition would have been simple indeed. But this the law makers did not do. What they did do was to incorporate in the charter a plan which complicated the whole proposition of paying taxes very much.

Section 18 of the charter reads—"In consideration of the grants, privileges, and franchises herein conferred upon said company for the purposes aforesaid, the said company shall, on the first Mondays of December and June in each year, pay into the treasury of the State of Illinois 5 percentum on the gross or total proceeds, receipts of income derived from said road and branches, for the six months then next preceding." An additional clause exempts all the land in the grant from state taxes until sold by the company, and also that all the stock of the company is exempt for a period of six years.

Section 22. "After the expiration of six years, the stock property, and assets, belonging to said company shall be listed by the president, secretary or other officer, with the auditor of the state, and an annual tax for state purposes shall be assessed by the auditor upon all the property and assets of every name, kind, and description belonging to said corporation. Whenever the taxes levied for state purposes shall exceed three-fourths of one percentum per annum, such excess shall be deducted from the gross proceeds or income herein required to be paid by said corporation to the state, and the said corporation is hereby exempted from all taxation of every kind, except as herein provided for. The revenue or income arising from said taxation and the said 5 per cent of gross or total proceeds, receipts or income aforesaid, shall be paid into the state treasury in money, and applied to the payment of the interest-paying state indebtedness until the extinction thereof: Provided, in case the 5 per cent provided to be paid into the state treasury and the state taxes to be paid by the corporation do not amount to 7 per cent of the gross or total proceeds, receipts, or income, then the said company shall pay into the state treasury the difference so as to make the whole amount paid equal, at least, to 7 per cent of the gross receipts of the said corporation."

For the first three years after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad the company paid annually into the state treasury 5 per cent of the gross earnings of the road. In the fourth year the company paid $5,580.24 less than 7 per cent of its gross earnings and 7 per cent of these earnings would be $1,217,927.84. Since 1857 the company has paid 7 per cent of the gross earnings in two equal annual instalments.



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It will therefore be observed that from 1857 up to the session of the convention in the summer of 1870, the Illinois Central Railroad Company had paid into the treasury of the State of Illinois annually 7 per cent of its gross earnings. If, however, in any year the assessment against the company for taxes should be more than two per cent of the gross earnings, then the company is defrauding the state of the amount which equals the difference between 2 per cent of the gross earnings and the amount assessed by the auditor of public accounts. It was understood that in all these years from 1857 up to 1870 the company did not list its property with the auditor and therefore the auditor did not levy a tax against the company's property, and the state was satisfied with the payment of the 7 per cent of the annual gross earnings.

The possibility that the company was defrauding the state by reason of the rather complicated system of taxation provided in the charter led many of the delegates in the convention to favor a simple form of taxation like that employed in the case of other roads in the state. At any rate there were other good reasons they thought why the charter should be amended in such a way as to put the Illinois Central Railroad upon the same footing as other roads. It was argued that the Illinois Central paid no taxes into the county treasury of any county through which it ran. More particularly those school districts through which the Illinois Central ran were deprived of a very substantial sum which made the maintenance of the school a difficult matter. Again it was argued that the 7 per cent on the gross earnings of the Illinois Central road which the charter required the company to pay into the state treasury a larger per cent on its valuation than was paid by other roads. This gave the road an excuse for charging a higher rate for the transportation of freight than was charged by the other roads.

Those who favored retaining the charter as it stood argued that the Illinois Central road had contributed more in building up the counties through which it ran than the counties would ever lose by not receiving any local taxes from this road. It had built up thriving cities along its line and had placed the greatest inland market in the United States at the farmers' doors along its route. After a very open and intelligent discussion the convention inserted the following sections in the constitution:

Illinois Central Railroad—Separate Section, "No contract, obligation, or liability, whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the state treasury, nor any lien of the state upon, or right to tax property of said company

in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved February 10th, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the state debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the state government, and for no other purposes whatever."

The above section was ratified by the people and from that day to this there has never been any question about the obligation of the Illinois Central Railroad to pay "at least 7 per cent" of its gross earnings into the treasury of the State of Illinois.

Courts

The constitution of 1848 provided for a judiciary consisting of a Supreme Court, Circuit courts, County courts, and justices of the peace, with a provision that "inferior local courts, of civil and criminal jurisdiction, may be established by the General Assembly in the cities of this state, but such shall have a uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities."

The Supreme Court was to consist of three judges, and the state was to be divided into three grand divisions with one judge elected in each grand division. Court should sit in each grand division at least once in each year.

There were to be nine circuit courts, in nine judicial districts, one judge in each district. The Legislature was given power to increase the number of circuit courts as needed. The Circuit Court must sit twice each year in each county.

There was to be established in each county a court, to be called a County Court. This County Court was to serve as a Probate Court and have civil and criminal jurisdiction according to conditions prescribed by law.

Lastly there was to be established a certain number of justices of the peace who shall serve in the local communities and have jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases in their initiatory stages.

The judiciary system provided for in 1848 was for a population of less than a million people. By 1870 the population had grown to more than two and a half million people. Not only so, but in the northern grand division there was a congestion of population. There was a population of 1,263,600 in this same grand division. Cook County had more than a third as many people in 1870 as the whole state in 1848. The courts as provided by the constitution of 1848 together with the additions which the Legislature was permitted to make, were wholly in-

adequate to the needs of that county in 1870. The delegates to the convention from Chicago and Cook County made a request upon the convention for such a division of the judiciary branch of the government as would meet their needs not only at that time but in the future. It was argued that whereas a rural and sparsely settled country might be well served with an apportionment of 100,000 people to one circuit judge, in a large city like Chicago there should be one circuit judge for every 50,000 population. This argument was opposed by the southern delegates. These southern delegates seemed to think that the agencies of government should be distributed according to a geographical basis instead of according to a population basis. After a very spirited discussion the following system of courts was written into the Constitution of 1870.

The judicial powers were vested in one Supreme Court, Circuit courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts as may be found suitable for cities and incorporated towns, to be created and organized by the Legislature.

The Supreme Court was increased from three members to seven. This court should sit in the existing grand divisions until otherwise provided for by legislative enactment. But the state was divided into seven election districts, a judge being elected in each district.

The Constitution of 1870 created inferior appellate courts whose jurisdiction was to extend to cases having formerly been tried in circuit and other courts. Cases might also be appealed from these inferior appellate courts to the Supreme Court. These inferior appellate courts are to be constituted by the assignment of certain circuit court judges by the Supreme Court.

County courts shall be organized in each county as under the Constitution of 1848. In the smaller counties the county judge who has civil and criminal jurisdiction in the less important cases, has also probate jurisdiction. But the constitution provides that the Legislature may establish probate courts in counties of more than 50,000 population.

Justices courts are to be established in the several townships or voting precincts after the fashion previously followed under the former constitution.

But Cook County was considered of so great importance that a distinct system of courts was created for that county. In the first place the Supreme Court may hold one or more sessions each year in the City of Chicago provided that city will furnish suitable rooms for that purpose without expense to the state. The County of Cook is created one judicial circuit and in it and

for it there may be and have been organized circuit, criminal and superior courts, and the County of Cook is exempt from the action of the Legislature in districting the state into the different judicial districts.

Cook County was created by the Legislature an appellate district and in addition it has a Superior Court, a Circuit Court, a Criminal Court, a County Court, a Probate Court, and a Municipal Court.

The Superior Court has twenty-eight judges; the Circuit Court has twenty judges; the County Court and Probate Court one judge each; the Criminal Court is presided over by judges from the Superior Court; the Municipal Court has thirty-six judges.

Education

Another subject which occupied the earnest and prayerful attention of the convention was the subject of schools and education. The Constitution of 1818 was silent as to the matter of education. However the first governor urged General Assembly to take steps to organize a system of schools that would diffuse information and give opportunity for intellectual development. Joseph Duncan, a later governor, while a state senator, brought forward a bill for a system of schools for the people of the state. The bill became a law and had it not been repealed in 1829 would have established a good system of schools a quarter of a century earlier than the introduction of our present system. The Constitution of 1848 contained no mandate to the Legislature on the subject of schools and education. This constitution was written at an inopportune time. There was a wave of economy sweeping over the land. The fact that a body of men as large and as intelligent as the group that framed the Constitution of 1848 should incorporate into the basic law of the state a transient notion of public economy, shows how short-sighted these men were. "It was conceived in a spirit of ultra-conservatism and apparently with an eye single to retrenchment." All that was done by the Legislature for the cause of education under the constitutions of 1818 and 1848, was done on the assumption that it was proper to do it since the constitution do not prohibit it.

One thing was settled early in the discussion of education in the convention that was the separation of church and state in relation to the matter of schools and education. These discussions made it clear that the work of education should be carried on by the state since the state by general taxation is to meet the expense of educating the children of the state.

Out of much discussion came Article VIII containing 5 sections, as follows:

Article VIII—Education. Section 1. The General Assembly shall provide an efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of this state may receive a good, common-school education. Section 2. All lands, moneys, or other property, donated, granted, or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

Section 3. Neither the General Assembly nor any county, city, township, school district or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, any thing in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the state or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

Section 4. No teacher, state, county township, or district-school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds, or profits of any book, apparatus, or furniture used or to be used in any school in this state, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the General Assembly.

Section 5. There may be a county-superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

In addition to this Article, with its five sections, which lays the foundation for our free school system, there are other provisions relating to the subject of education. In the Constitution of 1818, the Bill of Rights is Article VIII and is the last article save the Schedule. In the Constitution of 1848 the Bill of Rights is Article XIII near the end of the constitution. In the Constitution of 1870, the Preamble stands first, Article I—Boundaries, comes second, and then comes the second article the Bill of Rights. Section 3 of this article guarantees the exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship. And provided that—"No person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege, or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety

of the state." Dr. Newton Bateman, a most profound interpreter of school law, says: "This section makes it improper and unwarrantable to interrogate any applicant for licensure as a teacher in the public schools of the state, in respect to his or her religious faith and opinions; or to allow such opinions, if known to either prejudice or improve the candidate's chances of obtaining certificate." The same principle which would prohibit the examiner from questioning the applicant for a certificate in regard to his religious faith, would also prohibit the school directors or school board from subjecting the candidate to a test as to his or her religious beliefs. "No person shall be denied any civil right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions."

In Article IV, Section 22, the Legislature is prohibited from passing special legislation. There are twenty-three prohibitions, and among them, the thirteenth, which says, "The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, providing for the management of common-schools."

There is much detailed matter relating to the office and duties of the state superintendents of public instruction, and of other school officers in Article V and VII. But the basis of our present educational system is found in Article VIII, already quoted. Here also we shall follow Dr. Bateman.

1. The system of schools which it is enjoined upon the General Assembly to provide, must be thorough and efficient.
2. The school so provided must be free.
3. The amount and character of the instruction to be furnished is indicated in the phrase, a good common school education.
4. The benefits of this efficient system of free schools, are to be enjoyed alike by all the children of this state.

"The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution."

Such are the provisions of the new constitution of Illinois in relation to public education and common schools. In the main they are wise, judicious, and good. They intrench the system of free schools firmly in the organic law of the state, beyond the reach of hasty or unfriendly legislation; they render the system compact and strong, yet impart to it a flexibility in minor matters, as the exigencies of the future may demand; they make it forever impossible that its resources should be seized upon and diverted from their proper uses, by any church, denomination or sect—and finally, these provisions of the new constitution eliminate from the system every pretext and hiding place of the cruel spirit of exclusion and caste, and opening wide the

doors of secular knowledge, and inviting all the children of the commonwealth to come and freely receive the blessings of a common school education.

Under such a constitution, with provisions so catholic and statesmanlike, so just and humane, we may reasonably expect for the common schools of Illinois a steadily increasing prosperity, and continued confidence and support of the people.

There were many minor changes from the Constitution of 1848 and many new features were added. Among these may be mentioned:

The Legislature is commanded to pass laws on many specially designated subjects—mines, drains, hometead and exemption laws, corporations, inspection of grain, protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

Cities, towns and municipalities are prohibited from subscribing for stock in any railroad or private corporation.

The Constitution of 1848 provided an oath against dueling. The Constitution of 1870 provided an oath against bribery.

The restriction in the Constitution of 1848 against the governor's serving a second consecutive term was withdrawn.

Salaries are to be regulated by the action of the Legislature.

The Legislature is not restricted as to the number of days it may remain in session.

Two new state executive offices were created; that of State Superintendent, and Attorney-General.

The preamble found in the Constitution of 1848 is incorporated in the Constitution of 1870, word for word.

In the Contitution of 1848, the governor's veto could be overridden by a majority vote in each House. In the Constitution of 1870, it is required that the veto must be overridden by a two-thirds vote in each House.

The constitution was adopted by the convention on May 13, 1870; ratified by a very large majority of the voters of the state July 2, 1870; and went into force August 8, 1870.

CHAPTER VI

POLITICAL UNREST

THE FIRST SIGNS—CAMPAIGN OF 1868—AN OFF YEAR—SOME COMPLAINTS—RESULTS IN ILLINOIS—THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION—CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

State history is an integral part of National history. The state of Illinois is an integral part of the United States. If the historical events of a state are of sufficient importance to be chronicled and preserved, they are more than likely parts of more general movements which affect other states in the union. The efforts to make Illinois a slave state in 1823-4 were identical in all essentials with the struggles in the National Government over the extension of slavery. The Internal Improvement Schemes which came near wrecking Illinois financially were only the echo of a wide-spread movement throughout the whole country. The destruction of the printing presses of Lovejoy and his untimely taking off had their counterparts in Gag Laws and the destruction of schools for colored people in the east. The great political upheaval in Illinois in the campaign of 1840 has no meaning apart from the general revolt against the democratic party in the whole country. The birth of the republican party in Illinois in 1854-6 cannot be understood separate and apart from the compromise of 1850, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and the Dred Scott decision in 1857. The great Lincoln and Douglas debates profoundly affected the whole union —hastened secession, divided the democratic party, elected Lincoln president, caused the Civil war, brought about the emancipation of the slaves and the abolition of slavery.

THE FIRST SIGNS

The republican party in 1864 deemed it wise to hold to itself as many union democrats as possible. The Government of the United States since 1861 had been in the hands of the republican party. The policy of the war as well as the means of carrying out those policies were the product of the republican party. But the great body of democrats in the northern states was as loyal to the Union as was the republican party. The only differences

were as to methods—the use of means to ends. The democrats were found in every line of endeavor in the suppression of the rebellion. They made up a very large part of the rank and file in the army, they counselled in the halls of legislation, they commanded on the field of battle, and helped to "keep the home fires burning" in the loyal states. In fact many of the most dependable men in the republican party from 1856 to 1866 were formerly democrats, notably Logan, Trumbull, Palmer, Wentworth, Ingersoll and others.

The first signs of a division in the republican party came almost at the beginning of Johnson's administration. The question of reconstruction was the entering wedge. The conservative republicans wished to make it fairly easy for the south to assume her former relations in the union. The radicals led by Charles Sumner in the United States Senate and by Thaddeus Stevens in the House, were determined to make the southern leaders feel the penalty of rebellion. At first the new president sympathized with the policy which the radicals had announced, but later pursued a course all his own. This new plan of reconstruction was opposed by the republican majority in Congress. The gap between the President and and the majority in Congress widened and estrangement grew more bitter. Johnson had been known as a union democrat, but was put on the ticket with Lincoln in 1864 as a piece of good politics. As President he began to assume his former role of a conservative democrat. He was goaded to the point of indiscretion in his public addresses. He came into conflict with the Senate in the matter of dismissing appointees and out of all the bitter feelings which were kept alive from 1865 till 1868 came the famous impeachment charges of the House of Representatives. The Senate by the constitution was required to sit as a court to try the President on the indictment brought by the House of Representatives. The Senate was made up of fifty-four senators. The case before the Senate was one of the most notabe judicial cases that has ever been heard in the United States. Men holding the highest stations in the Government appeared to give evidence for or against the accused. Great lawyers were employed by the prosecution and by the defense. The taking of evidence began on March 30, 1868, and lasted till the 22d of April. Then the lawyers began the arguments of the case. These lasted from April 22, to the 16th of May.

The jury was of course for sustaining the charges against Mr. Johnson, but in order to convict, the vote cannot be less than 36 for conviction. Eight of the senators were democrats and were against conviction. Four senators were known as administration

JOHN WENTWORTH

Editor, Politician, Congressman, and Honored Citizen of Chicago from 1836 to 1888

republicans. This gave Mr. Johnson twelve favorable votes. Seven more votes were needed if he is to be acquitted. A few senators had filed their objections against a verdict of guity, and it began to look as if there was doubt that the President would be convicted. When the vote was taken the eleventh and last article of impeachment was voted on first. It was thought this article would have the best chance of an affirmative vote. The chief justice announced the vote as thirty-five for conviction and nineteen for acquittal. Other votes were taken on other charges, but they failed thirty-five to nineteen. The court then adjourned sine die.

Lyman Trumbull and Richard Yates were the two senators from Illinois who sat on the jury in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. Mr. Trumbull could not bring himself to the point of voting "guilty" when his name was called. Among those who filed explanations of their vote was Senator Lyman Trumbull. He said: "It is not a party question I am to decide. I must be governed by what my reason and judgment tell me is the truth and justice and the law of this case. Johnson has violated no law; it has not been shown that he violated the Constitution. I can not vote to convict and depose the chief magistrate of a great nation when his guilt was not made palpable by the record. Once set, the example of impeaching a President for what, when the excitement of the hour shall have subsided, will be regarded as insufficient causes, and no future President will be safe who happens to differ with a majority of the House and two-thirds of the Senate on any measure deemed by them important. Blinded by partisan zeal, with such an example before them, they will not scruple to remove out of the way any obstacle to the accomplishment of their purposes; and what then becomes of the checks and balances of the Constitution so carefully devised and so vital to its perpetuity? They are all gone. In view of the consequences likely to flow from this day's proceedings, should they result in conviction on what my judgment tells me are insufficient charges and proofs, I tremble for the future of my country. I cannot be an instrument to produce such a result."

Here then was the first signs of a break-up of party politics. Not only was Senator Trumbull not favorable to the impeachment of President Johnson, but there were other Illinois public men who regarded the action of the majority as being, to say the least, unwise. Senator Trumbull had fathered the Friedmen's Bureau bill as well as the Civil-Rights bill. But as a gap between the republican party and the president widened, Mr.

Trumbull found that he could not endorse unreservedly the policy laid down by the republican majority.

In 1867, when the Legislature took up the question of choosing Senator Trumbull's successor, whose term would expire March 4th, 1867, there was no question of Trumbull's republicanism. He had been elected a senator in 1855 as an anti-Nebraska democrat, and in 1861 he was elected as a republican. Now in 1867 his loyalty to the party was not questioned, but there were those who thought that the honor should go to one who had won military distinction. And the heroic Gen. John M. Palmer was selected as Senator Trumbull's opponent in the caucus. And although General Palmer had the backing of General Oglesby and Gen. John A. Logan, the caucus chose Trumbull over Palmer by a vote of 48 to 28.

Campaign of 1868

The presidential election of 1868 was the first since the second election of Lincoln. The two major parties began early to trouble the political waters. The democrats opened the way by holding a state convention at Springfield as early as April 15th. It was presided over by Judge Anthony L. Thornton. The convention adopted a vigorous platform in which the party condemned the reconstruction measures of Congress, opposed the extension of the franchise to the black man, condemned the protective tariff, favored the abolition of the national banking system, and favored the issue of legal tenders for the payment of the nation's debt, and took strong grounds against the impeachment of President Johnson. The convention nominated John R. Eden for governor. The party was not a unit on the question of the issue of legal tender, nor the endorsement of George H. Pendleton of Ohio as the party's choice for the democratic nomination for the Presidency.

The republican party met in convention in Peoria in the early days of May. There was an insistent demand that General Palmer should lead the party as the gubernatorial candidate. He was not an active candidate, in fact he asked his friends to do what they could to prevent his nomination. But in spite of what all regarded as an honest desire not to be nominated, he was chosen with 317 votes to 118 to Robert G. Ingersoll, and fifty-two for S. W. Moulton, and seventeen for Jesse K. Dubois. The platform supported the reconstruction policy of the republican party in Congress, denounced repudiation, demanded a reduction in taxes and threw a bouquet at labor by favoring "an honest day's wages for a faithful day's work."

The republicans in national convention nominated Grant for President and Colfax for vice president; the democrats put forth Horatio Seymour for President and F. P. Blair as vice president. The campaign revolved about reconstruction, the payment of the national debt—the republicans favoring the payment in coin whereas the democrats favored the payment in "lawful money" or greenbacks. Palmer carried Illinois and Grant was elected over Seymour by 214 electoral votes to 80 for Governor Seymour. Grant was inaugurated March 4, 1869. Palmer assumed the duties of governor January 11, 1869.

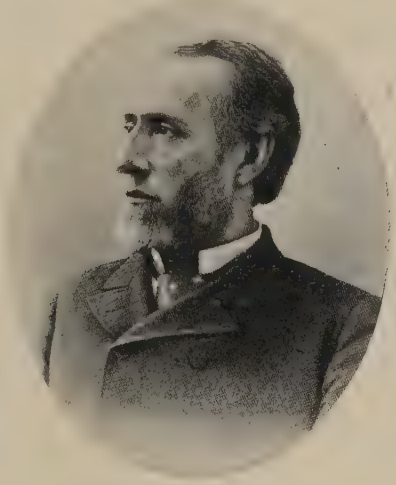
Governor Palmer in his inaugural address referred to the encroachment of railroad corporations upon the right of the state to exercise legislative control over such corporations. Referring to a proposition that had been advanced, that the general government should create railroad corporations under the right to regulate interstate commerce, the governor took occasion to discuss very freely the question of states rights in relation to the authority of the National Government. In this state paper the republicans saw the appearance again of the doctrine of state sovereignty which was twice set forth by two chief executives of Illinois before the end of the nineteenth century.

An Off Year

General Grant carried Illinois in 1868 by a majority of 51,150; while General Palmer's majority was 50,099. These quotations show the strength of the republican party in Illinois in that year. Gen. John A. Logan carried Illinois in 1870 for congressman-at-large by a majority of 24,672. The Democratic State Convention of 1870 resolved that the national republican party should be overthrown "because it is extravagant, wasteful, and corrupt, and being destitute of principle is held together solely by the cohesive power of public plunder." It condemned the protective tariff "as destructive to the best interests of the people, and as enriching the few at the expense of the many." The regular republican newspapers felt it to be their duty to support the national administration against the charges of wastefulness, extravagance, and corruption. But the vote as noticed above in which Logan fell short in 1870 of the vote for Palmer and Grant in 1868 shows that the republican party was not so well supported as previously. The Chicago Tribune was not fully orthodox in 1870.

The Republican State Convention of 1870 endorsed the national administration and praised it as economical and honest, and condemned the democratic party for its lack of policies and for its severe criticism of the President and his course. But to

show that there was a certain amount of disintegration going on in the republican party we need only to call attention to the fact that the State Republican Convention of 1870 condemned the protective tariff laws, then the pride of the republican national party, as "wrongful and oppressive for Congress to enact revenue laws for the special advantage of one branch of business at the expense of another; and that the best system of protection to industry is that which imposes the lighest burdens and the fewest restrictions on the property and business of the people." This was considered dangerously near the tariff-for-revenue-only doctrine. While the delegation from Illinois remained the same in the Forty-second Congress that it had been in the Forty-first



SHELBY M. CULLOM

—eleven republicans and four democrats—yet there was more or less unrest shown in the canvass in the fall of 1870. Shelby M. Cullom was the representative from the Springfield District in the Forty-first Congress; his place was filled by James C. Robinson, a democrat, in the Forty-second Congress. And again in the Forty-first Congress, Eben C. Ingersoll, republican, represented the Fifth or Peoria District. He was a candidate for the nomination, and after a hard struggle was named as the candidate in that district. There was immediately a revolt against the nomination and Mr. Bradford N. Stevens was put forward as an independent candidate. In the election Mr. Stevens carried off the palm. The newspapers were particularly loud against the cut-and-dried method of the republicans and are largely

responsible for the unsettled political situation in the west central part of the state.

The republican party had been able to hold itself together and save itself in the state and congressional elections in the fall of 1870. And now that the campaign and elections of the summer of 1870 were over, there was a very general belief that there were pressing reforms that ought to be worked out. There was formerly a notion that the best campaign material for the republican party was to keep before the minds of the people the fact that this party had saved the Union and brought about the freedom of the slaves. They were continually praising the men who fought on the Union side, and in many ways kept the war constantly before the people. This policy was not popular. The democrats nicknamed this method of campaigning as waving the "bloody shirt." Many republicans felt that the "late unpleasantness" should be forgotten as soon as possible. Independent men and some newspapers suggested that new and real live issues should be found. The Chicago Tribune suggested that the issues growing out of the slavery question were all settled and that the doctrine of economy and reform was common property, easily adopted by either of the two major parties and therefore not worth much as real issues. This paper also suggested that neither party could hold its full vote on any system of tariff adopted for the support of the Government. It was therefore necessary to bring forward new and living issues.

The fact that the republican party was made up in 1854-56 from anti-Nebraska democrats and old line whigs may be considered a source of weakness in that party now that the whole subject of slavery was no longer a disturbing element in the political life. There began now in 1871-2 a breaking up of the republican party. Lyman Trumbull, formerly a democrat but one of the most powerful anti-Nebraska champions, became an outspoken opponent of the republican administration. The Chicago Tribune edited by Horace White and Joseph Medill had come out very openly as an independent journal. Mr. White had had much to do in the formation and early stages of the republican party. He had been a constant friend of Lincoln in the great series of debates with Douglas. Mr. Medill also had been an early supported of the idea of organizing the republican party. He had come into the family of the Chicago Tribune as early as 1855 and was an untiring worker for Mr. Lincoln. He was appointed on the first commission to advance the interest of civil service by President Grant. He tried to stem the current of rotten politics but was only in a measure successful. These two editors of the Tribune were becoming more and more alienated

from the regular republican party. Horace Greeley, who was not always a consistent republican, also took a decided stand against the evil tendencies of republicanism. Several other great newspapers came out more or less openly against the practical management of republican politics.

Some Complaints

The times were given to corruption. It was not confined to one political party, nor was it confined to the "carpet-baggers and scalawags" in the reconstructed states. Boss Tweed, ruler of Tammany Hall, New York City, secured control of the city government and robbed it of many thousands of dollars. It is stated that a bill against the city for $5,000, which was just and legal, was raised to $55,000, the extra $50,000 being divided among the gang. In this way a plasterer received $133,000 for two days' work. At the close of about three years the Tweed Ring had stolen many millions of dollars. Tweed finally fell into the clutches of the law and was convicted and sent to the penitentiary. This cleaning up of New York City was the work of Samuel J. Tilden, governor of the State of New York.

The Democratic State Convention which met in Illinois in September, 1870, resolved that the Palmer state administration had "been more reckless in the expenditure of public money than any that had ever exercised the power of the state." Before the end of Grant's first term there was widespread political discontent. Many of the leading republicans, especially those who had once been democrats, were dissatisfied with what was called the Force Bills. These were acts passed by Congress for the purpose of compelling the whites in the South to permit the negroes to enjoy their rights under the Constitution. By these acts the President was authorized to preserve order in the South if the regularly constituted authorities failed or refused to do so. The presence of United States troops in the recently rebellious states was distasteful to the whites in those states; it was considered very unwise by many northern republicans. Many republicans felt they could not longer adhere to this party unless there was an early change in policy.

The complaints included a serious fault finding with General Grant for gathering about him in official capacity those whose dealings for the nation were not always honest. These dissatisfied people believed that Grant was entirely too lax in the handling of the Government's business. The "Salary Grab" law was passed in the latter part of Grant's first term. It provided for an increase in the salaries of the President and congressmen,

but the law provided for pay for services already rendered. It was very unpopular with the people.

It seemed that one scandal would die away, only to be followed by another more disgusting than the preceding one. Prior to 1872 the Credit Mobilier was in full sway. This was a corporation organized to assist in building the Union Pacific Railroad. Stock in this company was held by many congressmen, and the dishonest methods of the company blackened the names of more than one member of Congress. The Congress appointed investigating committees which laid bare the inner workings of these corrupt organizations.

Result in Illinois

The summer of 1870 marked a congressional campaign in Illinois. We have already called attention of the reader to the election of John A. Logan as congressman-at-large. In accepting the nomination as congressman-at-large General Logan reserved the right to offer himself as a candidate before the Legislature for the senatorship which would be filled by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. Logan and Oglesby were the principal candidates before the Legislature for the seat in the United States Senate which would be vacated by Senator Richard Yates, Marsh 4, 1871. The methods of campaigning by both Logan and Oglesby in the summer of 1870 were severely criticized by many republican papers. Logan's success before the Legislature had no tendency to unify the republican party in Illinois, and in the selection of his successor as congressman-at-large the breach widened. The old line republicans nominated John L. Beveridge as a candidate for congressman-at-large. The liberal republicans were so greatly dissatisfied with the action of the convention in naming Beveridge, that they joined with the democrats against Beveridge, but the latter was elected.

But the disaffection in the republican party was growing. Senator Lyman Trumbull allied himself with other republican senators in Washington who were taking an active and open stand against the Grant administration. "The administration of Grant had given dissatisfaction to a very respectable minority of the party which placed him in power. The first meetings of discontent were heard in Missouri, where a movement was set on foot for the repeal of a constitutional provision disfranchising rebels. The movement was headed by Carl Schurz and B. Gratz Brown, and was supported by such journals as the New Orleans Democrat, the New York Tribune, and a number of other leading republican papers. Out of this apparently local opposition to the confirmed policy of the republican party,

a movement was set on foot which rapidly spread. It resulted in a call for a national convention of the liberal republican party, to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 1, 1872.

The liberal republican party ideas found fertile ground in Illinois. Among those who unhesitatingly joined themselves to the movement were Governor John M. Palmer. Palmer helped to organize the republican party and had been the recipient of many honors at the hands of that party. Senator Lyman Trumbull was a strong supporter of the new movement. He, too, was an original anti-Nebraska man. He had served nearly twenty years in the United States Senate, succeeding Senator Shields in 1855. Several state officers had allied themselves with the new party. Among these were Newton Bateman, the superintendent of public instruction; and Edward Rummel, secretary of state. David Davis, one of the associate justices of the United States Supreme Court, was counted among the friends of liberal republicanism. He was an old line whig, but was a supporter of Abraham Lincoln, and a conservative republican. Gustavus Koerner, Jesse K. Dubois, O. M. Hatch, John Wentworth, Lawrence Weldon, David L. Phillips, Horace White and scores of lesser important public men went over to the new movement.

The purpose of those who called the Cincinnati convention was to hold a sort of mass convention with the idea of giving publicity to the new doctrines. Of course there was no party machinery yet and there was no platform, but to the convention came representatives of all groups that felt that the republican party had fallen from its high estate. There were those present who were opposed to Grant for any reason, those who differed from the republican party on the money question, in short all who had grievances.

The Cincinnati Convention

It was generally believed that President Grant would be renominated for the presidency by the convention of the republican party. It was therefore considered advisable that the liberal republicans should name a candidate for that office. There was no dearth of presidential timber among the big men of Illinois. David Davis was an ideal candidate in the estimation of a dozen delegates to the Cincinnati convention. Senator Trumbull also had his followers, while Governor Palmer was believed to be an ideal candidate for the presidency. Illinois was represented in the convention by nearly three dozen prominent men. Among them were Leonard Swett, Gustavus Koer-

ner, O. M. Hatch, Horace White, Jesse K. Dubois, and William Jayne.

The men who sat in the convention reminded one of the old time "crazy quilt." There were all sorts and sizes. The platform was an arraignment of the existing republican regime, a conviction that there should be an end to the corruption and inefficiency of the present republican administration and that there should be a more kindly attitude shown toward the people lately in rebellion. It favored the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, endorsed an efficient civil service, and favored a return to specie payment. It opposed further grants to railroads and referred the tariff to the Congress.

The first ballot for the choice of the convention for President was as follows: Horace Greeley, 147; Charles Francis Adams, 205; Lyman Trumbull, 110; David Davis, 99½; B. Gratz Brown, 95; and Andrew Curtin, 62. On the sixth ballot Horace Greeley was nominated. B. Gratz Brown was chosen as the candidate for vice president.

Mr. Greeley was not prominently mentioned as a candidate for the presidency before the meeting of the Cincinnati convention, and his nomination put a damper upon the enthusiasm of those supporters of the new party who had formerly been democrats. The democrats present and the republicans who had originally been democrats would much have preferred Trumbull or Davis.

Horace Greeley was the best known man in the country save one—President Grant. Greeley was an editor of great power. His paper, the New York Tribune, was the greatest newspaper of the whole country. Mr. Greeley had all his life been in the newspaper business; he had likewise always been in politics. He was in the forefront of the great political campaign of 1840. For thirty years prior to 1872, he had been the implacable foe of the democratic party. He was outspoken, full of courage, caustic and powerful. He was not always wise in the positions he took on public questions. He signed Jefferson Davis' bond for his appearance for trial, and thus won great favor from the southern people. Mr. Greeley knew he could not be elected without the help of the democratic party. But it was very doubtful even if he got the indorsement of the Democratic National Convention whether the rank and file could be induced to support him.

The democrats met in national convention in Baltimore in July and nominated Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President. It was a bitter pill for the old line democrats, but it seemed it was all they could do.

The National Republican Convention met in Philadelphia and

named General Grant unanimously as the candidate for that party. Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts was nominated for vice president.

Campaign in Illinois

The democrats from Illinois who had given countenance to the liberal republican movement were greatly disappointed at the work of the Cincinnati convention. The State Democratic Convention met in Springfield, June 26. At the same time the liberal republicans met and organized. Governor Palmer presided over the liberal convention and James C. Allen performed a like duty to the democratic gathering. A joint committee was appointed to consider the advisability of uniting the two factions. This committee, after due deliberation, agreed on a fusion ticket as follows: For governor, Gustavus Koerner; for lieutenant-governor, John C. Black; for secretary of state, Edward Rummel; for auditor, Daniel O'Hara; for treasurer, C. H. Lanphier; for attorney-general, Lawrence Welden. These two state conventions ratified the work of the Cincinnati convention.

The republicans had held their state convention in Springfield in May. Judge Stephen T. Logan, an old-time friend of Lincoln, was chosen the presiding officer. It was generally thought earlier in the spring of 1872 that Governor Palmer would be a candidate for renomination, but the presence of Gen. Richard J. Oglesby in the state attracted attention and Palmer, already favorable in the liberal move, declined to have his name used. Governor Palmer had taken issue with President Grant relative to the use of United States troops in preserving order and guarding property in Chicago during the great fire. He thought that Grant would be renominated and he said he could not canvass the state for the republican ticket if it were headed by General Grant.

The work of the Republican State Convention resulted in the following ticket: For governor, Richard J. Oglesby; for lieutenant-governor, John L. Beveridge; secretary of state, George H. Harlow; auditor, Charles E. Lippencott; treasurer, Edward Rutz; attorney-general James K. Edsull.

The convention out of the way, the canvas in Illinois was soon in progress. The republican leaders had fears that the fusion tickets would prove very popular, but as time went on it became more and more evident that they were weakening. Old line democrats could not support Greeley, and liberal republicans had gone to the Cincinnati conventions expressly to nominate either Davis or Trumbull; but when they returned their ardor cooled and many lost interest in the campaign. The

republicans who at first felt some doubt as to the outcome very generally rallied and carried on a very aggressive campaign. The newspapers were a very positive force in the presidential canvass of 1872. In the year 1872 there were a total of 518 papers of all kinds printed in Illinois. In Chicago there were eleven dailies, while in the rest of the state there were twenty-five dailies, a total of thirty-six. Volume IV of the Centennial History of Illinois says the influential newspapers of the state were on the side of the liberal republican party. A quotation is given from the president of the democratic press association which reported to Mr. Greeley that "the democratic press of this state stands at this time fifty-seven in favor of Greeley to four opposed; and the convention soon to assemble this state will be overwhelmingly in favor of the indorsement of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore." Mr. Scott, in the "Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois," Volume VI, says there were probably a score of papers in Illinois that supported Greeley, but among them was the Chicago Tribune which was the strongest paper in the state.

The campaign was somewhat one sided. The republicans were well organized though they had lost hundreds of their former supporters. They put emphasis upon the need of a civil service, and favored a more kindly attitude toward those who had lately been in rebellion. Of course the stump speakers showed that the republican party had secured the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. They also claimed all the glory for organizing and perfecting the national banking system. They also anticipated a speedy resumption of specie payments, favored the encouragement of American commerce and shipping, and opposed further grants of public lands to corporations. This array of planks was put forth by the National Republican Convention, but the orators in the state campaign put stress upon particular planks which enabled them to make a good case.

The democrats in Illinois were in no way enthusiastic for the national ticket. But there was common ground upon which the democrats and the liberal republicans could stand—opposition to the election of Grant. The liberal republicans put a powerful battery of orators in the Illinois campaign. Among the prominent speakers for the opponents to the republican party were Trumbull, Palmer, Schurz, and Wentworth. There was little outside help. It has been pointed out that the farmers were the hardest to convince that their interests would be served by turning out the republicans and installing a liberal republican administration. The particular thing in which farmers were interested was the effort of the Legislature of Illinois

to regulate the greed of railroads and warehouses. A law was enacted February 13, 1871, creating a railroad and warehouse commission whose duty should be the regulation of freight rates and warehouse charges. Gustavus Koerner, the fusion candidate for governor against General Oglesby, was the chairman of the commission, and there was quite a bit of complaint that little had been done favorable to the farmers and shippers by the commission.

The republicans defended the state and national republican administrations and put forth an aggressive campaign. The liberals and democrats were not closely united in their positive demands, and their campaign was one of fault finding. It soon settled into one line of argument, if it might be so called—"anything to beat Grant."

The voting in November showed that Koerner was more popular than Greeley. Grant electors received 241,237 votes while the Greeley electors received 184,772. Oglesby received 237,774, while Koerner received 197,084. Grant carried 286 electoral votes, Greeley 63, and 17 not counted.

Although the liberal republican party had started out so well at first, it was so badly defeated in 1872 that it never again attempted a national campaign. Most of the republican members, particularly those who were formerly whigs, went back to the old republican party. Those liberal republicans who in early life had been associated with the democrats gradually went back into the democratic ranks. This is what Trumbull and Palmer did.

CHAPTER VII

THE CHICAGO FIRE

A Wooden City—The First Fire—The Second Fire—Area, Etc.—Temporary Relief—A Proclamation—Federal Aid—Relief—Special Session—A Controversy—Action of the Legislature.

No city in the Mississippi region has had such a marvelous growth as has the City of Chicago. In 1830 the town was platted by James Thompson. Lots were sold for from $10 to $200. In 1831 Mrs. John H. Kinzie made a list of all the houses in Chicago. There were fourteen houses including a newly built hotel near the forks of the river, two Indian cabins, an old house used as a school room, a farm house and other residences. Another record probably a few months later shows four more houses in 1831 and, the population in June, 1831, was counted at a total of seventy-five souls. The Village of Chicago was organized August 10, 1833, the Trustees being R. J. V. Owen, George W. Vale, Madore Beaubien, John Miller, and E. S. Kimberly. There were at that time 28 legal voters. The census of 1840 showed a population of 4,470; in 1850 there were more than 28,000; in 1860 when the Republican National Convention met in Chicago there were 112,172; in 1870 the population had risen to 298,977. When the great fire occurred in 1871, there were supposed to be about 322,000 people in the city.

A Wooden City

A city of such rapid growth as is indicated above would of necessity be constructed largely of wood. There were of course many buildings of brick and possibly quite a few of stone. The more substantial buildings were the churches, business houses, theaters, schools and residences. But all around the outskirts of the city were thousands of wooden structures of the less pretentious kind. There were also to be found on the outer limits of the city among the humbler residences many manufacturing plants of lesser magnitude located in rickety wooden structures, themselves a menace to the safety of the residence section.

The city had grown up about the Chicago River and its two branches. The north branch comes from the west of north and

meets the south branch which comes from the southwest and south. The two streams come squarely toward each other and after uniting, turn due east and reach the lake a mile distant. North of the main branch of the Chicago River, the space between the north branch and the lake shore widens northward. South of the main branch between the south branch and the lake shore the space is of the same general width for a distance of more than two miles and then suddenly widens. Geographically therefore Chicago has a southern part, a northern part, and a western part. The south side and the north side contained the better parts of the city. The business houses, churches, theatres, halls and finer residences were in the south and north parts. The west portion was the home of the common people and here also were lesser manufacturing plants, lumber yards, planing mills and even some farms "close in."

The fire department of the city was very naturally not equal to a great fire in a wooden city. The population and housing had outgrown the public utilities. In many parts of the city the first floor of the older houses along the street, built before the grade of the city was raised, was several feet below the grade of the street. The newer wooden houses along such streets were built upon "stilts"—the first floor being on a level with the street level. The author remembers passing along some of the streets after the fire where the brick pillars and foundations were still standing a few years after the fire.

The summer of 1871 was an unusually dry season. This was particularly true of the later summer and early fall. The vegetation had early taken on the autumnal colors. The grass was dead and the scanty dew at night was not sufficient to revive it. The farmers were obliged to drive their stock often several miles to creeks and rivers for water. The very air was ominous. And as is often the case the day often brought forth strong winds from the southwest.

The First Fire

On Saturday night about 8 o'clock, October 7, a fire broke out on Clinton Street, two or more blocks west of the river at a point about eight blocks south of the junction of the north and south branches. Because of the extremely dry condition of buildings and other inflammable materials, the fire gained headway and spread over about four blocks, bounded on the south by Van Buren, on the west by Clinton, on the north by Adams, and on the east by the river. The wind was blowing a gale and the fire department worked against odds. The fire was confined to the four blocks, and while it was the biggest

single fire Chicago had had up to this time, the public was in no way alarmed.

The Second Fire

On the following night, Sunday, October 8, at about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out about eight blocks south of Van Buren Street on Clinton three blocks west of the river. This point was due west of the south end of Grant Park. A story that has persisted even to the present day related that Mrs. O'Leary was milking her cow in the stable by the aid of a kerosene lamp. The story says that the cow kicked over the lamp and thus a second conflagration was started. This account got into the papers at the time and was told so generally and soberly that it was generally believed at the time and since that time this story was the correct explanation of the origin of the fire. Mr. Blanchard in his history of Chicago and the Northwest, written in 1881, says there is no evidence that this was the origin of the fire.

The foreman of Engine Company No. 6, Mr. William Misham, wrote a letter to Mr. Blanchard in 1880, in which he gives a few facts about the fire, but nothing that helps to solve the mystery of its origin. Mr. Misham says that the fire gained headway from the fact that the first alarm turned in located the fire one mile southwest of the proper location which was Clinton and DeKoven streets. He reports that when he reached the fire it had spread and was consuming three different structures of the nature of barns and sheds. He began the work of fire fighting by connecting with the fire plug at the corner of Jefferson and DeKoven streets. He further says there was no way to determine in which of the three barns the fire began.

At this time, Sunday night, 8 o'clock, the wind was blowing a gale. It came from the southwest and drove the flames toward the river in the region of the fire of the previous night. At first the path was a hundred feet wide, but as the fire moved northeast it widened its path and raged with increasing fury. It reached the burned district of the previous night toward midnight. It was hoped that the barren four blocks and the river would serve as a check to oncoming flames. But before the fire had reached the burned district, it turned to the east and found great quantities of food along the west side of the river among the great piles of lumber and the planing mills. The flames danced in great glee and shot up into the air hundreds of feet, carrying large piece of burning materials high into the air. As the people watched the demon of destruction it was fondly hoped that the south branch of the river would be able to stay his ravages, but they were destined to bitter disappointment, for with one supreme effort the flames lifted

what appeared to be wagon loads of burning brands and carried them over the river and dropped them into the area north of Van Buren and west of Franklin. Here the flames gathered new energy and immediately began the work of destruction on the south side. The fire spread eastward to LaSalle Street and moved north. That part of the city north of Van Buren Street, east of the south branch and northward to the main branch of the river appeared to be doomed. Here was an area of nearly a hundred blocks of the best part of the city.

A graphic description has been left by Messrs Sheahan and Upton who at 1 o'clock in the night took position in the Tribune building which was called a fire-proof building. From its upper stories they looked out to the southwest and saw the rapid approach toward the main branch of the river. To the west also the clouds of smoke made visible by the lurid flames that shot heavenward crept steadily northward. The bell of the courthouse tolled continually. Presently the courthouse began to light up from within and by 2 o'clock the whole building was in ruins. The flames were encroaching on the main branch of the river. Three of the largest hotels, the Briggs House, the Sherman House, and the Tremont House were all in ruins by 4 o'clock. By 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th—Monday—there were some glad hearts when it was discovered that the blocks east of Dearborn and north of Madison were intact. The flames at one time threatened to cross to the west side of the south branch at Madison Street, but the heroic work of the great pumps belonging to the Oriental Flouring Mills were brought into requisition and the flames were confined to the east side of the river at that point.

The consuming power of this moving conflagration is not easy to understand. "The huge stone and brick structures melted before the fierceness of the flames as a snow-flake melts and disappears in water, and almost as quickly. Six-story buildings would take fire, and disappear forever from sight, in five minutes by the watch. One thing was noticed by the observing, all the buildings caught fire from the rear, and the nice fronts would be the last part of the building to be consumed."

The wind never abated, the fire caused stronger currents, and as the path of destruction moved toward the northeast it spread till it was a mile wide. The fire was observed in the face of a strong southwest wind to turn and make progress in the "teeth of the wind." Great and distressing noises filled the night. The flames hissed, the timber cracked, and even the stones as they became heated in the faces of the great buildings, exploded and threw broken blocks of stones in every direction. Relief from the monotony of the hissing flames and

the roaring of the winds, came in the regular thuds of falling buildings and walls.

It was about 3 o'clock A. M., of the 9th that the wooden bridges across the main branch of the river were found to be on fire. The fire did a freakish thing—the waterworks nearly a mile north from the main branch of the river were on fire before any of the structures adjacent to the river on the north side. By early part of Tuesday morning the north was yielding to the unsatisfied appetite of the storm of fire. The fire was at first east of Franklin Street and north of the main branch of the river, but later spread west to the north branch of the river. The general trend of the fire was from southwest to the northeast. As the conflagration moved northeast after crossing the main branch of the river it contracted in width. This was partly caused by a westward swing of the lake shore north of the mouth of the river. The fire was somewhat checked by the absence of houses at the south end of Lincoln Park.

There were hundreds of incidents reported which are told with great interest. One of these is the story of the loss of the Chicago Tribune building. When the fire crossed over the south branch and began its ravages along the east side of the river reaching out to Franklin Street, there was little hope left that the south side could be saved. As the flames moved north and east, there was at least one building that was thought to be able to withstand the attack; that was the Chicago Tribune building. This building was a modern fire-proof structure and many believed it would stand the test.

Two of the many employes who were at work in the building went into the upper stories about 1 o'clock on Monday morning to make observations. To the south and west the great fire raged. Now and then great columns of black smoke rolled high in the heavens to be followed a few minutes later by great tongues of flame shooting through the black smoke. The observers were impressed by the constant roar of the conflagration. The bell on the courthouse was sounded almost continuously. They could tell with accuracy the progress of the fire. The sky was as light as day and the prominent structures could easily be distinguished. They observed the Chamber of Commerce, Farwell Hall, and the courthouse succumb. Shortly after 2 o'clock the courthouse was enveloped in flames. The flames were rapidly approaching the Tribune building. The windows were hot to the touch.

The men came below. The type setters and pressmen were just ready to start the great presses which would publish the issue of October 9, 1871. All hands were put to work to remove the files into the composing room for greater safety. There was

yet thought to be some chance to save the Tribune building. The forms were on the eight-cylinder presses and in a short time the press-work would start. A barber shop in the basement of the Tribune building was found to be on fire. This would be easily extinguished. The hose was attached to the water plug when, Lo! there was no water—not an ounce of pressure. There was no way to check the basement fire and in great sorrow the hundreds of employees began to take their departure from the doomed building. The fire had reached the main branch of the river about 3 o'clock on Monday morning and with little ceremony crossed over to the north side of that stream. It was about this time that the waterworks caught fire and the whole plant was rendered useless. All through Monday therefore the fire was free to work its way northward with little or no opposition. The fire in the basement of the Tribune building worked its way slowly but surely upward through the magnificent structure, and by 10 o'clock of Monday the 9th, the building was a mass of blackened ruins.

Area, Etc.

The devastated area was a little more than three miles from north to south, and was on an average something more than a mile in width from east to west. The exact area is stated to be 3 1/3 square miles. The total number of buildings burned was estimated at 17,450; and 100,000 people were rendered homeless. The pecuniary loss was estimated at $196,000,000. The amount of aid which reached the city was placed at slightly less than $5,000,000.

A great calamity like the Chicago fire will affect different people in very different ways. As men and women became conscious that their homes were to be a prey to the raging flames, they acted very differently. Some nerved themselves for the worst and were calm and self-possessed. Some lost all control of themselves and became a burden to their friends who were able to assist them. As a rule men and women tried to save something from the homes they were forced to abandon to the flames. Through the night of the 8th, the people of the south side were making their way north and east carrying such things of value as could be transported. In many instances things of value were piled on the sidewalk or in the streets in the hope that in some way they might be saved. This was the harvest time for thieves and robbers. These flourished. The saloons added to the insecurity of property and even of life. Thieves had no let or hindrance, for all authority had vanished. Stores that would soon be in the embrace of the flames were

broken open and things of value carried away. Groups of people who took refuge on the lake front were subject to unbearable heat from the nearest burning buildings and they were obliged to make their escape leaving behind for the thieves valuable collections of things from the homes of the well-to-do.

Temporary Relief

Many homeless people on the south side found temporary shelter in the homes of the humble people to the south of the burned area. There were many instances of the hospitality of the cottage extended to the families of the bankers, lawyers, doctors, and retired capitalists. On the north side, Lincoln Park became the temporary home of hundreds of people. Crude shelters, and tents were seen everywhere. Out on the prairies to the north many found a place of rest. All over the city wherever there were yet left public buildings—churches, halls, schoolhouses, hospitals and even barns and sheds—here were found the homeless and distressed.

A Proclamation

"Whereas, In the province of God, to whose will we humbly submit, a terrible calamity has befallen our city, which demands of us our best efforts for the preservation of order and the relief of the suffering:

Be it known, That the faith and credit of the City of Chicago are hereby pledged for the necessary expenses for the relief of the suffering.

Public order will be preserved. The police and special police now being appointed will be responsible for the maintenance of the peace and the protection of property.

All officers and men of the Fire Department and Health Department will act as special policemen without further notice.

The Mayor and Comptroller will give vouchers for all supplies furnished by the different relief committees.

The headquarters of the city government will be at the Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets.

All persons are warned against any act tending to endanger property. Persons caught in any depredation will be immediately arrested.

With the help of God, order and peace and private property will be preserved.

The city government and the committee of citizens pledge themselves to the community to protect them, and prepare the way for a restoration of public and private welfare.

It is believed the fire has spent its force, and all will soon be well.

R. B. Mason, Mayor.
George Taylor, Comptroller.
(By R. B. Mason.)
Charles C. P. Holden, President Common Council.
T. B. Brown, President Board of Police.
October 9, 1871, 2 P. M.

Thus we see that the mayor and other officials were taking steps to secure order and to preserve life and property before the fire had reached its most northern point.

The mayor took steps to secure help from nearby cities. He asked for engines and firemen and also asked that food be sent at once to supply those who were dependent on the public for sustenance.

On October 10, the city council passed an ordinance fixing the price of bread at eight cents a loaf of twelve ounces. To this ordinance was attached a penalty of $10 to be laid upon each one who violated the ordinance fixing the price of loaf at eight cents.

On the 10th of October the mayor also issued another proclamation consisting of several sections all looking to the restoration of the city and its life to normal conditions. Among the matters touched upon in this proclamation were the following: Asking for all good citizens to offer their services as policemen. Indicating all places where food and other relief articles would be distributed. Prohibiting all except officials from passing through or lingering in the burnt district till further notice. Ordered the saloons to close at 9 p. m. of each day for one week. Calling attention to the price of bread fixed by the city council. Warning hackmen and other public carriers against excessive charges. Called on all good citizens to assist the officials in the preservation of peace, good order, and the good name of the city.

Federal Aid

Early on Monday morning, while the fire was working its way east and north from the south branch, Mayor Mason went to his office in the courthouse and at once telegraphed to Milwaukee, Joliet, Springfield, and Detroit for fire engines. He then gave the fire marshall authority to blow up buildings when in his judgment it might serve to check the progress of the fire. He had not long been in the courthouse till that building was reached by the flames. He ordered the prisoners in the jail released and attempted to reach Michigan Avenue, but was

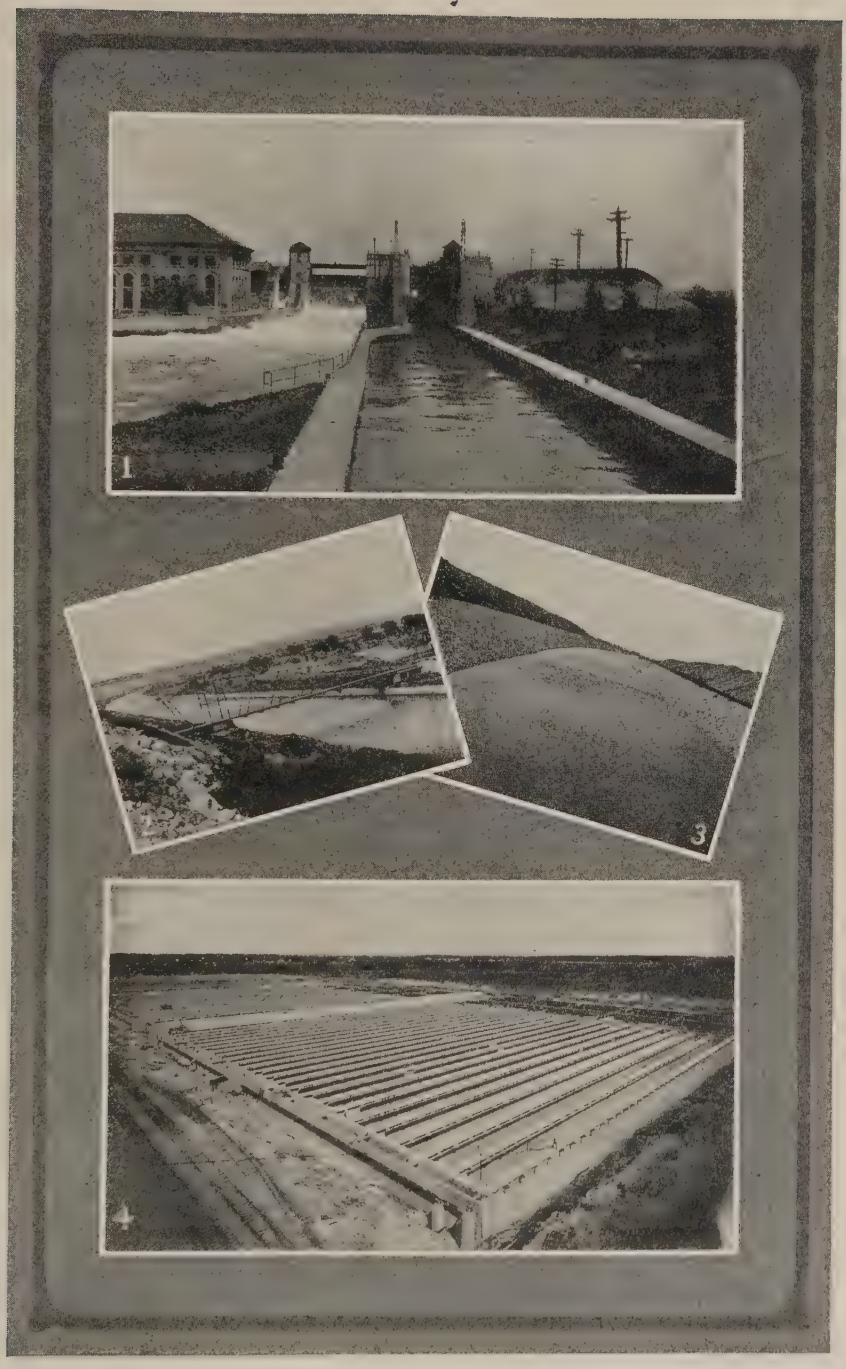
prevented by the fires which were between the courthouse and the lake front. He crossed to the north side and then recrossed near the lake shore. He here gave direction as to the efforts that were being made to check the fire. In consultation with General Sheridan who was stationed in Chicago at this time, that officer telegraphed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for a company of soldiers to come to Chicago at once. Upon their arrival they were grouped about the outer limits of the burned districts where they rendered valuable service in the preserving of order and in protecting life and property. On the 11th of October, General Sheridan, at the earnest solicitation of the mayor and many prominent citizens, issued a proclamation of martial law.

The soldiers were especially detailed to protect that part of the south side where there were several banks in ruins. It was assumed that vaults and safes were intact and it was known that large amounts of money were in these ruined bank buildings. The soldiers were quartered in what was known as the Fuller & Fuller House—a part of the Lind lock on the west side of Market street between Randolph and Lake. This block had escaped through the well planned work of Mr. O. F. Fuller. The soldiers made the Fuller business house their headquarters. Mr. Fuller said of these soldiers that they performed the task assigned them with great fidelity. "They were strictly temperate, many of them teetotalers, and some of them old weather-beaten veterans as noble in sentiment as they were brave and faithful, and an honor to the country in whose service they had enlisted. The debt of gratitude which Chicago owes them challenges this acknowledgment."

Relief

The good people of the city through whose localities the fire had not swept were very prompt in the organization of agencies of relief. The outgoing trains from the city carried thousands of the homeless into the country districts, while the incoming trains brought immediate relief. This relief was distributed from certain places designated by the mayor in his proclamation of the 10th. The nearby towns and cities were the first of course that sent relief; much of this began to arrive on the 10th. Among the first forms of relief were fresh milk for the babies, bread and blankets.

Immediately after the fire an organization known as the Relief and Aid Society began to function. This society was officially recognized as the distributor of the relief which poured into the city. Relief came from all directions. St. Louis, De-



From Illinois Blue Book

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO

(1) Lock and Dams at Lockport. (2) Main Channel, Romeo. (3) Calumet-Sag Channel. (4) Sewage Treatment Works in Process of Construction, 1925

troit, New York, Boston and smaller cities took immediate steps to send stores of food, clothing and medicines. Cities of Europe were prompt in dispatching contributions. It was only a few days until the Relief and Aid Society had ministered to all who were in pressing need. In the neighborhood of $3,000,000 in relief was sent to the stricken city and judiciously distributed.

Special Session

Governor Palmer called a special session of the Legislature to consider what the state could do in the way of relief. It was found that direct aid could not be rendered and so an indirect plan was struck upon. Some time previous to the fire, Chicago feeling that some extensions and repairs upon the Illinois and Michigan canal would greatly stimulate commercial interests on that waterway which would of course profit Chicago, advanced to the management of the canal a large sum of money the repayment of which the state stood ready to make at the proper time. The Legislature in the session appropriated the amount due Chicago—the amount being $2,955,340. This amount together with the $3,000,000 of relief fund, gave the city nearly six million dollars with which to meet the needs of the city at least for the time being.

A Controversy

An unpleasant controversy grew out of the Chicago fire. The mayor of Chicago at this time was Mr. R. B. Mason. He was a man of wide experience and of the highest motives. He was an eastern gentleman. He early entered the work of civil engineering and was connected with some of the largest enterprises in New York and Pennsylvania. He was chief engineer in the building of the Illinois Central Railroad. He was employed by the state to lower the level of the Illinois and Michigan canal. In 1869 he was elected mayor of Chicago and was holding that office when the great misfortune of October 8 and 9 overtook that city.

As has been noticed in preceding paragraphs he solicited the help of General Sheridan in the preservation of order in the city. General Sheridan rendered very valuable service in this matter. Governor Palmer was greatly disturbed that United States troops were used to do the work which should have been done by the militia of the state under the direction of the governor. Governor Palmer was in Chicago on the 11th and 12th, but it does not appear that he had any conference with Mayor Mason, or if he did there was no complaint lodged at that time against the use of the United States troops for the preservation

of order and the protection of life and property. But on his return to Springfield, he addressed a vigorous note to the mayor complaining of the use of federal troops to do the work of policing the City of Chicago. The mayor was a man who had very earnestly tried to do his duty under the trying circumstances of the great fire. He was held in high esteem by every one, and few believed that he had intended any slight to the governor of the state, or that he did not believe the state militia could have performed the work of policing the city. But the danger to life and property was a present one and the troops were at hand, and it was believed valuable time would be consumed in waiting for the mobilization of the militia. The governor's letter was somewhat irritating to the mayor and he answered in a very frank way as follows:

"Had your excellency, when in Chicago on the 11th and 12th of this month, informed me or Lieutenant-General Sheridan, of your disapprobation of the course I had thought proper to pursue, in having on the 10th inst. solicited his aid in preserving the peace and order of the city, and protecting the lives and property of its inhabitants, satisfactory reasons could have been given your excellency for so doing, many of which, it would, even now, be unwise to make public. In the performance of my official duties, I believed the emergency required me to take the step that I did. I do not believe when the lives and property of the people—the peace and good order of a large city—are in danger, that it is time to stop and consider any question of policy; but that if the United States by the strong arm of its military, can give the instantly-required protection of life, property, and order, it is the duty of those in power to avail themselves of such assistance. Before the receipt of your communication, I had already, upon consultation with other city officers, decided to dispense with military aid in a day or two; and I am happy to inform your excellency, that on Monday the 23d inst. your excellency will be relieved of all anxiety on account of the assistance of the military in protecting the lives and property of the people."

Governor Palmer also addressed a letter of inquiry to President Grant. His complaint was that General Sheridan had ordered United States troops to Chicago, and the governor was desirous of knowing whether these troops had been ordered to obey the call of the City of Chicago or the State of Illinois. He notified the president that Illinois was abundantly able to protect the interests of the people of Illinois. President Grant very courteously notified the governor that there had never been any question as to the ability of the state to protect its citizens and to maintain law and order within the limits of the state. The

only question that arose in this emergency was how best to benefit a stricken people in a most unusual calamity. "No reflection was contemplated or thought of, affecting the integrity or ability of any state-officer or city official, within the State of Illinois, to perform his whole duty."

Action of the Legislature

The Twenty-seventh General Assembly met on January 4th, 1871. It took a recess on April 17, 1871, to November 15, 1871. There was a special session from May 24 to June 22. The Chicago fire occurred on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871. The Legislature was called in special session on October 13, 1871. It was at this special session that the Legislature took action to pay off a lien which Chicago had upon the Illinois and Michigan canal, amounting to $2,955,340. It adjourned October 21. On November 15, the Legislature assembled in pursuance of the adjournment of April 17th, 1871. It was before this session of the general assembly that Governor Palmer laid the whole matter of the trespass of the general Government upon the right of the state to provide and control the police powers which might be exercised within the state. He also laid before the Legislature the correspondence which had grown out of the action of the mayor of Chicago and of General Sheridan. The governor's message was a vigorous criticism of the action of the federal authority. The governor's message was referred to a committee of seven, who, after a careful study of the merits of the case, reported; a majority report was read and also a minority report. The majority report condemned the action of the mayor of Chicago in inviting the general Government to exercise police duty on the occasion of the great fire. It also praised the governor for his vigorous protest "against the use of United States troops in Chicago and his course in endeavoring to enforce civil authority in said city."

The minority report heartily endorsed the action of the mayor in requesting General Sheridan to make use of federal troops in the restoration of peace and order within the city. The minority report admitted that some of the acts of the mayor and the general of the army were questionable; it "affirmed that justice, weighing the pure motives that prompted the commission of the unlawful acts complained of, should withhold her sentence of condemnation."

The House stood 99 republicans and 71 democrats, and they promptly passed a resolution of commendation of the governor for watchfulness of the state's interest, but at the same time justifying the action of the mayor of Chicago in making use

of federal troops. By a vote of 59 to 52 they "Resolved, that we declare as unlawful, and an infraction of the constitution both of the state and the United States the so-called military occupation, yet in view of the trying circumstances and the great calamity existing, when this military power was exercised, we exonerate the Federal Government and federal military authorities from intent to willfully trespass upon the constitutional rights of this state, or to interfere with its properly constituted authorities during the emergency created by the recent fire.

Resolved, that the protest of the executive of this state against a violation of the constitution, was the performance of a duty imposed upon him by his office, and established a valuable precedent, which is hereby approved."

The state senate refused to endorse the resolutions sent up from the House of Representatives, professing a lack of interest in the matter inasmuch as some time had elapsed since the fire and no harm had come from the trespass.

The governor had asked the state's attorney of Cook County and the attorney-general, to take action through the courts for the punishment of the mayor of Chicago and other officials for the trespass of the United States troops which had resulted in the death of Col. Thomas W. Grosvenor, who was shot by a federal soldier when he refused or failed to give the countersign. The grand jury of Cook County investigated the action of the mayor and of the soldier in reference to the killing of Colonel Grosvenor, and made the following statements:

"We fully endorse and commend the action of his honor, Mayor Mason, in calling to his aid the services of Lieutenant-General Sheridan; that we honor the wise discretion of our mayor in thrusting aside the petty vanity of place and position, and summoning to his aid the wisest counsels in our midst." In reference to the killing of Colonel Grosvenor, the grand jury said: "We have given this said case a patient and careful examination. We have had before us all those who had the slightest knowledge of the affair, and our deliberations have resulted in setting at liberty the young man who was the cause of the unfortunate occurrence." This action of the grand jury was unanimous and was the expression of the people of Chicago, relative to the action of the mayor in the trying days of the great fire.

It is easy to understand that the most substantial and artistic buildings of Chicago at the time of the fire would make a poor showing when compared with the best buildings in Chicago today. And there are not wanting those who will tell us that the fire was a blessing in disguise. The vacant lots along the

principal streets rose in value rapidly and it was often the case that the vacant lot was priced for two or three times as much as house and lot before the fire. Fireproof structures were in process of construction before the Christmas holidays, money, as capital, flowed in and great enterprises opened up with unparalleled rapidity. Within four years there had been expended nearly $20,000,000 in construction of real fireproof buildings. When we contemplate the rapid growth and the wonderful improvements in the city we may believe after all that the fire was a blessing in disguise.

CHAPTER VIII

BETTER FARMING

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—BETTER STOCK—PROF. J. B. TURNER—TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION—THE LEAVEN AT WORK—COLLEGE AND SEMINARY LANDS—ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—PRIVATE OR STATE SCHOOL—SCHOOL OPENS 1866—BAD MANAGEMENT — UNCERTAINTY — THE RESULT — IMPROVEMENT IN FARMING—THE CORN PLANTER—THE REAPER—FODDER—SILOS—BUILDING THE SOIL—DAIRY FARMING—WOOL GROWING—HOGS.

Back in 1817 when Edward Coles was introduced to Morris Birkbeck on the latter's farm, Wanborough, near the town of Guilford, County of Surrey, England, there was laid the basis of an organization which has been of untold profit to every farmer who ever was seriously engaged in agriculture in Illinois. It was on the estate called Wanborough, a farm of 1,500 acres, that Morris Birkbeck began the scientific study of farming. He was known far and wide as a scientific farmer. Upon the visit of Mr. Coles they talked over the opportunities for agriculture in the then territory of Illinois. Mr. Coles had visited Illinois prior to his journey to Russia as special ambassador. He was himself the owner of a Virginia estate and was contemplating moving to Illinois and engaging in farming. Morris Birkbeck was charmed with Mr. Coles' description for two reasons. Illinois was a prairie state with an inexhaustible soil of wonderful fertility; and by the foresight and wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, Illinois when admitted to the union would be a free state.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

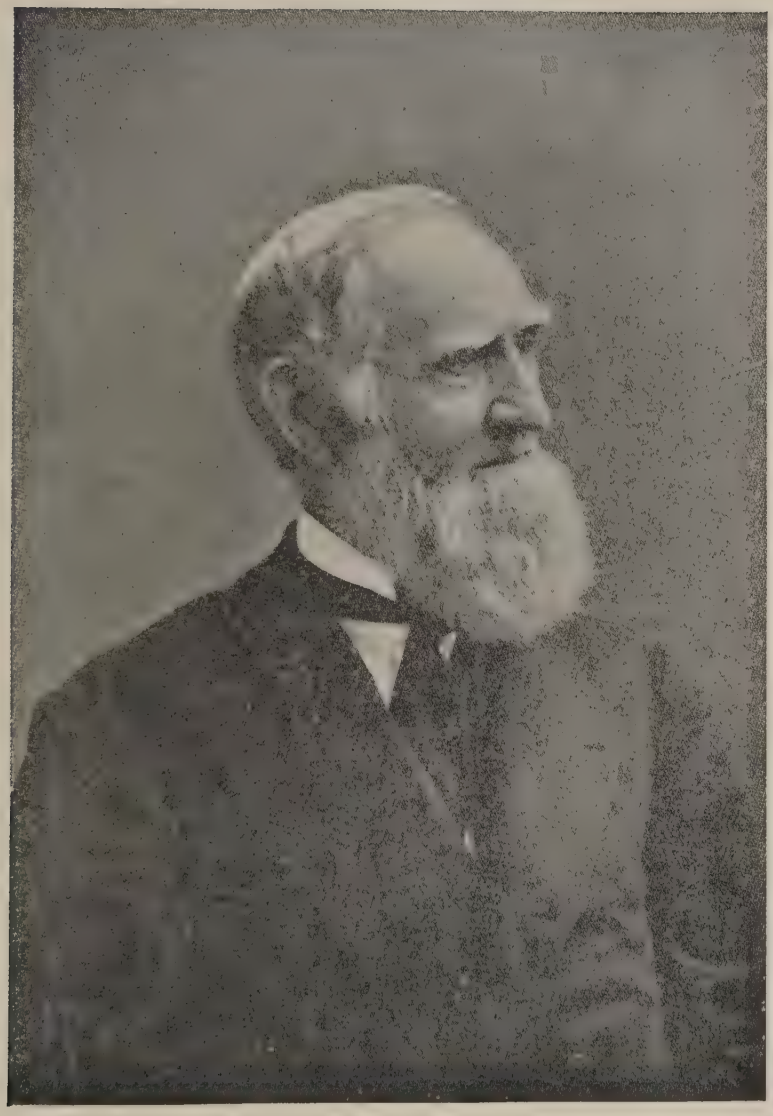
Morris Birkbeck settled near the present city of Albion, Edwards County, Illinois, in the fall of 1817. His friend, Coles, came into the state in the summer of 1818 and attended the constitutional convention in Kaskaskia as an onlooker. In the spring of 1819 he left his estate, Rockfish, in Virginia and reached Illinois and settled upon a farm near Edwardsville. These two men, one an Englishman the other a Virginian, were the two most scientific farmers in Illinois at this date.

In October, 1819, a call for a meeting to organize an agricultural society was printed in the Edwardsville Spectator. The call was signed, "A Farmer of Madison," and it was at the time supposed that this Madison farmer was Edward Coles, at that time the register of the land office at Edwardsville. The meeting was held in Edwardsville, and Morris Birkbeck was elected president and Edward Coles vice president. This organization had for its purpose the encouragement of scientific farming, which should be accomplished through education of the farmer. It began practically to do what the county fairs did before and after the Civil War. This society, organized in the fall of 1819, was known as a state agricultural society. Its principal service was to encourage the formation of county societies. These county organizations were affiliated with the state society. Prizes were offered at the meetings of the state organization for the best of the products of the farm. And this was what we afterwards found the county fairs doing.

Many farmers were induced to begin the cultivation of apples, pears, quinces, and the berries. The Rev. Jorn Peck who was deeply interested in farming says he observed apples in St. Clair County that measured thirteen inches in circumference. Peach orchards were planted in many localities. Extravagant statements are made about the wonderful cabbages the soil of Southern Illinois produced in the early days. Among the regular farm crops that the farmers began to grow were wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, turnips, rye, tobacco, cotton, hemp and flax; and odd as it may seem to many of us, the culture of castor beans was an extensive line of agricultural activity. Several counties are mentioned as engaging in this form of farming—Madison, St. Clair, Randolph, Edwards, and Greene all had oil-presses, and large quantities of castor oil was shipped down the Mississippi on flat boats. These new ventures, and others, were the result of the work of the state and county agricultural societies.

Better Stock

But better farming was not confined to the cultivation of grains and fruits, but new life was put into the important matter of stock breeding. The horses which the Americans found the French using were of a small breed of Indian or southwest ponies. The first horses brought by the Americans were the scrub stock of the older states. Col. William Whiteside introduced into Illinois a fine blooded stallion of the Janus stock as early as 1796, and there thus grew up many very fine horses by the beginning of the nineteenth century. But these were all



JONATHAN B. TURNER

race horses or saddle horses. The average farmer was not profited by this fine breed of racers. Nothing was done in an early day to improve the breed of horses suitable for farmers' use. However the farmer got along fairly well as the Indian ponies served their needs very well. But it was the aim of the agricultural society to improve the breed of all stock.

The milk cows were of an inferior order. It was the custom to turn the cows upon the common pasture lands while the calves were penned up at the farm-stead. All the calves were raised and no effort at selection was made for milk cows. The calves were stunted in the summer time and were poorly fed in the winter and a poor breed was the result. Notwithstanding this trifling management of the cattle, the farmers of Illinois sent the finest beef to the New Orleans market. This may be explained by the theory that the beef cattle had the finest of grasses, grain, and water.

The milk cows were inferior in size, the milk lacking quantity and quality. However, the grass was so abundant, so rich and juicy, and cows so plentiful that upon the whole large quantities of butter were produced. It is stated that cows often wandered away, and became dry before the farmer could regain them. Cheese was made in considerable quantities and brought from 8 to 10 cents per pound. The call often went back to New York and New England for immigrants who were versed in the manufacture of cheese.

The hogs were of the common grade. They fattened on the grasses, roots and mast, seldom being fed for any great time on corn. As a result the meat was soft and oily, and would not bear inspection in New Orleans. There were few sheep. The people were generally from the south and were accustomed to cotton goods and the use of woolens was slight. In the days of early statehood there was but one flock of high grade sheep in the country, a flock of Saxony and Merino, and that was owned by Mr. George Flower of Albion.

The state agricultural society that was organized in 1819 kept before the people the need of better stock—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and fowls. Stress of course was laid upon better grains, fruits, and vegetables. The membership was not large and so the society's influence was limited. The papers were glad to publish articles from the pens of the members of the society and in this way an effort was made to keep the matter of scientific farming before the people. The state society did not prosper and feeble efforts were made to secure the support of the state, but there was no money in the state treasury for such enterprises. The society ceased to meet and in 1825 it was

disbanded. County organizations were kept alive but they too were hard to keep up and soon died out.

Prof. J. B. Turner

By common consent Morris Birkbeck and Edward Coles should receive credit for the introduction into Illinois of scientific farming. But as intimated, from 1825 to 1835 there was a lull in interest in better farming. Of course, much good had been done. But in 1833 there came upon the scene one destined to play an important part in the matter of better farming. This was Prof. J. B. Turner. He was a Yale graduate and had given much time to the study of scientific farming. It was in the fall of 1833 that Prof. Turner came to the faculty of Illinois College which had just been founded. He taught in Illinois College more than a dozen years, retiring in 1847. During these years as a teacher in Illinois College, Professor Turner gave a large amount of his time to the advancement of better farming. For several years following his retirement from active teaching, he was deeply interested in the problem of fencing with Osage hedge. By the close of the Civil war there were thousands of miles of fences in the middle west made of the Osage hedge.

Teachers' Association

During the commencement exercises of Illinois College in the midsummer of 1836, there was organized "The Illinois Teachers' Association." Prof. Turner was the moving spirit in the forming of this society. This association held four annual meetings and was abandoned. But Professor Turner's interest never flagged in the cause of a teachers' association. His interest seems to have been to work through this association to secure the founding of an agricultural college. Professor Turner was ably assisted in his cause of establishing an agricultural college, by Mr. John S. Wright who from 1840 to 1855 was associated with the Prairie Farmer. Out of their combined strength came the free school law of 1855.

Following the coming of Professor Turner in 1833, the interests of the schools and that of the farmers were linked closely together. In 1851 a normal school was agitated. In 1853 a State Teachers' Institute was organized. In the same year the Illinois Agricultural Society was incorporated by the act of the general assembly. One thousand dollars was appropriated to this society in support of a state fair. The first state fair was held in Springfield in the fall of 1853. This society held

state fairs annually at different points in the state until the state fair was permanently located in Springfield in 1894. This agricultural society was a revival of the society organized by Governor Coles and Morris Birkbeck. We thus see several agencies at work all looking toward one end, better farming, scientific farming. These agencies were the Illinois Agricultural Society; The Teachers' Institute; The agitation for a State Normal School; and the move which soon resulted in the founding of the first Agricultural College.

The Illinois Agricultural Society was in 1872 transformed into the Department of Agriculture and placed under the State Board of Agriculture. This board was composed of members elected from each congressional district by delegates from the county agricultural organizations. The act creating this society defined the purposes of the organization to be the "promotion of agriculture and horticulture, manufactures and domestic arts."

The Leaven at Work

Out of the forces at work looking toward better farming and better education, there came several valuable agencies which are still carrying on. The forces may be grouped along four lines. First there were those who desired a free school system; second, those who felt the need of better trained teachers, these hoped for the establishment of a normal school; third, the need of an agricultural school was urged by those who saw the need of better farming; and fourth, there were those who desired the founding of a state university.

The normal school idea was agitated as early as 1840 by a paper published in Jacksonville. Agricultural papers were printed in different parts of the state and they continually coupled the idea of better farming with better schools. Among these papers the Prairie Farmer was a power for good. In 1852 The Industrial League of Illinois was formed in Chicago and incorporated a year later. This league issued an address to the people of the state in which they pointed out the need of a State University that would provide for departments of instruction, as follows: First a normal school department; second, a department of agriculture; third, a department of mechanics; and fourth, a department of commerce and business.

The Industrial League was active in urging the consideration of at least two of these lines. A bill to incorporate the "Illinois University," with Jonathan B. Turner, Bronson Murray, John B. Kennicott, Urial Mills, H. C. Johns, and Wm. A. Pennell as trustees, was introduced into the Legislature in 1855. The bill received favorable consideration in the senate but the time

was too short to get the bill through the House, and the effort came to naught.

In all this agitation by the "Educational Convention," which was meeting annually, and that of the "Industrial League," the literary phase of a state university was not very prominent. The method of support for these educational projects was the use of the college and seminary funds which had resulted from the sale of lands which had been donated to the state by the general Government.

College and Seminary Funds

The ordinance sometimes called the survey-ordinance, which provided for the survey of the Northwest Territory was passed by the old Congress May 20, 1785. Its title was "An Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory." In this ordinance provision is made for the rectangular system of townships and sections. The Board of Treasury under the Articles of Confederation was to dispose of portions of these lands to the states for the benefit of the Revolutionary soldiers from the several states. The Ordinance further declared: "There shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools, within the said township." The expression "Lot No. 16," means section number 16 in each township. "The dedication to the support of public schools of lot No. 16 in every township was a far reaching act of statesmanship that is of perpetual interest. It was the first and greatest of the long series of similar dedications made by Congress to education; and the funds derived from the sale of these original school lands are the bulk of the public school endorsements of the five great States of the Old Northwest."

Article III of the Ordinance of 1787, contains these wonderful words: "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

By a law of Congress, passed March 26, 1804, there were established in the territory north and west of the Ohio, three land offices—one at Kaskaskia, one at Vincennes, and one at Detroit. In that part of the law pertaining to the Kaskaskia land office, the secretary of the treasury was authorized to locate in the Kaskaskia land office district a township of land to be given to the State of Illinois, when admitted into the Union, for the purpose of founding a seminary of learning. In the Enabling Act passed by Congress April 18, 1818, the fourth clause of section 6, in enumerating the grants which the gen-

eral government made to the state, it reads: "That 36 sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved (by the law of March 26, 1804) for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the Legislature of the said state, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said Legislature."

There were thus two townships, seventy-two sections, 46,080 acres of land in Illinois dedicated to the founding of a higher institution of learning. This land the Legislature held in trust for the purpose stated. The Legislature early began to dispose of this land usually at the regular price of $1.25 per acre. The total amount sold up to 1855 was 42,300 acres which produced a fund of $59,832.72. This money was borrowed by the state from time to time, the state pay interest at 6 per cent. This sum, $59,832.72 is now carried in the permanent school fund as the fourth item, as follows:

"Seminary fund, being the proceeds of the sales of the 'seminary lands,' originally donated to the state by the general government for the founding and support of a state seminary."—$59,832.72.

In 1861 a remnant, 3,780 acres was still unsold. These unsold lands were located in Iroquois County. It was this sum of fifty-nine thousand dollars and this remnant of 3,780 acres of land that the friends of education hoped might become the nest egg of a fund which they hoped would some time be sufficiently large to found a normal school, an agricultural college, and a state university.

Illinois Agricultural College

Out of the agitation about these agencies of better education and better farming came the creation of the office of state superintendent of public instruction in 1854 and the passing in 1855 of an act creating a free school, the basis of our present public school system. These were steps in the right direction and out of it all was destined to grow an efficient system of public education.

In 1861 a law was passed by the Legislature entitled "An act for the disposition of the seminary lands and to incorporate the 'Illinois Agricultural College' ". The enabling section reads: "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly that J. W. Singleton, Thomas Quick, William A. Hacker, Walter Buchanan, B. C. Renois, Harmon Alexander, Curtis Blakeman, James H. Stipp, and Zadoc Casey, and all other such persons as may become associated with them,

are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of the Illinois Agricultural College, for the purpose of instruction and science in practical and scientific agriculture, and in the mechanic arts."

The capital stock was fixed at $50,000 with the privilege of increasing the amount to $200,000, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, 10 per cent of the subscription to be paid in cash on each share at the time the stock was issued. Arrangements in the charter provided for an opportunity for young men who were worthy and needy to have a chance to work upon a state farm where they might earn a part of the expense of attending the college.

THE OLD ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, IRVINGTON

Section 8 reads: "That the college and seminary lands of this state be and they are hereby donated to said corporation with power to lease, sell, dispose of and convey the same, and to receive and collect the money arising therefrom for the purpose of establishing, improving, and carrying on said college and farm." The farm spoken of in Section 8 was a farm to be owned by the corporation and upon which students were to be permitted to work as indicated above. This farm was eventually purchased adjoining the college campus.

When the board of trustees was organized the seminary lands, 3,780 acres, were sold by the board for $58,000 and the money deposited in the bank of Mr. A. D. Hay, the treasurer of the

corporation. When the time came to locate the college, the activity and forcefulness of Mr. Thomas Quick secured the location of the site in the Villege of Irvington, six miles south of Centralia; this village was the home of Mr. Quick and it probably was his wish to advance his financial interests by securing the location of the college. Lands were purchased, building erected, and a corps of instructors secured.

Private or State School

There has been some doubt whether this Illinois Industrial College was a state institution or whether it was a private corporation. In the same way it was doubtful whether the normal school at Normal, Illinois, was a state school or a private school. The normal at Normal went through years of litigation. One donor, Mr. Bakewell, donated 40 acres of good black land to the normal school provided there should be established in the school a course to teach agriculture, "including agricultural chemistry." When the school had settled down to a steady gait in the course of ten years, the donor of the land applied to the board of trustees for a return of the land on the ground that the terms of the gift had not been complied with. They refused and the Legislature by joint resolution ordered the board to redeed the land to the donor. The board still refused when the case was taken into the courts and finally reached the Supreme Court which eventually declared the Normal school at Normal a private corporation. The case was still before the Supreme Court which finally handed down this decision:

"Normal schools are public institutions which the state has a right to maintain. The purpose of their establishment is to advance the public school system and create a body of teachers better qualified for the purpose of carrying out the policy of the state with reference to free schools."

The tenth section of the charter for the Illinois Industrial College seems to establish the fact that the college was a state school. It reads: "Said corporation shall make a full biennial report to the legislature when in session of their financial condition, their progress, the number of pupils received and discharged, stating the residence of each."

School Opens 1866

The Village of Irvington was a small collection of houses and in itself was in no sense an attractive place for a school, but the land was rich, and a farm was to play an important part of the college equipment. The school was on the Illinois Central

Railroad and was thus easily reached from the north and the south. Although the charter was granted in 1861, there had been much irritating delay in locating the school and in providing suitable buildings and other equipment. But after this long delay the school opened on the 10th of September, 1866, with the following faculty: Rev. I. S. Mahan, president; Rev. James S. C. Finely, Valentine C. Rucker, Mrs. Helen Keeney, Peter Walser, and Thomas Quick. The last named gentleman was the guiding genius in the board of trustees, and while the board had changed some since the charter was issued, Mr. Quick was still on the board and its president. Mr. Quick was a lawyer and his position on the faculty was as head of the department of law, when that department should be organized.

Mr. Mahan remained but one year as president of the institution, and at the opening of the school in September, 1867, the Rev. D. P. French was the head of the school. In 1871, the Rev. Mr. French was succeeded by the Rev. A. C. Hileman who served till 1874, when the Rev. D. W. Phillips was selected president; Mr. Phillips served in that capacity till the death of the school in 1877.

The state superintendent of public instruction in his report for the years 1867-8 refers to this school as follows:

"Six miles south of Centralia, at Irvington, Washington County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, they (the board of trustees) obtained 560 acres of rich, rolling prairie, pleasantly situated, well supplied with good water, and known as a healthy location—the climate and soil being well adapted to develop the agricultural resources of the state in a high degree of perfection.

"On the farm they have erected a boarding house, 20 by 56, with an L extending back seventy feet, and a college building 40 by 60 feet. They have also furnished extensive philosophical, astronomical, and chemical apparatus, to which have been added, during the year, a valuable collection of geological specimens, and a laboratory for illustrations in practical chemistry."

Bad Management

The subscription to the stock of $50,000 was liberal, and this money and the money received from the sale of the 42,300 acres still remaining of the seminary lands, amounting to $59,832, was deposited in Mr. Hay's bank in Centralia.

The charter of the school made no provision for the giving of a bond by the treasurer to secure the funds of the college. The money from the sale of stock and from the sale of the remnant of the seminary lands must have amounted to nearly

a hundred thousand dollars. From this fund they paid for the 560 acres of land, erected the buildings and provided some other equipment. But this still left a large part of the school's funds in the hands of the treasurer. The bank shortly after failed and the college lost all the funds in the failure. The income from tuition and from the farm was all the available funds with which to carry on the school. The work continued, but evidently those who had it in charge were dreadfully handicapped. No appropriation was ever made by the Legislature for the support of the school. It was originally thought that the tuition, together with the income from the seminary fund and from the farm, would be sufficient for the maintenance of the school. But when the bank failed the income from the seminary fund was shut off and the school was obliged to depend upon the tuition and the profits from the farm.

Uncertainty

The charter provided for reports from the management of the school as to finances, instruction, attendance and courses. The president of the board furnished the State Superintendent of Public Instruction a report in 1869 in which he said:

"This college includes pupils of both sexes. It has a preparatory course, and a collegiate; in the latter as at present laid out, the Latin and Greek languages occupy but a very subordinate place, and are optional, while sciences relating to agriculture have a special prominence. Regular classes are formed in the collegiate department." By reference to the remainder of the report the reader may judge to what extent stress was put upon the agricultural sciences. "The president is professor of mental and moral science, and of practical agriculture; there is a professor of ancient languages and of mathematics; a professor of law; a professor of natural science; and a professor of military tactics, horticulture, and commerce."

The affairs of the college had been so poorly managed, that the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate conditions, in 1869. The management had failed to report, and the investigation revealed an unsatisfactory condition. When this report was made to the general assembly that body ordered the attorney-general to take legal steps to dissolve the trust given the corporation in the charter of 1861 and to recover for the state the amount of the seminary fund. A case was started in the Circuit Court of Washington County for the recovery of the amount of the seminary fund, but that court after hearing the evidence in the case decided against the state and assessed the costs of the case against the state. The case was then taken

into the Supreme Court which reversed the decision of the Circuit Court of Washington County. The Supreme Court found that the college (so called) was no more than a common school, and that the spirit of the gift by Congress of the two townships of land in Illinois for the establishment and maintenance of a college was violated and that a waste and perversion of the college and seminary fund was manifest. It appeared from the evidence brought out in the court proceedings that the school was no more than a local common school, all the attendance coming from not more than eight or ten counties of Southern Illinois.

When the case was again taken up in the Washington County Circuit Court, the court brought in a verdict favorable to the state. The land known as the college farm consisting of 560 acres was ordered conveyed to the people of the State of Illinois. The attorney-general was authorized to sell the land and to pay such legal claims as might be found against the corporation known as the Illinois Agricultural College, and return the balance to the treasury of the State of Illinois to be held till disposed of by action of the general assembly.

The Result

The auditor of the state had the lands of the college valued by three appraisers. They estimated the lands remaining unsold, 548 acres, as worth $17,608. The lands were sold on July 25, 1879, at the college buildings at Irvington. When the sale was made the land brought $14,608. Debts against this property amounted to $5,694.16. This left $8,913.84, which was to be returned to the state treasury, and credited to the seminary fund. In making the sale of this land the terms provided one-fourth of the purchase price should be cash and a credit should be given on the other three-fourths. The records are not clear as to whether the three-fourths were ever collected, and if so the money must have been placed to the credit of the general fund in the treasurer's office.

Section 3 of the act of April 19, 1869, which was entitled "An act to secure the endowment fund of the Illinois Agricultural College," says: "It shall be lawful in case of the establishment of the Southern Illinois Normal University, for the said college to transfer and to make over to the trustees thereof the said trust fund upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the trustees of said college and the said university, and which shall be approved by the governor, to be used only for purposes of endowment of the said university." There was at this time a bill before the Legislature providing for the found-

ing of a state normal school south of what is known as the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, and it was the intention of this third section to transfer any money which should be received from the defunct college to the proposed normal school.

The Illinois Agricultural College was fairly well attended from the adjoining territory. As many as two or three hundred students attended during the year, and those still living who were students there fifty years ago have the impression that the school was a flourishing institution. There was a preparatory department which accommodated those students whose preliminary training had been too limited to enable them to enter the regular college courses.

A large boarding hall and dormitory was erected for the accommodation of students. It was under the management of the wife of Dr. French. The demand for the accommodation of students was difficult to supply in a village of two or three hundred people, and to meet the needs of parents who wished to come with their children a number of small cottages were erected. These were leased for the school terms to farmers and others who vacated them and returned to their homes at the end of the school year. When the school year closed the Village of Irvington was a city of tenantless houses.

The unfortunate loss of the funds of the college and seminary lands, and the decree of the courts vesting the state with the farm were blows the school could not stand. The number of students decreased, the teachers sought other fields of work, and soon the "Illinois Agricultural College" was a thing of the past. A Mr. Clark, a Presbyterian minister, occupied the college buildings and maintained a school of academy grade for a time, but this was not a paying venture and eventually this school was discontinued. There was no longer any inducement for people to remain in the village and the place was eventually deserted and the once famous "Illinois Agricultural College" became the haunts of bats and owls.

In later years the main building was used as a residence, and some years ago the buildings and grounds were purchased by the trustees of the Huddleston Orphans' Home, an institution managed by the Baptist Church.

Improvements in Farming

The historical movement pays little attention to the calendar and cares nothing for dates, but in spite of this it does appear that there was a sort of turning point in the life of the people

marked by the ending of the decade from 1860 to 1870. Without doubt there was a marked change in the life of thought and feeling which controlled prior to 1870. The ideals, ambitions, and means of realization were greatly different after 1870 from those which prevailed prior to that time. And it is needless to say that a people rarely retrogrades. We may therefore hope to find all activities forward-looking movements, whether they may be classed as physical or spiritual.

Illinois had grown slowly prior to 1870. The people were of the conservative, plodding kind. The forms of industrial life had not changed very much from what they had been back in the '30s, '40s and '50s. It was no uncommon thing, between the close of the war and 1870, to find the farmer harvesting his wheat with the five fingered cradle. It was not an uncommon thing to find small farmers cutting their hay with the black snake scythe. The prepared field for planting corn was laid off with a small plow both lengthwise and crosswise, the corn dropped by hand, and covered with the hoe. The homemade hay-rake was to be seen. There were no big barns—they were just making their appearance—and the hay was stacked in the field or near the stable and feed lots. The hay was handled wholly by hand with the assistance of the three tined ash handled fork. The wheat was bound and shocked where it was allowed to stand a few weeks after which it was stacked, and, after "going through the sweat," it was threshed by the earliest Belleville thresher and separator. It was the practice to build a wheat bin very near where the thresher was set to do its work. This bin was often built with the ground for a floor. The sides were built of straight and even-sized rails. A method of chincking was very interesting. After three or four rounds of rails had been laid, the farmers would twist wheat straws into bundles and these were inserted from the outside through the cracks or open spaces. These twisted bundles of straws would be pressed closely together and made so tight that the wheat could not find its way out of the bin. The interior of the bin with its shapely rails and its golden chinks presented a very artistic appearance and its utility was never questioned. These bins often held from three to five hundred bushels. A temporary covering was made of more rails and straw and served the purpose of turning the rain admirably. The writer remembers when the wheat-buyers began the plan of furnishing the farmers with two-bushel sacks which relieved him from building a temporary granary in the field or place of threshing.

The Corn Planter

The corn planter was a new comer about this time. The ground was properly prepared with harrows and drag. It was then "marked off," with a home-made affair, by marking parallel lines from side to side. The corn planter was driven at right angles to these parallel lines. It needed a small boy, in addition to the driver, whose duty was to work a lever at the proper time. This dropped the corn through a shoe as near the parallel marks as possible. If the work was well done the corn rows could readily be followed in two directions, and its cultivation was an easy task. This earliest form of corn planter was later followed by the check row planter. In this improved planter, the dropping of the corn was regulated by a wire running from one end of the field to the other. This wire which had knots at proper intervals passed through the planter and caused the movement which the small boy produced in the earlier machine. If the whole machinery was properly started and carefully operated a forty acre field could be plowed crosswise as easily as lengthwise the rows.

The revolving hay rake was a great advance on the home made rake which was used in the '50s and '60s. In this rake the horse was able to move forward at a regular speed and the rake was made to revolve by raising the handles slightly. By this device windrows of cured hay could be arranged in order and these were easily gathered up by the hay wagons. But the sulkey rake was still a greater improvement as it did better work and was not as laborious upon the farmer.

The Reaper

Before the cotton gin was put into operation, it was an easy matter to raise more cotton than could be seeded. But when the cotton gin was invented, it was an easy task to seed all the cotton the farms could produce. In a similar way the raising of grain was limited by the ability of the farmer and his help to care for it at harvest time. The invention of the reaper made it possible for the farmer to save all the wheat at harvest time that he could raise on his farm. Improved plows made it possible to cultivate more land, but it was useless to sow large quantities of grain because the ripened crop would go to waste at harvest time. If the broad prairies were to be plowed and cultivated and sown to grain some one must apply his yankee genius to the invention of a machine which would assist in saving the crop when it was ripe.

Cyrus McCormick was a young blacksmith who lived in the rich grain producing valley of the Shenandoah. Here he saw

the problem of adjustment between the amount of grain to be sown and the ability to care for the ripened crop. He put his thinking cap on and in 1831 made a machine that would cut the grain. But it needed years of improvement before it would meet the need of the broad prairies of the west. In 1844 he came through Illinois and other western states. In Illinois he saw extensive fields of golden grain that had to be turned over to the hogs for the reason that the farmers could save only a limited amount of grain in the season suited for saving the harvest. "The farmers had worked day and night and their wives and children had helped, but they could not harvest the grain; they had raised more than the scythe and sickle could possibly cut." In 1847 Mr. McCormick moved to Chicago where he began to manufacture his reaper.

The wonderful changes in the method of cutting grain—wheat, rye, and oats—have been more dramatic than those of nearly any other activity. And Americans made more progress in a half century than had been made in 500 years previous. The steps may be briefly enumerated. The grain hand sickle was the first stage; the five fingered cradle was the second stage; the third was a reaper whose grain was raked from a platform by means of a garden rake in the hands of a laborer who walked along beside the reaper and raked the sheaves to one side where they were bound in bundles; the fourth step finds a set of armed wings with teeth suited to the task of automatically raking the sheaves from the table where the cut grain fell; the next was what we farmer boys used to call the turkey tail drop, a machine which held the cut grain till enough had accumulated to make a bundle. Then by the movement of the driver's foot the wheat was deposited upon the stubble directly behind the cutting bar. These sheaves must be bound and placed to one side to make room for the next round of the reaper. Then the Marsh harvester came into use. This provided for two men who rode on the harvester near an elevator which raised the wheat from the receiving platform and deposited it upon a table in front of them. These "took time about" and bound the sheaves dropping the bundles upon the stubble. The next stage of progress was a leap forward. It was a binder which automatically bound the sheaves with wire and dropped the bundles upon the ground. While minor improvements have been made in the self-binder in the past forty years, yet the machine remains essentially what it was many years ago.

Fodder

The State of Illinois was early known as a suitable region for the growing of the various kinds of fodder for stock. The

prairie grasses in the earlier years were a fine substitute for the cultivated grasses found in the older states. These grasses served the purposes of grazing and early arrivals upon the prairies were soon raising cattle, horses, and some sheep, upon the native grasses. It was found that the prairie grasses made good winter fodder when cut and cured. It was also found that the quality of the wild grasses as stock feed improved by frequent cutting in any one year and also by cutting over the same ground from year to year. Many are still living who remember that much of the hay which was offered in the latter part of the last century upon the old "Hay Market" in Chicago was the wild grasses gathered from the prairies not many miles from that city.

Timothy hay was soon a remunerative cultivated crop. In the decade from 1870 to 1880 one-fifth of the cultivated area was given over to the cultivated grasses for hay and pasturage. Among the crops were clover, timothy, red top, with small amounts of millet, stock peas, and other coarse feeds.

The most valuable forward step for the saving of rough feeds for winter use was the invention of the hay-baler. This device does not differ essentially from the cotton compress which was used from the earliest times. There were two ends realized by the hay-baler. First, it was found that however bright and sweet the cured grass might be in the summer when it was gathered in, by winter it had lost much of its value as a food. The farmer usually stacked his hay and other grasses in the meadow or near the feeding places. The sunshine, the rains, and the snow worked sad havoc with the unprotected parts of the stack. Fully one-third of the quantity was ruined by the weather and the tooth of time. One might say, why did not the farmer house his roughage. The answer is found in the fact that the big barns were not yet common and the average stables had little room for anything but the stock. The hay-baler compressed about one-twentieth of a ton in a space of six or seven cubic feet. Thus a small part was left to the ravages of the weather. When in the mid-winter the bale is opened the interior is bright and sweet. The second advantage which came from baling was a sort of double advantage. Much labor was saved in the handling of the crop after it was baled and again the compressed bales occupied so small a space, that the farmer could easily put his whole crop under shelter.

Silos

The problem for the farmer is to preserve the valuable juices of the green fodder. It is found that many of the crops grown

CYRUS McCORMICK

on the farm contain at the time of the maturity of the crops very valuable food elements which, if they can be saved in the stalks and blades till the winter season, will greatly enhance the value of the roughage as stock food. This is partly accomplished by baling the materials grown on the farm. But it was also discovered that there were valuable food elements in the corn stalks and blades in the early fall which were lost by the middle of the winter. To preserve these food elements in the corn, a new economic agency was made use of. This is the structure we see near the feeding barns of prosperous farmers. It is called the silo. This is a circular building or tower some ten to

MODERN BARNS AND SILOS

fifteen feet in diameter and fifteen to twenty or more feet in height. It is as nearly as may be made air tight except such ventilation arrangements as experience and science provide for. Just before the early frosts the green corn is cut and brought to the silo where a cutting machine chops the stalks, blades, and ears into sections four or six inches in length. The ensilage, as it is now called, is carried to an opening some distance up the side of the silo by an elevator whence it is deposited in the bottom of the silo. Here it is packed and often salted. As the ensilage accumulates in the silo and the top rises it is heavily packed with weights or often the men who are filling the silo walk about the surface to settle the material below. When the silo is filled a covering is adjusted and the great supply of food

undergoes certain stages of fermentation. In the winter time when the silo is opened and the soft juicy parts of stalks, blades, and ears are brought forth, it is a veritable treat for the stock. It is eaten with great relish by the cattle and its value is no longer questioned. Many of the silos one sees upon the farms have a capacity of fifty or more tons. The silo was in quite general use prior to 1900.

Building the Soil

The soils of Illinois may be said to fall into three classes as seen by the early farmers. There were first the rich bottom lands. These were found along the rivers and smaller streams. A good illustration may be seen in what in the early day was called the American Bottom. This land was usually subject to overflow and was very fertile. All streams however have more or less rich alluvial soil along their courses. This soil is practically inexhaustible and its returns are so generous that those who are fortunate to own land in the alluvial bottoms are not worried about building up the soil. Then there were the broad prairies, such as are found in Logan, Dewitt, Champaign, Vermilion, and many other counties. The soil of the prairies was believed to be inexhaustible. It was black, deep, and rich. Lastly there was the soil of the hilly sections and that which was found along streams covered with trees and underbrush. Many of the early farmers from the old thirteen states preferred to settle near the streams where timber and spring water were abundant. Thousands of acres of this land on the hills and that formerly covered with timber were soon brought under the control of the plow. And while the first few crops of the "new ground" gave a fair yield it was soon found that the soil was not so productive as formerly. And even the better grades of soil in the prairie regions were found to be not only deficient in crop foods but that there was present a really negative agent. This was the presence of certain acids which they said made the soil sour. This it was learned could be counteracted by treating the soil to liberal quantities of crushed lime stone.

Following the Civil war it was discovered that broom corn was a profitable crop to produce in some of the south central counties. The soil seemed to be suited to the needs of this crop and thousands of acres were planted. It grows in many sections of the state, but the counties that seem to be the best suited to this crop are Piatt, Jasper, Coles, Cumberland, Shelby, Moultrie and Douglas. It is said that Illinois produces one-fourth of the broom corn raised in the United States, and Coles County grows 42 per cent of all that is produced in Illinois. Evidently the

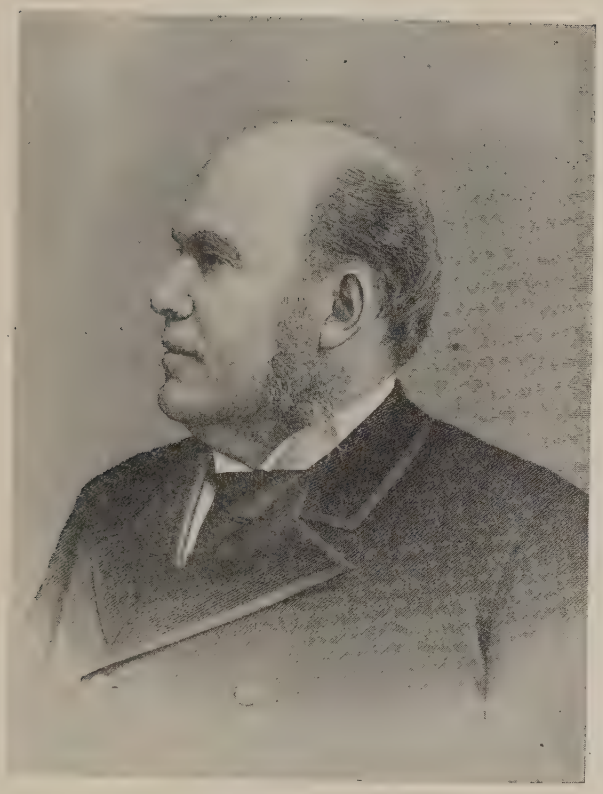
production is falling off as by the census of 1910, 1,854 farms in Illinois reported the growing of broom corn, while by the census of 1920, only 1,461 farms reported its cultivation. Mattoon, a thriving city in Coles County, at the crossing of the Illinois Central and the Big Four, is probably the best broom corn market in the state.

Dairy Farming

The abundance of prairie grass in the central and northern parts of Illinois had been referred to as a source of the farmers' winter roughage. In another way it met the needs of the early farmer. In its early stages of growth in the summer, this grass is very tender and juicy, and cattle have been observed to leave the young wheat and graze upon the prairie grasses along the margin of the cultivated fields. And the dairymen have found the prairie grass a rich source of butter fat. It is a well known fact that dairy interests center about the regions northwest of Chicago. Into this region there came in the settling of that section a number of people from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. These Scandinavians were accustomed to the dairying business in the home land. They began the production of milk and as Chicago grew the business became remunerative and today many of the cities in Northern Illinois are actively engaged in butter-making or in the condensing business.

But the dairying business is known to be profitable in many sections of the state, and one will see upon the station platforms, as he goes into the larger cities of the early morning, hundreds of cans of fresh milk ready for shipment into the centers of population. The census statistician states that it is difficult to secure a complete report on dairying from farmers because many if not most do not keep any records and "estimates" must be made which may not give complete amounts. In 1909 Illinois sold 158,031,333 gallons of milk for $18,314,172. In 1919 the state sold 159,578,765 gallons for $42,349,483. It will be noticed that the increase in production was exactly one per cent, while the increase in value was more than one hundred per cent. The cream sold in 1909 was 2,104,353 gallons. This brought $1,515,676. In 1919 the farmers sold 5,626,433 gallons for $7,893,871. The total income from all forms of milk, cream, and butterfat sold in Illinois in 1919, was $71,998,333.

The dairying business has grown very greatly from about 1870 to the present time. There has resulted great attention to the breeding of high grade cattle. The farmers have learned that it is unprofitable to raise and feed a breed of cattle that yield only a minimum quantity of milk. Not only must there be a



P. D. ARMOUR

quantity that justifies the keeping of a certain breed but there must be quality combined with quantity. All this has given increased interest in the science of stock breeding and in this work the University of Illinois has taken a leading part.

Wool Growing

Illinois is not a wool-producing state. There is only two per cent of the wool of the United States produced in Illinois. One explanation of the absence of interest in wool growing is to be found in geographical and topographical conditions. A prairie state presents few conditions favorable to the keeping of sheep. Sheep are delicate creatures and need a degree of care which other farm animals do not require. The open prairies in Illinois, with long winters, and severe and changeable weather at the seasons where the ewes are finding their lambs are all conditions which work against sheep-raising in Illinois. However, where farmers will make preparation for the rearing of sheep and have had experience or scientific training in sheep culture the business of wool growing and sheep raising has been found remunerative.

Hogs

The producing of pork for home use or for the markets in the early day was an easy problem. The people from the older states found at least in Southern Illinois what they were accustomed to East of the Ohio River. The hogs were given little attention by the early farmers. They were seldom kept in lots or fenced pasture lands, but were allowed to run on the range. The range best suited for hogs was of course the wooded hills of the south third of the state. Here grew the history trees, the oaks, the pecans, the chestnuts and many other kinds of forest trees that furnished an abundance of mast. This mast was available very early in the fall and by Christmas the hogs were ready for the market. But this method of producing meat was found to be faulty inasmuch as the quality of the meat was below the grade demanded on the markets. The fault was remedied by taking the hogs from the range and putting them in feeding lots where they were given liberal quantities of corn. A few weeks of corn-feeding brought not only added weight but a better quality of meat and enabled the farmer to meet the requirements of the inspectors of meats on the market at New Orleans.

Following the Civil war when the central part of the state came to be the great cornfield of the Northwest, the primitive method of fattening the hogs was no longer followed. Hogs

were raised nearly altogether upon corn and the producing of pork came to be a great business in this state. The presence of the Illinois Central Railroad produced new markets for hogs in Chicago and in that city there sprang up extensive pork packing plants.

Farming after the Civil war took on a different aspect from that which we found before the war. There was more acreage, more yield per acre, more variety in the products of the farm, more improved machinery, better markets, and better transportation, better profits, better modes of living among the farmers. Some of these better things which came to the farmers of Illinois were the outcome of agitation and organization. The organization of the farmers to secure better conditions for themselves necessitated their going into politics.

CHAPTER IX

FARMERS IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS

CORPORATIONS—AGRARIAN DISCONTENT—THE RAILROADS—COMPETITION—BUYING AND SELLING—NO REMEDY IN POLITICS—SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL STATUS—REMEDY—THE GRANGE—GRANGES IN ILLINOIS—FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS—POLITICAL—CONSTITUTION OF 1870—LEGISLATURE OF 1871—SOME CASES—LAWS AMENDED—FARMERS AS BUSINESS MEN—MAIL ORDER CONCERNS—KEEPING STORE—CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING—SOCIAL VALUE—INTELLECTUAL.

The common schools, the newspapers, the normal schools, the university, and improved methods of travel, communication, and scientific farming had produced an intelligent body of farmers and laborers by the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The farmers had begun to appear in the Legislatures. In 1869 when the twenty-sixth general assembly met there were in the Senate six farmers, more than was found from any other calling except from the profession of law. In the House of Representatives there were thirty farmers, but only twelve lawyers. In the constitutional convention of 1870 there were fewer than a half dozen farmers out of a membership of eighty-five. This is easily explained when we remember that the making of a constitution requires a very different preparation from that which is required for ordinary legislation.

CORPORATIONS

There were evidently men in the constitutional convention who were sympathetic with the ambitions of the educated class of farmers. The danger which the farmers saw ahead, following the Civil war, was that which might come from corporations and concentration of capital—such as we find in railroads, canals, express companies, warehouses, and wholesale organizations. Two other features of business enterprises which greatly disturbed the business side of the farmers' life were the growing power of the commission merchant and the uselessness of the middle man.

There were at least two articles in the Constitution of 1870 which the farmers felt were safeguards to the public generally.

One of these was Article XI on Corporations; another was Article XIII on Warehouses. Under Article XI there were two sections, Section 5 on banks, and Section 9 on railroads, which were considered timely provisions in our fundamental law. But the farmers were especially interested in Article XIII which provided in much detail the requirements placed upon warehouses.

Agrarian Discontent

The modern world has heard much complaint from two classes of its people; one of these is the laboring class which gathers about the cities and centers of industry, and the other class is the agricultural workers who live upon the broad acres of land remote from the congested centers of population. A careful investigation into the life of the agricultural workers has shown that at times of unrest and complaint among the farming people that their lot in life at the time they complain most bitterly is often much improved over previous times. Thus the farmers of the northern states just after the Civil war were not worse off or in as bad conditions as they had been before the war. They felt that they were not advancing as rapidly as other classes, and this was the basis of complaint. It was out of this feeling that their lot was hard as compared with other classes that there grew up many efforts to unite farmers into organizations having for their purpose the improvement of the economic, political, social, and intellectual conditions of the workers of the soil.

Causes of discontent among the farmers of the various sections of the country after the Civil war may be readily discovered. There were large areas east and north of the Alleghanies where the production of cereals was once a profitable line of agricultural activity. After the war there was a rapid increase in the population of many cities of that region, and the presence in the factories of many thousands of workers increased the demand for the products of the market, of gardens, and of dairy farming. The production of cereals naturally declined and the value of lands declined. A similar situation obtained in the states immediately west of the Alleghanies. Here too land values declined. In the South the situation following the war was one which gave little encouragement to the farmer. Slave labor was gone, and the particular products of the soil in that region demanded an abundance of hand laborers. There was little capital, and labor was undependable. This economic situation was not at all helped by the political situation. The government of the states, lately in rebellion, had fallen into the hands of negroes and carpet baggers, and government was not only in-

efficiently administered but was dreadfully expensive. Another feature of the agricultural situation in the South was greatly detrimental to the growth of thrift and real prosperity. This was the credit system which was common through the former slave states. Small farmers whose products were tobacco, cotton, sugar and rice had been accustomed to arrange with merchants to buy their supplies on credit for the season and when the crops were sold and the debt paid, there was usually little cash remaining. This undiversified farming furnished no labor from late in the fall till early in the spring and by the return of spring the surplus from the previous crops was exhausted and the small farmers had already begun to buy of the prosperous merchants on credit. It can be easily seen that farming under a system which mortgages the growing crop for a living while the crops are growing will always keep the farmer under the system.

Just as tobacco and cotton were the staple products of the southern states, so were wheat and corn the staples of the upper Mississippi region. Here the farmers were approaching a state of discontent, but European wars made an unusual demand upon America for cereals and for the time the discontent disappeared. The Civil war followed and the prices of wheat and corn rose to unheard-of rates. After the Civil war prices dropped, and the opening up of new grain producing areas west of the Mississippi brought about a very discouraging situation among the farmers, particularly in Illinois. This condition forced the Illinois farmers into a diversified farming which was the main thing in saving them from utter discouragement.

As the farmers looked about them for an explanation of the condition they were in, they felt that the bankers, the railroads, the legislatures, the tariffs, and the monopolies were responsible for the approaching ruin.

In fact, if the farmers were approaching a condition of agrarian ruin, the ruin might be averted by the help of the agencies named.

The Railroads

There was not much wisdom in the production of more wheat than was needed by the farmer for food if there were no means of transporting the surplus to the markets of the country. And even if there were excellent means of transportation and the surpluses of the farmers of Illinois could easily be delivered to the doors of the consumers on the Atlantic coast, if the cost of transportation plus the cost of production should equal the prices received for the products, what would it profit the farmer to raise millions of bushels of wheat and corn or to produce millions

From Illinois Blue Book

FORESTRY IN ILLINOIS

(1) Eroded field formerly in trees, Carroll County. (2) Native White Pine, Ogle County. (3) Sand dune suitable for growing cottonwood. (4) Black Walnut plantation over fifty years old, Mason County. (5) Cottonwood plantation, Whiteside County.

of pounds of pork? The problem of transportation was therefore a vital question to the farmers of Illinois when it came to the making of the Constitution of 1870.

Not only was the problem of transportation a vital one for the farmers, but another, and one closely related, must be solved along with the transportation question. This was the problem of housing the surplus grains and of regulating the remuneration of warehouse owners and of middle men.

In the earlier years the methods of transportation were those of the rivers and the coastline vessels. But rivers are usually found to flow in parallel courses, and there were few portages of practical value. The canal was therefore the connecting link.

A GLIMPSE INTO AN ILLINOIS CORN FIELD

Canal building was begun in an early day, and serves the purpose admirably where there are no topographical obstacles. But the people of Illinois could see no way of reaching the large food consuming centers along the Atlantic coast. Then came the railroads. Railroad construction was the greatest activity just before and just after the war. By 1875 the upper Mississippi valley was a network of railroads. The completion of the great Erie canal, the establishing of great transportation companies on the Lakes, and the construction of thouands of miles of railroads in Illinois made Chicago the greatest grain port in the new world. Most of the important railroads in Illinois had one terminal in Chicago or had connection with some road which did reach the city on the lake.

Railroad building soon reached such a stage that it was difficult to finance the new enterprises. There were hatched up new methods of financing the new railroads. It consisted of, first, the issuing of bonds which farmers and others were asked to buy; second, counties and towns were asked to give bonuses in order to secure railroads through their territory; and often states were induced to assist in the construction of railroads. Many farmers bought bonds or gave bonuses with the expectation that they would profit financially. But in most cases they were doomed to disappointment.

Competition

There was another motive which induced farmers to contribute to the building up of railroads. There was a theory very generally believed that the only way to keep railroads from charging exhorbitant rates was to see that there were competing lines. For example if a road was already in operation from some point, say Bloomington, to Chicago, then this road could be held to reasonable charges by constructing a competing line between the two cities.

This doctrine of competition was very generally held in the Constitutional Convention of 1870. One delegate said, when the subject of railroad regulation was under discussion, "Build competing lines, hold out liberal inducements for capitalists to come from every portion of the country and invest their capital and compete with them (existing roads). When you have done this, the problem is solved and the true and only relief furnished." The method of regulating railroads was up in the air until it was shown that railroads are the creatures of the state and must be subject to the will of the people as expressed in the Legislature. As a result of this discussion we have Article X on Corporations, and Sections 9 to 15, inclusive, on Railroads.

But competition did not regulate railroad rates for it was easy for competing lines to enter into binding agreements as to rates or other matters subject to competition. It did occur that competing lines would often declare a rate war, but a short experience was sufficient to show the railroads how foolish a rate war was. Often when rate wars between competing lines made it appear that the roads were cutting each other's throats, the real blood letting was at the intermediate stations where farmers and the public generally were charged excessive rates for fares and freight. When the war, led by the farmers' organizations, began upon railroads and other common carriers, the roads resented what they called an interference with what

the roads claimed was a private matter. There began, it appears, on the part of the railroads, a predetermined contemptuous disregard of the claims of the public, and of the farmers in particular. This was shown in the treatment of passengers in the refusal to report late trains, the neglect of station houses and waiting rooms, the refusal to allow local passengers to ride on the through trains. The resentment was shown further to shippers who often asked and expected courtesies since they were paying what they often felt were excessive freight rates.

Another matter which the farmers felt was not only unjust, but was bordering on dishonesty and immorality. This was the granting of railroad passes to members of the Legislature, to executive officers, to the judges of the courts, and to other public officials. Another matter tended to intensify the average farmer's feeling toward the railroad. It was discovered that a "shipper" got better freight rates than the ordinary farmer. This discrimination was galling to the farmer. This partiality was accomplished either in a lower billing rate or in a rebate when the stock or grain reached its destination.

Buying and Selling

Another complaint which the farmer had was one against the methods of buying and selling which had become so fixed in a short time that it appeared there was no way of getting relief short of organized co-operation. The farmers had come to a place in their philosophy where they felt that there were just two classes of people—those who worked and earned and those who lived and spent, but did no work. "Among the economic doctrines propounded by the agricultural agitators of the seventies, none was more frequently heard or appears to have been more popular with the farmers than one which bears a resemblance to some of the ideas of the physiocratic philosophers of pre-revolutionary France. The farmers were wont to look upon agriculture and land as the source of all wealth and to divide society into two classes, producers and non-producers, including in the latter all those engaged in the distribution of the products of the farmer."

The farmer felt that he suffered a great wrong when the economic world was so organized that he could not sell directly to the ones who were actually to consume his products. He did not contend that he should not pay the person or corporation for the service of transportation, but he could not understand why two, three, or five middle men should fatten off of the products of the farm as they were being carried from the place

of production to the place of consumption. Again it was a wrong, that by himself he could not remedy, to be under the necessity of supporting a certain number of agents between the place where any article as coffee, was produced and the place, the farm in Illinois, where that article was to be consumed.

The farmer of Illinois soon learned that when he sold his wheat at the railroad station, that the man to whom he thought he was selling could not buy a setting hen, but that his check was signed by a firm in Chicago that owned a large elevator; and that when a car load of wheat reached Chicago it was put in the warehouse and held by a company that had large capital. This wheat was eventually shipped to Liverpool where again it was consigned to the warehouse; thence to the miller, and to the retail merchant who sold it to the consumer. Two wheat buyers in a small town on any morning were found to have absolutely the same price, and there was nothing to do but sell to one or the other.

Another matter that greatly disturbed and aggravated the farmers was the fact that he himself had nothing to do with setting the price on what he sold or on what he bought. When he arrived at the town he said, "What is wheat worth today?" and the middle man said "98 cents." When he went to buy a pound of coffee the retailer quoted to him the price of coffee. There was no chance for the poor farmer to drive a bargain in either case.

No Remedy in Politics

The farmer was an enlightened member of society; he was quite well posted about conditions in the economic and the political world, and he could readily offer remedies for existing evils, but unfortunately he had little chance to confer with his fellow citizens in the halls of legislation. Probably he was partly to blame for this. It may be he had failed to mingle with his fellows and if he really had merit in the matter of solving public problems, he had kept himself too much apart from the associations of the people of his county or state. At any rate it was true that the farmer had little chance to work reforms through legislation prior to about 1870.

It has been pointed out that in the early days of the republic farming was the occupation of the cultured gentlemen. At least south of the Potomac the farmers were of that class. These were the men who carried on government till the Civil war. Their place in the halls of legislation had now been taken by a shrewd class of business, professional, manufacturing, and commercial men. The agriculturists prior to 1871 had almost disappeared from the halls of legislation. "The Forty-third

Congress of the United States, in session from 1873 to 1875, furnishes us with an example of this lack of representation in the councils of the nation, of which the farmers complained. Sixty-one per cent. of the members of this Congress were lawyers, 16 per cent were engaged in commercial or manufacturing pursuits, and only 7 per cent professed the occupation of farming. Yet the census shows that 47 per cent of the working population of the country was still engaged in farming while commerce and manufacturing could claim only 31 per cent." But in Illinois there was a gradual growth of representation in the Legislature, as is shown in the years following the Civil war. In the years 1869-71, out of twenty-five state senators six of them were farmers, twenty-two were lawyers, three merchants, one miller, one trader, one banker, one physician. In the lower house, out of eighty-five members there were thirty farmers and twenty-two lawyers. But in the constitutional convention which met in 1869-70, out of eighty-five members there were fifty-three lawyers, fourteen farmers, thirteen merchants, bankers and traders, four physicians and one editor. In the Legislature which convened in 1873-4 there were in the Senate twenty-two lawyers, ten farmers and nineteen of other occupations or callings. In the lower house there were sixty-one lawyers, sixty-two farmers and forty-nine of other callings. In the Legislature of 1875-6 out of a house of 153 members seventy-two of them were farmers and only thirty-six were lawyers. In the Senate there were twenty-seven lawyers and fourteen farmers. It will thus be seen that in Illinois the farmers were coming into their own as far as representation in the Legislature is concerned.

But it was evident that it was difficult for the farmers to accomplish what they desired than it was for the members of other classes to get what they wanted, and as time moved along the watch-word became, Organize. The farmers in the Legislature usually belonged to one of the more prominent political parties and followed too often blindly the leaders of their party and "hence their interests received little consideration in the drawing up of party platforms or the framing of legislation."

Social and Intellectual Status

If the farmers had failed to get recognition and consideration from the political parties, and if they suffered from discrimination in the economic world, in like manner they felt the loss of social standing which resulted from the estimate in which they were held because they were tillers of the soil.

In Illinois as well as in many of the other states of Mississippi valley, the chief factor which worked against the advance of the farmer in social and intellectual culture was sparse distribution of the people over the farming areas. Another cause which operated against rapid social advance was the long hours of labor which were required to do the farm work. Schools had, prior to the Civil war, been sadly neglected, and after the war the rural schools were slow in coming up to the standing set by the villages and towns. There was a lack of general information on account of the infrequency of mails. The rural free delivery had not yet come, neither had the telephone.

The churches in the rural communities were powerful factors in social life of the farmers. The average Sunday preaching service was as helpful socially as it was religiously. When we consider the absence of those agencies which in very recent years have so powerfully contributed to the advancement of the life of the rural communities, we may readily understand the reasons why the farmers were lacking in the social and intellectual culture which was found in the towns and cities.

Remedy

The need of conditions and agencies which would better their life was appreciated by all intelligent farmers—men and women. What they needed more than any other one thing was intelligent and honest leadership. If there was a need of laws more applicable to the farmer, this could be had by a union of all farmers with their demands properly stated and persistently adhered to. There were more farmers than there were voters of any other class and they could always hold the balance of power in the Legislature and thus prevent any legislation unless they secured what was due them. If they wished to free themselves from the overlordship of commission men and middle men, organization was the remedy. If they wished to secure proper consideration from capital, organization will put the money power at their feet. If intellectual and social culture is desirable, it may be had by a union of those who want to bring these within the reach of the rural communities. In fact the farmers had the basis of all economic prosperity in their hands and they need only to unite for the control of the forces of organized society. The consciousness of the need of better conditions of life and of the necessity of obedience to leadership is the explanation of the coming in the seventies of a powerful though short lived agency for better things for the farmer.

The Grange

Farmers' organizations were not unknown in the United States prior to the Civil war. In Illinois we had one such organization as early as 1819. There were thriving county organizations, both before, during and after the Civil war. But the one we wish to discuss, the Patrons of Husbandry or the Grange, was organized, or at least had its beginning, in 1867. The father of the Grange was Oliver Hudson Kelley, who was a New England farmer who came into the west and settled in Minnesota prior to 1864. He was employed by the government in the bureau of agriculture and was sent out upon tours of inspection and to gather information. These tours made into the various parts of the country revealed to him the backward state of the farmers and their apparent inability to help themselves. Mr. Kelley was transferred to the Postoffice department but still retained an interest in the farmers. In collaboration with other employees of the government, Mr. Kelley thought out some advantages that would come to the farmers through the organization. He saw too that if the efforts of the farmers to better their conditions were attempted openly and above board that such obstacles would be thrown in their way that their efforts would be brought to naught. It was therefore decided to begin the work of seeking remedies for their wrongs by holding their conferences behind closed doors. Since social betterment was one of the aims, it was suggested that the wives and daughters of the farmers should be admitted to the meetings for the consideration of more serious business.

Mr. Kelley got the ear of the farmers by addressing circulars to them through the existing agricultural societies—county fairs and similar organizations. Some of Mr. Kelley's friends from Washington attended a national gathering of the Pomological Society in St. Louis and while there they spread abroad the scheme which they had set on foot for the organization of the farmers.

Mr. Kelley was a Free Mason and he conceived the idea of incorporating a ritual in the opening and closing of the sessions of the individual grange. There was to be local granges, a state grange and a national grange. There were seven degrees to be taken; four in the local, one in the state, and two in the national grange. The wives and daughters could take the four degrees in the local grange, and the wife could take the fifth degree with her husband.

The start was slow, the organizers tried to form granges in the cities, but it soon was discovered that right out among the

farmers was the place to organize the local granges. The school houses and sometimes the churches were the place of meeting.

Granges in Illinois

The first granges that were formed in Illinois were organized in the late fall of 1869. One at Nunda, McHenry County, and one at Henry, Marshall County. The problem was to get enough local granges started through the state to justify the organization of a state grange. A local grange could be organized only when there were nine men and four women who had signed an application. There were small initiation fees which was distributed among the local, the state and the national grange. It happened that in the winter of 1869-70 while Mr. Kelley was in Illinois, a meeting of farmers was called in Bloomington to discuss ways and means of transportation. This meeting was a "Producers' Convention." There was a very general feeling at this time in Illinois that the railroads were greatly exceeding their legal rights in the excessive charges for freight transportation. The doctrine of competition was being discussed as the means of securing a reduction in freight rates. But even this early railroads had begun to combine and consolidate and the hope of the farmers for a reduction of rates was answered by an increase of rates. The railroad companies paid little attention to the complaints of groups of farmers and none to the expositions of the farmers who were in the Legislature. It was this deaf ear which the railroads were turning to the plea of the farmers that made fruitful soil when the organizer of the local grange explained to the farmers what organization would do toward securing a reduction of rates for railroads and warehouses. And yet the number of local granges grew slowly. In 1870 there were only three granges in Illinois and an effort to organize a state grange had failed. In the latter part of 1871 five granges were formed in the northwestern part of Illinois —making eight in this state. In 1872 a state grange was organized, and there were state granges in nine other states.

By the end of 1873 Illinois had organized 676 local granges. In 1875 the organizations had grown to 789 locals with a membership of 29,063. From this time forward the number of locals decreased and the membership fell off. In 1875 the locals numbered only 646 and the membership dropped to 12,639.

State Farmers' Association

Attention has already has been called to the existence of farmers' organizations long before the coming of the grange. These

clubs or societies were more or less political, at least they were so used. There was no attempt to conceal any features of these farmers' clubs. They were known as open clubs. They were formed in large numbers in Illinois and this state was the only one in which the farmers' clubs ever accomplished much in the way of securing a betterment of economic conditions. It is stated that these clubs were pretty well organized before the war. In 1858 there was a convention of farmers held in Centralia in the fall of 1858. In September of this year the State Fair was held in Central City just north of Centralia and many thousands of people came to the fair. This was therefore a good time and place to hold such a convention. These farmers

A BOYS' CORN CLUB IN JOHNSON COUNTY

resolved to encourage the formation of farmers' clubs which should "produce concert of action on all matters connected with their interests."

During the Civil war the Illinois farmers had little to complain of since there was a great demand for their products and prices were usually very high. But after the war when demand and prices fell, the farmers began again to revive the work of the farmers' clubs. A state organization was formed at Kewanee in the fall of 1872, and it looked for a while that there would be a consolidation of the Illinois State Farmers' Association and the Illinois Grange. Willard C. Flagg, an untiring champion of the farmer's rights, was made president of the State Farmers' Association. Mr. Flagg was the most prominent man connected with the general movement to secure the betterment of the agricultural classes. He lived at Moro, Madison County. He was the son of Gershom Flagg, an early immigrant to

Illinois. Willard C. Flagg was a graduate of Yale College and was a deep student of sociological questions. He has written extensively of the agrarian problems which arose in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

At the state association of farmers' clubs, which met in Decatur, December 15, 1873, the secretary announced 830 clubs in Illinois organized in eighty of the 102 counties of the state. On January 19, 1875, the third state meeting was held when the secretary's report showed an estimated number of clubs of 1,600. It was supposed at this time there were 3,000 local farmers' organizations in Illinois of all kinds with a membership of one hundred and fifty thousand.

Although the individual members of the local granges often assisted in the organization of farmers' clubs, as time passed on there grew up a degree of rivalry between the granges and the farmers' clubs. The clubs did their work in the open, the grange was a secret organization. Farmers who because of religious training were opposed to secret societies could not consistently join the grange. And in this way the two organizations to some extent worked against each other.

Political

Immediately after the Civil war the people were either republicans or democrats. There were no other parties. The republicans suffered a split in their party in 1872. The liberal republican party which broke away from the regular republican organization in 1872 was joined by the democratic party in an effort to defeat Grant for the presidency. The grange in Illinois was not a force in politics in even an indirect way till in the '70s and it cannot therefore be said to be the origin or cause of hostility to the railroads. As early as 1861 the Legislature passed a bill "to prevent and punish any fraudulent discrimination by railroad companies." In 1863 a bill passed the Senate creating a railroad commission, but it did not receive any action in the lower house. In 1865 two bills to curb the railroad passed the House but did not receive favorable action in the Senate. One of these bills fixed a maximum rate of 3 cents per mile for passenger fares. In 1867 similar bills passed either the House or the Senate but no railroad legislation was enacted. The Senate adopted a resolution "declaring that the Legislature had full power to limit fares or freights, and that the unreasonable, excessive, and oppressive charges of the corporations made the exercise of that power imperative."

The campaign of 1868 was so intensely political that economic

questions were entirely overlooked, but the agitation in the past three general assemblies was as earnest as to what the coming Legislatures might expect. General John M. Palmer was elected governor in 1868, and, as it turned out, was a tower of strength in the regulation of railroad corporations.

The Legislature, elected in 1868, assembled in January, 1869. In the Senate there were twelve farmers to six lawyers; while in the House there were thirty farmers. In the Senate was Willard C. Flagg, of Madison, the greatest single force in the Legislature for the securing of needed legislation for the farmers.

Governor Palmer in his inaugural address, delivered January 11, 1869, gave large space and earnest attention to the question of the relation of railroad corporations to the government of the state. He said: "In my judgment, all express grants to a railway corporation to fix the rates of compensation which it will demand for its services, however expressed, is always attended by the inseparable condition that it shall be exercised in a just and reasonable manner—fixed tolls are permitted, not to authorize unreasonable rates to be demanded, but that reasonable charges may be conveniently ascertained and collected; while the whole matter must, in the nature of things, be subject to the final control of the state."

The Legislature immediately passed a law fixing 3 cents per mile as a maximum rate for the transportation of passengers over the railroads in Illinois. The law was vetoed by the governor on the ground that the amount of maximum rate could not be determined by law but only by the courts. The legislature then enacted a law which provided that all railroads should be "limited to a just reasonable and uniform rate, fare, toll, and compensation for the transportation of passengers and freight." Other sections of this regulating act required the railroads to print and post tariff rates, and fixed penalties for violations of the law. But the bill had a loophole in it which allowed the railroad companies to escape. They were not obliged to fix the same rate per mile on all the roads. Besides, the provisions for the execution of the law were weak and the railroad companies paid little attention to its requirements.

In the summer of 1869 the farmers were discussing the feeble efforts of the twenty-sixth general assembly and felt that they had been left in the lurch by their representatives. And some disgusted farmers went so far as to say that unfair means had been used to secure the passage of a law without teeth. But they did not lose heart for in December, 1869, the constitutional convention would meet and the farmers looked to it to remedy the ills of which they complained.

The members of the convention were fully aware that there was a universal demand that the new constitution should contain some basic principles upon which legislation that would curb the railway corporations might securely rest.

Constitution of 1870

The clauses of the Constitution of 1870 pertaining to the power of the state to regulate railroads and warehouses have been analyzed in a preceding chapter and need only slight attention here. Laws regulating warehouses had been passed as early as 1867. These provided that warehouses must conform to rules for the inspection of grain, and provided that all public warehouse-men should publish their rates at least once a year and that when once determined and published should not be changed for a year. The railroads had been practicing discrimination between grain received by one road and that received by another. They had also been housing grain in elevators to which the products had not been consigned. These irregularities were corrected by the Legislation of 1867.

The Convention of 1869-70 gave attention to the matter of warehouses. Article XIII deals with warehouses and has seven sections.

Section 1 declares all elevators or storehouses where grain is kept for a compensation to be public warehouses.

Section 2 requires the owner or manager of a public warehouse to post rates on different kinds of grain and to make public many facts which the farmers had complained had been kept from the patrons of these public warehouses.

Section 3 allowed owners of property stored in public warehouses to be at liberty to examine said property, and the books and records of the same.

Section 4 required all common carriers to weigh and receipt for all grains at the point from which shipped and to be responsible for the safe delivery of the same to the point to which consigned.

Section 5 required that any railroad should allow any connections that were necessary to enable other roads or warehouses to receive consignments of grains or other products.

Section 6 made it obligatory upon the general assembly to pass all laws necessary to prevent the issuing of fraudulent warehouse receipts and to interpret the foregoing clauses in such a liberal manner as to protect producers and shippers.

Section 7 required the legislature to pass laws providing for the inspection of grain, etc.

Legislation of 1871

The twenty-seventh general assembly which convened in January, 1871, under the new constitution, contained ten farmers in the Senate and sixty-two farmers in the House. This Legislature felt that it was its duty to enact such laws as would carry into effect the liberal clauses as to railroads and warehouses found in the new constitution. Additional railroad and warehouse legislation was therefore undertaken. The governor in his biennial message to the Legislature in January, 1871, restated the principles which he had laid down in his veto of 1869. In this message he said: "The denial that the state has the power, acting through the appropriate department as determined by its constitution, to control the management of railway corporations and to regulate the rates imposed by them as public carriers so as to prevent extortion, oppression, favoritism, and unjust discriminations against or in favor of localities and individuals—or to investigate their management and prevent the employment of the vast sums of money under their control for the purpose of corruption, is to assert that a power has grown up in the state greater than the state itself, and makes an issue that the representatives of a free people cannot, without the most palpable disregard of their duty, avoid."

This was a challenge to the Legislature to exercise its constitutional powers to accomplish what the farmers had been clamoring for for the past several years.

The seventy-two farmers in the two houses banded themselves together in a "Legislative Farmers' Club," the better to secure desired legislation. The governor was sympathetic with the aims of the farmers and recommended various laws including the creation of a railroad and warehouse commission. In response to the governor's suggestion and in conformity to their own wishes the members of the Legislature laid down a large programme for the session. In the "Granger Movement," by Dr. Solon J. Buck, of the University of Illinois, the action of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly relative to railroads and warehouses is grouped under six heads: "1. The regulation of passenger fares on railroads; 2, the regulation of freight charges on railroads; 3, the regulation of warehouses; 4, the regulation of transportation of grain on railroads; 5, the establishment of a board of railway and warehouse commissioners; 6, the enactment of a general railway incorporation act."

The first law provided that passenger rates should be based upon a classification of roads as to their gross earnings, and the rates should slide from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile.

The second law was to prevent discrimination and extortion

in the freight rates on the roads of Illinois. The best known part of this law was one to govern "long and short hauls." The law prohibited a road from charging as much or more for a short haul as for a long haul.

The third law was intended to regulate the charges for storage of grain. It fixed a maximum rate at 2 cents per bushel for the first thirty days and ½ cent per bushel for each fifteen day period thereafter.

The fourth enactment forbade the warehouse owner to make any discrimination between shippers of grain.

The fifth law created a railroad and warehouse commission. This commission had the authority by this act to require railroad companies to make reports covering many phases of their business. These questionnaires called for reports on forty-one particular subjects. These reports were gathered once a year, organized into a convenient form, and reported to the governor.

The first commission consisted of Gustave Koerner, of St. Clair County; Richard P. Morgan, McLean County, and David S. Hammond, Cook County. The board seems to have had wide discretion in the enforcing of the law and complaints were common that the board was not functioning as it should. One member said plainly that some of the decisions were altogether too favorable to the railroad corporations.

Some Cases

The laws passed in 1871 were amended by the Legislature and as time went on the railroads more and more refused to conform to the requirements of the commission. It was thought when this legislation was first secured that great good would come from these laws, especially the one creating the railroad and warehouse commission. The commission learned earlier than any one else that there was going to be bitter opposition to the demands of that body. When it was found that the railroads would not meet the requirements of the commission, recourse was had to the courts. The first suit was brought against the Illinois Central Railroad. The case was heard in the Kankakee County Circuit Court before Judge C. H. Wood. The road was charging 4 cents a mile for the transportation of passengers while the maximum by law was 3 cents. The case was decided against the commission on the ground that the charge was not shown to be unreasonable. The case was not appealed. The second case was instituted against the Chicago and Alton Railroad. The complaint being that the road had violated "the long and short hauls" section. The road had charged more for freight on lumber from Chicago to Lexing-

ton, McLean County, than for a haul from Chicago to Bloomington, it being a greater distance from Chicago to Bloomington than from Chicago to Lexington. This case was instituted in the Circuit Court of McLean County. The court held the company had forfeited its charter and gave the decision against the railroad. The case was appealed, and Chief Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court rendered a decision declaring the law of 1871 unconstitutional and reversed the decision of the Circuit Court in McLean County. The people had therefore lost in their first two cases.

But in another celebrated case the people were the victors. The commission brought a criminal action against Munn and Scott, a warehouse firm of Chicago, for failure to take out a license as required by law. The state won the case in the Circuit Court, the Supreme Court, and in the United States Supreme Court. The state lost in another case where the complaint was that there was an overcharge for storage. The Circuit Court rendered the decision in favor of the defendant on the ground that there was no penalty fixed for the disobedience of the law.

Laws Amended

The people had lost three cases out of four which had gone before the courts. They were therefore very much wrought up and were in doubt as to whether the people would be able to secure their just rights or not. There was some feeling as to the action of the courts, and more feeling against the railroad and warehouse commission. It may be said that there was no farmer on this commission. There was some hope that relief might come from the session of the twenty-eighth general assembly which convened January 8, 1873. The session opened up favorably to the farmers. The governor having nominated a new railroad and warehouse commission the Senate refused to confirm two of them. The governor then sent in three new nominations—two farmers; the new nominations were confirmed.

The farmers were in better shape than ever to make demands upon the Legislature. There were 562 granges in Illinois in August, 1873, which would mean a membership of nearly 25,000. Besides the grange there were other farmer organizations that were very active in pressing the demands of the farmer class. Among these demands were these: that there should be a vigorout enforcement of the laws of 1871; that person tendering "legal fare" to railroads should have the protection of the state; demanded at least one farmer on the railroad and warehouse

commission; urged the enactment of an anti-pass law, and asked for a law fixing reasonable maximum freight rates.

A flood of bills was presented to the Legislature dealing with the matter of regulation of railroads and warehouses. Out of all these bills there were enacted laws which were drawn to avoid the defects pointed out in the decisions by the courts. Out of all the Confusion of the times, the courts confirmed the constitutionality of the laws and rendered decisions favorable to the people.

There had thus been a long hard struggle on the part of the agricultural classes against corporations, but they felt that they had accomplished much for their people. The farmers as a class had better standing after 1875 because they had shown that they were organized and could enforce their demands better than ever before.

Farmers as Business Men

In the years before the Civil war the farmer sold comparatively little from his farm, and purchased as little as possible from merchants. The war broke up this self-sufficing life of the farmer. There were demands for wheat, flour, meats and vegetables. The prices rose and the needs of the world greatly increased. The farmer doubled his energy and his production. With more money for his products than ever before, he bought more liberally than ever. When the Civil war was over the farmer's home was no longer a self-sufficing household. He bought more ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, gloves and other wearing apparel. He bought more things for his table than formerly. Farm implements freshly painted from the factories were to be seen on his farm, and in every way there were evidences that he was a patron of factory-made articles. He no longer took his wheat to the mill and waited for the miller to grind it. He weighed in his wheat and the miller weighed out his flour, or probably somewhat later he sold his wheat and bought his flour. In the same way he sold his hogs when the prices were satisfactory and bought his breakfast bacon and his sugar cured hams.

One of the practical sides of the grange was co-operative buying or at least buying without using the services of the middleman. This co-operative buying had its beginning in the early seventies. The farmer wished a new wagon. He found the price of the Studebaker wagon, say $125. This was more than he wanted to pay and the matter was discussed in the local grange. It was then discovered that a certain firm say in Michigan was manufacturing a wagon to supply the members of the

grange at the low price of $90, and at a still lower price is a car load could be shipped to one point, say the county seat. If a market for a carload could be found in the granges of the county, the wagons were ordered. In the same manner harness could be bought directly from the manufacturer for three-fourths of the price quoted by the local dealer.

Presently catalogues began to appear which quoted very low prices on wagons, buggies, harness, saddles, plows, harrows, corn planters, reapers, mowers, wire fencing, tools, and even furniture. The firms which proposed to manufacture a class of goods at a very low price, sent agents or solicitors among the granges and entered into business arrangements with the local organization. County granges would often appoint a business agent who would visit the factories or large dealers and enter into contracts for the delivery of a certain quantity of farmers' supplies.

The business men in the large cities soon saw an opportunity to organize great supply companies to meet a growing demand for cheaper farmers' goods. Of course the regular dealers in the local towns were put to their wits' ends to know what was best to do. At first a policy of outward indifference was tried. The farmer who would come to the implement store and let it be known that he was in the market for a new reaper was shown a sample of excellent construction and of a very fine reputation since it had been on the market for a number of years and was manufactured by a firm whose business integrity was vouched for by banks and other business concerns. The price was $275, but easy terms could be made with good farmers. When the farmer would say that he could buy a reaper for less than $200, the agent told the farmer that his firm was not competing with any "snide" manufacturer of farm machinery. The agents tried ridicule and in every way attempted to dissuade the farmer from patronizing the firms that had organized to meet the demand for cheaper goods.

The articles offered by these newly organized supply firms were cheaper in price than the standard goods on the market, but too often they were also cheaper in quality. But there was one good that came from the cut in price. It had formerly been the custom for farmers to buy their supplies on a credit often of many months. The manufacturer was obliged to carry large accounts in the aggregate, and this accounted for the high prices of the goods which he put on the market. The lower prices offered the farmers by the "granger supply houses" required cash usually, and the farmer was obliged to adopt new and better business methods.

Mail Order Concerns

From the field of farm implements and tools—wagons, reapers, mowers, planters, hay rakes, harness, buggies and a score or more of farmers' supplies, the transfer was not long or difficult over into the field of smaller articles of household utilities, clothing, and groceries. Catalogues soon appeared offering cookstoves, dishes, cooking utensils, tinware, woodenware and even silverware at greatly reduced prices. Clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, gloves, and many kinds of textiles-woolen, cotton, linen, and even silk fabrics were offered at tempting prices. When the break was once made, of offering household utensils, it was a short way into the domain of foods. We then had catalogues which would offer nearly everything the farmer, his wife or his children needed. These were to be ordered, the cash accompanying the order. They would be shipped by freight or express to suit the patron.

Montgomery Ward and Company issued catalogues as early as 1872 with the announced purpose of meeting the needs of the Patrons of Husbandry. Newly organized firms whose object was to secure the farmers' trade were ready to make concessions to the grange trade. And they were often visited by agents appointed by county and state granges and thus there was an acquaintance established between the supply firms and the officials of farmers' organizations. Many of these houses would publish prices of articles which they did not carry in stock. If they received orders for such articles they would order the articles sent from firms which carried them in stock.

Keeping Store

The mail order method of buying goods was not the most satisfactory to the farmer. Neither were the agencies which the county and state granges had established. A new plan was discovered. This was for farmers to organize a joint stock company secure a location in the adjoining town, buy a stock of goods and launch a "grange store." There were different plans of carrying on such an enterprise. One was to sell the goods for a slight profit—enough to pay rent, clerk hire and insurance. In this way there would be no profits to distribute. Goods were sold to the stockholders on credit, but an effort was made to look after collections pretty carefully. Another plan was tried. The store was carried on very much as any other store. There was an effort to really make money. The profits in such case were distributed among the stockholders just as was customary in other joint stock companies.

In the country about the town of W_____, in Central Illinois, there was a prosperous grange in the days when the order was flourishing. The farmers in this vicinity were a very prosperous class of people. They were not only prosperous as farmers but they were above the average of farmers in education, culture, and social efficiency. The farms were well kept, the horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs were of high grade. There was a good deal of wealth in the community. One very prosperous farmer was for a while the president of the state grange. This locality was at one time and is today an ideal rural community. The meetings of the grange brought out the farmers, their wives and the young men and young women of the neighborhood. They were well dressed, rode in buggies and carriages, or rode good saddle horses. The meeting of the grange was a great social event for the community. One would think that if any body of farmers could carry on a prosperous business enterprise it would be the farmers of this grange.

Grange stores were being organized in many parts of the state, and the people of this neighborhood were persuaded that they too should have a co-operative store. A stock company was organized, a site was purchased in the neighboring town of W_____, and here was erected the Grange Block, a fine two story brick. There were four or five spacious business rooms on the first floor, and a dozen, probably, good rooms on the second floor which were to be used as offices. The joint stock company was organized with proper officials and in one of the choicest rooms on the first floor there was opened up a very large stock of dry goods, hardware, groceries, etc.

This store should have been supported by at least a hundred or more first class farmers' families. For a while amazing stories were told of the wonderful bargains that were to be found at the "grange store." The farmers' wives brought in large quantities of eggs, butter, and vegetables in season. These were sold on the local market, or shipped to St. Louis. The good housewives knew a good bargain when they saw it. The best of the dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats, caps, gloves, etc., were soon sold to the knowing customers. The stock was replenished but the grade of the stock dropped. Especially was this true of manufactured articles such as clothing, hats, shoes, etc.

The other stores of the town who were carrying small but well selected stocks were much disturbed when the "grange store" opened. But there was nothing they could do but to await developments. They soon began to discover encouraging signs. The members of the farmers' families began to drop in and ask for a certain article usually kept in good general stores.

They often remarked that they could not find just what they wanted in "our store."

The "grange store" gradually lost customers. The country produce which was brought in did not always find its way to the tables of the people of the town nor to the markets in St. Louis. The clerks lost interest and the oversight by the president and directors waned. The corporation appeared to be doing well when in reality the income from the rent of the "grange block" covered up the deficits in the cash drawer of the store. The time came when the management saw that the end was near. A big "clean-up" sale was advertised and much of the remaining stock of dry goods and other staples was sold. Following this the balance was sold in a bulk and the "grange store" was a thing of the past.

Co-operative stores were started in many sections of Illinois and in many of the farming sections of other states. There was one feature of the co-operative stores that should be mentioned. The earlier ones did not start out to make money, but to save money. The capital was sometimes voted from the treasury of the grange. If that was the plan, there was no need of profit above the cost of goods plus rent and clerk hire. These stores were condemned by the regular store-keepers of the town. Then there was the simple stockholders' organization. After several experiments were tried there was introduced into the co-operative system what was called the Rochdale plan. This plan was recommended by the state granges and was adopted in many places in Illinois. The plan was an adaptation of what was called the Rochdale system of Rochdale, a borough of Lancashire, England. This town was an important manufacturing center near Manchester. The borough had a population of more than 50,000 and the people were engaged in spinning and weaving of cotton and woolens. Since the people all worked in factories they were non-producers of foods and clothing. In order to reduce the cost of their purchases, they organized a "working men's co-operative association." This consumers' co-operative association was organized as any corporation. The workers contributed as they were able to the capital. Goods were sold to the members at the usual retail prices, but twice a year or oftener, the profits were divided among the association's members according to the amount of purchases each had made. The more a member bought at the store the more were his profits. This plan was begun in Rochdale in 1844, and has been wonderfully successful in Germany and Belgium. This system was begun in the United States just before the organization of the grange; the grange was therefore a splendid opportunity

for the trial of this co-operative plan. There are now 2,000 co-operative stores in the United States organized on the Rochdale plan.

Cooperative Marketing

Illinois was geographically so situated that it possessed advantages over many other states in the matter of buying and selling. Chicago had grown in 1870, to be a city of 322,000 people. There were numerous railroads leading from the central, western, and northern parts of the state to the great city by the lake. There was also the Illinois and Michigan canal which was a wonderful highway for freight traffic. St. Louis though across the Mississippi River in the State of Missouri was nevertheless a great market for all the central, south, and western parts of the state.

It was a complaint of the farmers that prices for wheat, corn, hogs, cattle and other products of the farm were fixed by combinations of firms engaged in buying the farmers' products, and that the farmers were not getting the real market prices when they sold to commission agents and other middle men. These things were discussed in the grange meetings and steps taken to form associations for holding farm products till prices were considered remunerative.

At a meeting of farmers of the northwest held in Chicago in October, 1873, the farmers were advised to withhold their farm products till prices rose to stated amounts. The price fixed for hogs was $5 per hundred. The difficulty in carrying out such a plan of cooperative selling was found in the fact that farmers could not be persuaded to stand together in making the demand. A part of the explanation is to be found in the fact that many farmers could not defer the selling of their products very long after they were ready for the market.

Social Value

The purpose of the grange was the improvement of the condition of the farmers, politically, economically, socially and intellectually. The dollar sign was not the only badge of a granger. It should not be denied that with many farmers who went into the organization the material benefits were the chief inducements. So it is with some people in joining any organization. But the mere fact that farmers' wives and their daughters and sons were admitted to membership in the grange is the best argument that could be adduced that it was the aim of the founders that the grange was planned to serve a social need.

The lonely lot of the early Illinois farmer, socially, has been well understood. Public spirited people have always studied the

problem of bringing relief to the farming community along social lines. Outside of the church and the district school there were few agencies of social culture in an agricultural community. The need of some means of bringing better social advantages to the farmer's family was understood by no one better than by the family itself.

The wife, and the daughter of proper age, could be admitted to full membership with the father and son. Older people remember with what interest the family made ready to attend the meeting of the grange. Men were accustomed to put on their best apparel, women were modestly but neatly dressed.

PART OF THE BIG RING, WILLIAMSON COUNTY FAIR, MARION

Probably the young daughter was the organist and was therefore under the necessity of appearing at her best. Men and women were "introduced" to one another in a formal way. Conversations were engaged in and topics of interest were discussed.

In the lodge-room the office of Maid was held by a sprightly young woman yet in her teens; the Shepherdess was older and more thoughtful but still not unattractive; the Gleaner was older and more serious, very much concerned as to the practice of thrift among the craft; the Matron was motherly and had oversight of all the younger women of the order. She was very naturally the wife of some member of the grange and presumably the mother of children. Without doubt many a young lad found his heart beating faster and his blood coursing more rapidly

as he gave the young Maid the "grip." And likewise the Shepherdess found her breath a little heavier when she whispered the password in the ear of Laborer, the Cultivator or the Harvester. And often no doubt other words beside those found in the unwritten work of the ritual were whispered into the attentive ear.

But the real social features came into prominence when the lodge had been opened and the programme was to be carried out. The order usually was religious, literary, musical, business, and purely social. For the literary and musical parts the young people were in demand.

Another opportunity for social intercourse was the grange picnic. These were often held on the fourth of July. On such occasions prominent public men were asked to discourse upon the live topics of the day. Picnics were quite common in the fall of the year.

The county fair was not without its social value. Beautiful driving horses and Timpkin-spring buggies became more plentiful, and the basket dinner joined in by half a dozen families from the same neighborhood was one chief attraction of the county fair.

No one element of genuine culture contributed more to the uplift of the rural community life than did music in its different forms. It is no task to recall how the singing-school flourished. Young men and young women learned to sing. They read the music, explained the transposition of the scale, and carried the parts of the song with ease. Organs suitable for church service, grange meetings, and the home were advertised in all the farmers' papers. Soon agents of the various makes of organs made their appearance at the farm house and hundreds of organs were bought by the farmers as a result of the renaissance—the new birth. The next thing after the organ was the organ teacher. This was a young lady from the nearby town who came into the neighborhood and gave lessons to the girls in the home and not infrequently to the boys.

Intellectual

Perhaps the most far reaching influence of the farmers' movement of the decade from 1870 to 1888 was that which resulted in an intellectual development of the farmers and their families. The grange meetings required the exercise of more than ordinary education. The ritual was based upon that of other orders which themselves were founded on historical and mythological incidents of the past ages. Books must be read, formalities must be memorized, and explanations given. Schools of instruction

were instituted, lectures were maintained, and a general knowledge of the meaning of the outward formalities diffused. Very naturally the value of the public school arose in all localities where granges were organized and maintained. All this laid the foundation for more advanced work which eventually brought about the establishment of agricultural colleges maintained at the expense of the state. An unusual number of newspapers were established in Illinois which were known as agricultural or grange papers. There were more than two dozen agricultural newspapers published in Illinois between 1870 and 1880. Many of these were short-lived, but some were continued after the granger movement had greatly declined.

The value of the grange was an agency for the improvement of the work of the common schools was easily seen. In every community where the grange flourished, the common schools took on new life. Better buildings were provided, better teachers hired; attendance improved and better material equipment furnished—better seats, maps, charts, blackboards. All this of course meant more interest on the part of the taxpayers, and it surely meant better schools, and this meant a better citizenship in the immediate future. The form of the grange passed away but its spirit remained. All the really essential things in the grange were incorporated in our life either by law or by custom. Many farmers' organizations flourished for a while following the decline of the granger movement, but in most cases they were semi-political organizations seeking reforms through legislation. However, several worth while associations have secured a permanent place in the industrial life of the people of Illinois.

CHAPTER X

ILLINOIS IN WORLD'S FAIRS

CENTENNIAL OF INDEPENDENCE—ILLINOIS AT PHILADELPHIA—WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION—ILLINOIS COMMISSIONERS—PURPOSE OF THE EXHIBIT—STOCK COMPANY ORGANIZED—COMMITTEES—SITE SELECTED—MIDWAY PLAISANCE—ARTISTIC BUILDINGS—CONCESSIONS & PRIVILEGES—DEDICATION OF BUILDINGS—INSTALLATION OF EXHIBITS—LOOKING FORWARD—WORLD'S CONGRESSES—PLACE OF MEETING—ART DISPLAY—THE OPENING, MAY 1, 1893—SUNDAY CLOSING—WORLD'S FAIR MAYORS—THE FIELD MUSEUM—THE ILLINOIS BUILDING—THE EXHIBITS—THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE WORLD'S FAIR.

Illinois has taken a creditable part in the great World's Fairs. The first, the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in the summer of 1876. The second, the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in the summer of 1892. And the third the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in 1903.

CENTENNIAL OF INDEPENDENCE

The world has taken great interest in the celebration of the anniversaries of her great events. No people could be more thoroughly justified in the celebration of the anniversary of an event in their history than were the people of the United States in the commemoration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The signing of the Declaration of Independence was the basic act which has secured to the people of the United States, now numbering more than a hundred million souls, not only their political independence, but also their religious freedom. And from these have grown a people economically independent, socially efficient, and intellectually the peers of any other people on the earth.

Without the Declaration of Independence we should not have developed from thirteen English colonies into forty-eight imperial commonwealths. An act which has had by common consent such profound and far reaching influence upon the destinies

of the present million, but millions yet unborn, deserves to live in the minds and hearts of all the people. To keep alive the heroic deeds of our revolutionary forefathers, to inculcate the principles of the Declaration of Independence in the minds of the fourth and fifth generation from the great actors of 1776, to teach the lessons of a free, intelligent, and self-governing people to many nations still in the shackles of restraint, to welcome to our shores less advanced and less favored peoples, to spread out before all the world the social, religious, and economic progress of a people one hundred years old was the purpose of the celebration of the centennial year of the birth of the world's greatest republic. But there were other motives. We were willing and anxious that the peoples of the old world as well as our neighbors of the new, should bring their products, the evidences of their intellect, their skill, and their natural resources and place them by the side of those of our own people that through comparison and contrast we and they might learn the lessons of the struggle of all peoples toward all that is noblest and best.

Philadelphia, Boston, and New York were all vitally concerned with the revolutionary struggle. Philadelphia however, had peculiar claims upon the public mind as the place where the immortal document was written and signed. Here was the Old Independence Hall, here was the old liberty bell, and here were the associations of the continental congress. It was the public spirited citizens of Philadelphia who as early as 1870 began the discussion of a centennial celebration in 1876.

Since the occasion and the setting were of national interest, and since private enterprise could not and should not monopolize so great an undertaking, the matter of a national celebration was early laid before Congress. It appears that the first conception was that the celebration should be a home affair, only participated in by the several states and territories of the Union. The matter when laid before Congress, took fast hold of the popular mind. The newspapers came forward with enthusiastic support. Congressional action was soon an accomplished fact. An act by Congress created a Centennial Commission consisting of two men from each state and territory appointed by the governors thereof. Governor Beveridge appointed on the Centennial Commission from Illinois Adlai T. Ewing of Chicago, Chas. H. Deere of Moline; with Lafayette Funk of McLean County and Dewit W. Smith as alternates. The commission organized by selecting Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut as president. The exposition buildings were located in Fairmont Park, a beautiful spot of 200 acres across the Schuylkill River.

Illinois at Philadelphia

The governor of Illinois appointed a state commission consisting of John P. Reynolds, president; John C. Smith, Carlisle Mason, Francis Colton, A. C. Spofford, Lawrence Weldon, and F. L. Mathews. The Legislature of 1873 had provided for the above state board of managers, but it was left for the Twenty-ninth General Assembly to provide the means necessary for the purpose of making an exhibit at Philadelphia. The Legislature of 1875 was anything but an orderly body and out of bitter political contention came an unfortunate matter as to the appropriation for the Illinois exhibit at the Philadelphia Exposition. Only $10,000 could be secured for the use of the board of managers. But the board was not to be dismayed and the members and others immediately proceeded to secure private subscriptions to a fund that would provide a respectable exhibit. A very creditable display was made in the Agricultural Building, one of the five chief buildings on the exposition grounds. The University made a very excellent showing. It is said that the exhibit by the university was the best of any of the educational displays. The state normal schools made exhibits which were regarded as worthy of the elaborately engraved diplomas which they received.

The Centennial Exposition set a new pace for art in America. The opening exercises consisted very largely of music, both singing and instrumental, together with the reciting of poems and the delivery of orations. Sidney Lanier, a new poetic star from Georgia, was greatly enjoyed by the thousands who heard him. The Memorial Hall, a beautiful, permanent stone structure erected of granite, the gift of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, was the art hall. It has been said that the art collection after all was disappointing. England was the only foreign country that brought her really best paintings and other forms of art. The other nations who could have added wonderfully to the art exhibit were afraid of dangers by sea and land.

Illinois very naturally felt that her exhibit should be connected with her most valuable resource and so her showing was of the material things rather than of the fine arts. But certain it was that upon the return of the Illinois people to the prairie state that there were rapid advances in the field of the fine arts. "The Centennial Exposition first brought art to the general notice of the American people." Art had already begun to show itself along the creation of utilitarian things, but now we are to have art for arts' sake. The great Chicago fire had destroyed the beginnings of art which at that time, 1871, was not inconsiderable. The thousands of people of means and cul-

ture who came home from the Philadelphia Exposition fully determined to give attention to the collection and preservation of the things of art. And while the prosperous farmers of Central and Northern Illinois were holding their fat stock shows in Chicago, the people of Chicago and other cities were busy securing collections which were housed here and there. But in the later years the early dreams of the lovers of art have been realized in the permanent home of art in the Art Institute. The impetus given the manufacturers by the wonderful displays at Philadelphia was soon working revolutions in the manufacturing centers of Illinois. The effects of the influence of the exposition at Philadelphia was probably not seen on the industrial interests of the west until the world's fair which was held in Chicago in 1892.

World's Columbian Exposition

There was organized in Chicago in 1873 the Chicago Interstate Exposition. This organization was one of the first public enterprises following the great fire. It gave annual fairs or expositions. The organization erected a very large building on the lake front not far from where the fine arts building is now located. The expositions held in this building were of a very high grade and of varied interests. One thing in particular to which the management turned its attention was art, and in 1885 at the fall festival there were more than a hundred fine paintings placed on exhibition. The National Republican Convention of 1880 was held in the old Chicago Inter-State Exposition Building. Here Garfield and Arthur were nominated.

On November 14, 1885, at a meeting of the board of directors of the exposition company, a resolution was presented by Edwin Lee Brown which read as follows: Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that a great World's Fair should be held in Chicago in the year 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus in America. The exposition directors knew that if a great world's fair should be held in Chicago that it must have the support of not only the important civic organizations of the city, but the aid of all individuals as well. The matter was presented to the Commercial Club and to other clubs. On May 1, 1888, a conference of the Iroquois, Union League, Commercial, Illinois, Kenwood and Standard clubs was held. At this conference a resolution was passed that favored the organization of means to secure "the location of an international celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, at Chicago.

The matter seemed to drag and no definite action was taken until July 22, 1889, when the city council authorized the appointment of a committee which grew to 250 members, whose duty it was to use "all honorable means" to secure the proposed world's fair for Chicago. The committee of 250 opened headquarters in Washington City with the avowed purpose of using "all honorable means" of securing the location of the proposed fair. On December 19, 1889, Senator Cullom introduced a bill into Congress providing for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The bill was in complete form except the location of the place where the exposition should be held. The bill was referred to a committee for study and recommendation. It was before this committee that the cities of Chicago, St. Louis, New York, and Washington sent representatives with their arguments in favor of their respective cities. After all the committee had given the question of location the matter was referred to the House of Representatives. Here after many speeches and lots of free advertisement, the House, after seven efforts had failed to name the city, on the eighth ballot, named Chicago by 157 votes to 150 for the other three cities. The commission of ninety members selected Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, president, and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, secretary.

Illinois Commissioners

The Legislature of Illinois in the session of 1891 passed an act approved June 17, 1891, creating a Board of World's Fair Commissioners. The act, after referring to the act by Congress authorizing the fair to commemorate the discovery of America in 1492, said: "The present members of the State Board of Agriculture are hereby constituted and appointed commissioners, to be known as the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners. Said Board of World's Fair Commissioners shall serve until the close of the World's Columbian Exposition, and until the duties of said commission in connection with said Exposition are fully performed as contemplated in this act."

The State Board of Agriculture as constituted at that time consisted of the following members:

J. Irving Pearce, Chicago.
John P. Reynolds, Chicago.
J. Harley Bradley, Chicago.
William Stewart, Chicago.
Byron F. Wyman, Sycamore.
A. B. Hostetter, Mount Carmel.

Samuel Dysart, Franklin Grove.
Warren D. Stryker, Plainfield.
John Virgin, Fairbury.
Daniel W. Vittum, Canton.
Elijah B. David, Aledo.
William H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville.
James W. Judy, Tallula.
Sheridan W. Jones, Oreana.
E. E. Chester, Champaign.
James K. Dickirson, Lawrenceville.
David Gore, Carlinville.
Edward C. Pace, Ashley.
B. Pullen, Centralia.
James W. Washburn, Marion.
Lafayette Funk, Shirley.
George S. Haskell, Rockford.

These members of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners met in Chicago July 1, 1891, and organized by electing the following officers:

President, Lafayette Funk, Shirley.
Vice President, David Gore, Carlinville.
Director-in-Chief, John P. Reynolds, Chicago.
Secretary, Wilson C. Garrard, Springfield.
Treasurer, John W. Bunn, Springfield.

This Board had full control of Illinois' part in the exposition. In order to systematize the work of the Board there were created sixteen committees as follows:

Construction and Interior Furnishing—eight members.
Grounds and Exterior Ornamentation—six members.
Printing and Stationery—five members.
Architectural Drawings, etc.—five members.
Transportation—three members.
Collection of Exhibits—the entire Board.
Installation of Exhibits—three members.
Live Stock Exhibit—five members.
Educational Exhibit—five members.
Natural History and Archeology—five members.
Charitable Institutions—five members.
Finance—five members.
Reception and Ceremonies—five members.
Compensation—three members.
Agriculture and Dairying—five members.
Horticulture and Bee Culture—five members.

Purpose of the Exhibit

The law creating the Illinois Board of Worlds' Fair Commissioners enumerated the various groups of exhibits and gave directions to the various departments of the state, to assist the board in making use of the materials which were under their charge. The director-general stated the aims of the state in making an exhibit at the fair to be to show:

1. The principal functions of a State Government, as distinguished from those of the Federal Government.
2. The institutions established and the agencies employed, the methods of their operation and results attained since the organization of the State Government, for the promotion of the moral, education, and material welfare of all its citizens.
3. The natural resources of our territory and, approximately, their extent and available value in contributing to the comfort, prosperity, and wealth of our people.
4. The physical conditions which nature had established for the State of Illinois dominating the practice of rural husbandry throughout and for all time.
5. The rate of growth and development of this state in population, commerce, and productive industry from its organization in 1818 to 1890.

The Legislature by the act creating the Board authorized the expenditure of $608,000 and at the close of the fair when the director-general made his final report, there was an unexpended balance in the hands of the Board's treasurer in the sum of $83,000.

Stock Company Organized

The committee of 100 (later increased to 250) appointed by Mayor DeWitt Clinton Cregier convened in the city council chamber August 1, 1889, and selected an executive committee consisting of fifty of Chicago's most prominent citizens. The mayor was made chairman. The committee began immediately to solicit subscription to a joint stock company of $5,000,000 (later increased to $10,000,000). The shares were $10 each and were purchased by the rich and poor alike. The Secretary of State issued papers of incorporation to the company. To show how slowly the project moved we need only to mention that eight months elapsed between the appointment of the committee of 100 and the organization of the company. But there was growing a very well founded sentiment in favor of the proposition to hold a world's fair, and of course everybody in Illinois wanted it in Chicago.

When the stock had all been subscribed a meeting of the stockholders was called in the building known as Battery D,

facing the lake front, April 10, 1890. The meeting of the stockholders was presided over by Mayor Creiger. It was boisterously enthusiastic. It was proposed to select a board of directors for the corporation. The number was fixed at forty-five. The directors were chosen from the various walks of life, but care was taken to secure names of men who commanded the respect of the business world. The following forty-five gentlemen composed the board as originally constituted:

Owen F. Aldis
Samuel W. Allerton
Wm. T. Baker
Thomas B. Bryan
Edward B. Butler
William H. Colvin
Mark L. Crawford
DeWitt C. Cregier
George R. Davis
James W. Ellsworth
John V. Farwell, Jr.
Stuyvesant Fish
Lyman J. Gage
Harlan N. Higginbotham
Charles L. Hutchinson
Edward T. Jeffery
Elbridge G. Keith
Rollin A. Keyes
Herman H. Kohlsaat
Marshall F. Kirkman
Edward F. Lawrence
Thies J. Lefens
Otto Young
Cyrus H. McCormick
Andrew McNally
Joseph Medill
Adolph Nathan
Robert Nelson
John J. P. Odell
Potter Palmer
J. C. Peasley
Ferdinand W. Peck
Erskine N. Phelps
Eugene S. Pike
Martin A. Ryerson
Anthony F. Seeberger
Charles H. Schwab
William E. Strong
Charles H. Wacker
Robert A. Waller
John R. Walsh
Charles C. Wheeler
Charles A. Wheeler
Frederick S. Winston
Charles T. Yerkes

The first meeting of the board of directors was held April 30, 1890. Lyman J. Gage was chosen president; Thomas B. Bryan, first vice president; Potter Palmer, second vice president; and later William K. Ackerman was chosen auditor; Anthony Seeberger, treasurer, and Benjamin Butterworth, secretary.

Committees

After the organization of the Board the details of work were planned and committees were appointed to carry out the details. The following committees were named by the president of the board:

Committee on Finance.
Committee on Grounds and Buildings.
Committee on State and National Exhibits.

Committee on Foreign Exhibits.
Committee on Catalogue and Printing.
Committee on Transportation.
Committee on Fine Arts.
Committee on Machinery and Electric Appliances.
Committee on Ways and Means.

Congress by act of February 4, 1890, had authorized a World's Fair and had selected Chicago as the place where the exposition should be held. By another act, of April 25, 1890, Congress provided somewhat in detail for the holding of the said exposition. Among the provision there was to be a World's Fair Commission consisting of two men from each state with alternates, and eight commissioners at large. This body was known as the "World's Columbian Commission." The fair was designated by Congress as the "World's Columbian Exposition." The corporation formed in Chicago to promote the fair was first officially named the "World's Exposition of 1892." In the act by Congress authorizing the fair the date set for the exposition was 1893. The corporation was therefore obliged to change the title, and the new one was the "World's Columbian Exposition." It will thus be seen that there were two agencies, the ten million dollar corporation with offices in Chicago whose purpose was to celebrate the discovery of America by holding a "World's Columbian Exposition" in Chicago in 1893, and a "World's Columbian Commission" authorized to hold a world's fair. There was more or less overlapping of interests and authority and the corporation was the more often yielded to the commission, but very often there was cooperation.

There was a distinct field for each organization. The World's Columbian Commission, since it was a federal agency, found its field in the relation which foreign governments might sustain to the World's Exposition. The President of the United States invited the foreign nations to attend the exposition and to make exhibits of their resources and their skill. But the World's Columbian Commission was to receive these people and their exhibits.

The director of the corporation found its field of labor in an appeal to the business world both at home and abroad. The directors did the practical work. They selected the grounds and did a great many other things with the approval of the federal commission. All in all the two boards worked harmoniously together for the success of the undertaking.

Site Considered

The selection of a site for the fair was a matter of no little difficulty. At first it was proposed to hold the fair on the lake front north of the present Illinois Central Railroad station, 12th Street, and east of Michigan Avenue reaching north toward the river and eastward to a line beyond the Illinois Central Railroad tracks. The site had some advantages, but serious objections, one of which was that the area was too limited. To this objection it was answered that if this place proved too small for all the fair there could be an overflow grounds in Jackson Park. But the federal commission would not hear to a divided ground. The federal commission notified the director of the corporation that there were three things that must be satisfactory before the federal board could report to the President. These were: 1. The World's Columbian Commission must accept the grounds as suitable in every way. 2. The plans of the buildings must be approved by the federal board, and 3. The corporation must secure ten million dollars bona fide subscriptions to the stock of the corporation. These requirements all having been complied with, the federal board made favorable report to the President of the United States, and invitations were thereupon issued to the nations of the earth to participate in the great celebration.

The site selected, Jackson Park, was an ideal place to hold a great fair. It was far enough away from the congested area of a great city and not so far away as to make the problem of transportation a serious one. By the early part of 1891 work had begun on the grounds. There was dredging and filling to be done, and soon the lakes and lagoons, channels and islands began to give some sign of the general plan. There were thirty-three main buildings erected by the corporation beside a number of minor structures many of which were spacious and of elegant design. Among the main buildings we may mention those which provided for—Administration, Agriculture, Art, Anthropology, Dairying, Electricity, Fisheries, Forestry, United States Government, Horticultural, Machinery, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Music, Public Comfort, Live Stock, Transportation, and Women's Building.

The Plan

As one approached the exposition grounds from the lake, he found the stately proportions of the United States Government Building immediately in front of him, near the water front. To the right, or north as one faced west was the Fisheries exhibit and back of the Fisheries Building, to the west, was the Illinois

Building. To the left of the Government Building and near the lake front was the Hall of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. Off to the left and reaching westward were the main buildings provided by the corporation. There were thirty-seven state buildings (including territories) many of them beautiful and spacious structures. They were arranged in a broad sweep beginning just back of and west of the Illinois Building and reaching north and east along a broad and irregular avenue turning east and reaching the lake. Along this beautiful yet irregular avenue the thirty-seven state buildings were apparently carelessly located. The greatest variety of architectural design was observed and every building presented some characteristics which produced an everchanging scene of beauty and interest.

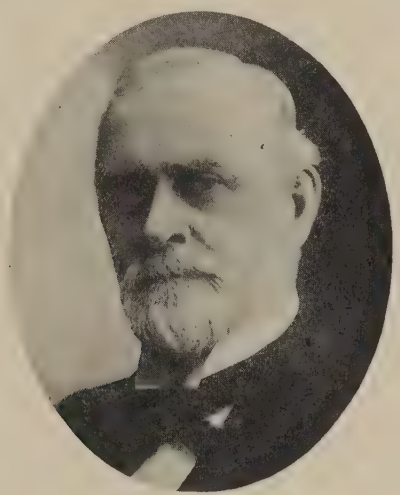
At the east end of this avenue of the states, the highway turned south and became the avenue of nations, for along its ever increasingly beautiful sides were located the Government buildings of the nineteen foreign countries who accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to participate in this happy celebration. These governments were Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Costa Rica, East India, France, French Colonies, Germany, Great Britain, Guatamala, Haiti, Japan, New South Wales, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Turkey, and Venezuela.

Somewhat to the left as one approached from the lake but just near the water's edge was the largest building on the grounds. It was the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. Off to the south and west were located the remainder of the thirty-three main buildings erected by the corporation. Beginning near the southeast corner of the enclosed grounds there began an intramural railroad which ran west to the southwest corner of the grounds; here it turned north and skirted in and out among the state buildings to the northwest corner, thence east to the northeast corner of the grounds, and then turning south it ran among the foreign buildings to the United States Building where it looped back upon itself to the place of beginning. This intramural railroad was of course a concession, and was a money-making device, but it was one of the schemes which busy people could use in order to see the greatest amount in the shortest possible period of time.

Midway Plaisance

In addition to the area known as Jackson Park there was a broad roadway which left Jackson Park near the northwest corner. It was several hundred feet wide and was the connection between Jackson Park and Washington Park. This midway

was a mile long. Through the middle of this roadway was a street some eighty or more feet wide. On each side of this midway the ground had been cut into lots. On these lots people who had concessions built their places of entertainment and amusement. It was a place of great interest. There was no charge for entrance to this midway plaisance to those who had paid admission to the main exposition. Among the foreign peoples who had concessions were the following: The Hungarian Orpheum, the Lapland Village, the Dahomey Village, the Chinese Village, the Austrian Village, the Alerian and Tunisian village, the Irish Village and the German Village. In addi-



POTTER PALMER

tion to these large groups of people there were the Captive Balloon, the French Cider Press, the Hagenbeck's Trained Animal Show, and scores of lesser places of amusement. This then was the setting for one of the world's most successful expositions.

Artistic Buildings

Most of the buildings were temporary structures and were wrecked at the close of the fair. The method of construction was usually of wood plastered on the outside with a form of stucco. As a rule the inside of the building was left, exposing the frame work. The plastered exteriors were often painted with inexpensive paints usually of bright colors. There was much glass work. Millions of feet of glass panes were employed. With few exceptions the interiors of even the largest buildings

were exceedingly well lighted and cheery. The directors in planning the erection of buildings called to their service the best architects in the country. The committee on Grounds and Buildings consisted of

Dewitt C. Cregier, Chairman

Owen F. Aldis	Potter Palmer
George R. Davis	Eugene S. Pike
Joseph Medill	Charles H. Schwab

This committee on building and grounds created a construction department and appointed Daniel H. Burnham, chief of construction. This construction department organized with an engineer-in-chief, landscape architects, etc. The board of directors then adopted a plan for unifying the architectural features of the exposition. A Board of Architects was created and the great architects of the country were invited to serve on this board. The chief of construction, Daniel H. Burnham, nominated five prominent firms of architects to which afterward five more firms were added as follows:

Richard M. Hunt, New York
George B. Post, New York
McKinn, Mead, and White, New York
Peabody and Stearns, Boston
Van Brunt and Howe, Kansas City
Burling and Whitehouse, Chicago
Jenny and Mundie, Chicago
Henry Ives Cobb, Chicago
Solon S. Beman, Chicago
Adler and Sullivan, Chicago.

This board of architects held a meeting in Chicago, visited the proposed site, and agreed upon a general scheme of architectural design. These ten firms assigned the following buildings to the several architects as follows:

Administration Building, Richard M. Hunt.
Agricultural Building, McKinn, Mead and White.
Machinery Building, Peabody and Stearns.
Manufactures Building, George B. Post.
Horticulture Building, Jenny and Mundie.
Fisheries Building, Henry Ives Cobb.
Mines Building, Solon S. Beman.
Transportation Building, Adler and Sullivan.

It will be noticed by this assignment that the Art Building was not provided for. The reason for this omission was that it was not yet decided where the Art Building should be placed. The Board of Architects submitted designs for the several

buildings together with estimates of costs. The estimate placed the cost of the buildings named at nearly $13,000,000.

The work thus begun was pushed along with all speed. As soon as an architect would present complete plans, the Board of Construction would advertise for bids and as soon as bids were accepted work was begun.

The problem of lighting the buildings and grounds was one of the most troublesome ones which was encountered by the company. Electric lighting was not as well worked out in 1893 as it is in 1924. The Committee on Construction had organized an electrical department whose duty it was to furnish the grounds and buildings with light. The light was to be furnished under two heads—the arc lighting and the incandescent lighting. The first bid for the installation of arc lighting was $38.50 per arc light for 6,000 lamps. After must delay and considerable bidding and counterbidding a rate of $20 per light was secured. The estimated number of incandescent lamps needed was 93,040. The first bid for installation was $18 per lamp. This bid was finally reduced to $5.95 per lamp. There was thus a saving of $1,400,000.

The matter of power was also a problem of considerable importance. A power plant of 29,830 horsepower was provided. Until this extensive plant was ready, temporary plants furnished light and power. The fuel was oil piped from Whiting, Indiana.

The water supply for domestic, fire, and sewerage purposes was necessarily large. In addition large quantities of water were used for mechanical and display purposes. Much of this supply was obtained from the Hyde Park terminal and pumping station. From this source there were used about 12,000,000 gallons per day. To meet the demand for a dependable drinking water 100 Pasteur-Chamberland filters were installed and in addition water was piped from the Waukesha Mineral Springs, Wisconsin, and after cooling was distributed over the grounds and sold at automatic fountains for one cent a glass.

Concessions and Privileges

Very naturally there was a great demand by energetic people for the right to engage in money making schemes within the limits of the exposition grounds. The rights granted were divided into concessions and privileges and sold to those who cared to pay the price and comply with requirements. Concessions were all those businesses conducted upon the grounds for the purpose of gain. Privileges were those lines of activities carried on by exhibitors which involved the sale of articles

which were produced on the grounds by machines or processes of manufacture. The object of the latter primarily was to exhibit some device or machine, but secondarily to sell enough products to help meet the expenses of the exhibition of the machine or device. Those who asked for concessions were required to pay more to the corporation than those who asked for privileges. The problem which presented itself here to the management was how to collect the tax or fees which a concessionaire should pay for his right to conduct his business.

In the Centennial Exposition the total receipts for concessions was only $441,411.16. The method of collection was the bonus method, that is collect a definite amount for the whole season. The method of collection at the Chicago fair was to charge the concessionaire a certain per cent of every admission or sale. The amount collected at Chicago by the corporation controlling the fair was over $4,000,000. There were fifty concessions on the Midway Plaisance.

Dedication of Buildings

It was well along in the middle of the summer of 1892 before the work of construction was fully under way. The day fixed by the Act of Congress for the dedication of the buildings and grounds was October 12, 1892. But the City of New York had planned a big celebration for that day at which President Harrison was to deliver an address. The date of the dedication of the exposition buildings was postponed to October 21, as that was the date of discovery according to the revised calendar.

All through the summer of 1892 the exposition grounds were a scene of great activity, as many as 12,000 workmen being employed. Later when construction and installation were being rushed prior to the opening on May 1, 1893, as many as 14,000 workmen found employment. A committee had planned an elaborate programme for the dedication. The exercises were to begin in the public schools on October 19. A great reception was to be given at the Auditorium on the evening of that day. Civic parades, receptions, and dinners were to occupy the day of the 20th. A military ball was to close the day's festivities. The 21st, Friday, was to be occupied in the formal dedication of the buildings. A military parade was to be reviewed by the President. The people were greatly disappointed when it was learned that President Harrison would be unable to be present at the dedication, his place being filled by Vice President Morton. The civic parade of the 20th through the streets of the city was a brilliant affair. The governors of most of the states of the Union were present with their staffs. It was the most impos-

ing parade ever witnessed in Chicago. The military parade of the 21st preceded the public speaking. The day was ushered in by a national salute at sunrise. Fifteen thousand troops were assembled in the city and took part in the parade to Jackson Park. The exercises took place within the Manufactures Building from the east side where a temporary stand was erected capable of seating 2,500 guests; to the right was a larger stand seating 5,000 singers, led by William L. Tomlins. Near by was Theodore Thomas' orchestra of 190 pieces. In front of the speakers' stand were seats for 60,000 people. The exercises were as follows:

The Columbian March, rendered by orchestra and chorus.

Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D.D., of the Methodist Church.

Address by the Director-General, George R. Davis.

Address of Welcome by Hemstead Washburn, Mayor of Chicago.

Reading of the Columbian Ode, written by Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago and read by Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne of New York.

Presentation of the Master Artists of Construction by Director of Works Daniel C. Burnham, and the giving of Commemorative medals to each artist.

Rendering of Mendelssohn's Chorus, "To the Sons of Art."

Address by Mrs. Potter Palmer on the Work of the Lady Managers.

Tendering the Buildings to the President of the World's Columbian Commission, Hon. Thomas W. Palmer.

Presenting the buildings to the Vice President of the United States, Hon. Levi. P. Morton.

Dedicatory address by Vice President Morton.

The Dedication—"In the name of the Government of the United States I hereby dedicate these buildings and their appurtenances, intended by the Government of the United States for the use of the World's Columbian Exposition, to the world's progress in arts, in science, in agriculture, and in manufacture I dedicate them to humanity.

God save the United States of America."

Singing of the Hallelujah Chorus.

Oration, Hon. Henry Waterson of Kentucky.

Prayer, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore.

Chorus, "In Praise of God."

Benediction Prayer, Rev. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia.

The National Salute by the Artillery.

The weather man had furnished a perfect October day. There was nothing to mar the beautiful exercises. More than 100,000

people were on the grounds, 60,000 of these by special invitation. The invited guests were served with an elegant light repast by the Wellington Catering Company. The cost of the entire dedicatory exercises was found to be $287,709.31.

Installation of Exhibits

In the summer and fall of 1892 the work was pushed forward with great rapidity. The grounds were covered with a network of railroad tracks from which there was being delivered immense quantities of lumber, iron, glass, windows, and doors. In some instances the particular switch which was bringing the materials for a certain building, say the Mines and Mining Building, would terminate inside the walls of the building and there deliver the materials for construction. But there were also great quantities of material piled apparently promiscuously about the grounds. It was not profitable for the landscape gardeners to attempt to put the grounds in order till the building used up more of the material lying about the ground.

Through the late fall of 1892 and in the winter following the material for the exhibits began to arrive. This exhibit material was usually housed in the building where it should eventually be placed on exhibition. In such cases the materials often needed temporary shelter as the buildings were rarely not completed before the early spring of 1893. The exhibits were placed according to the nature of the material. If the exhibit was to show the making of glass articles, it was put in the Manufactures Building no matter where exhibit came from. The men who went abroad to urge the business world to send exhibits usually got estimates of the amount of floor space the countries would need and then the problem was properly to allot the space to the various countries.

The foreign countries that erected buildings made no exhibits in those buildings. They were used chiefly for receptions and entertainments. They were usually elaborately furnished in the best style known in the home country. The larger Government buildings were equipped with necessary furnishings for the preparation and serving of meals and for the lodging of servants, officials, and guests. These foreign buildings usually had public reception rooms, rest and comfort rooms, with spacious porches and an abundance of chairs, rockers and settees. The public reception rooms were often expensively furnished, and when the world's fair was over this material was sold at very moderate prices and it is not an uncommon thing to find in the homes here and there articles of great merit bought very reasonably at the close of the exposition.

Looking Forward

The wonderful interest in the dedication ceremonies on October 21, 1892, and most perfect arrangement, and execution of every detail, which the public observed and appreciated, greatly encouraged the officials, and renewed their faith in their own ability to complete every phase of the project by the opening day which had been officially set for May 1st, 1893. The days following the dedication were wonderful fall days, and great progress was made. But when the winter set in there were many doubts expressed as to the ability of the management to complete the buildings and prepare the grounds by the opening day.

One discouraging phase of the situation was found in the difficulty of constructing roofs which were able to turn the rains and the melting snows. The winter was severe both in temperature at times and in the heavy snows and rains. One especial case of faulty construction in roofs was found in the Manufactures Building. The roof proved very unsatisfactory, but fortunately the exhibits had not yet arrived in any large quantities. The early spring found hundreds of workmen on the roofs and they were put in fairly good condition.

As the spring days approached, the whole appearance changed. The grounds were rapidly graded, large shade trees transplanted, grasses sown, and flower beds laid out. Bridges were constructed over lagoons and canals, buildings took on the final touches of staff and paint. Flags and pennants were displayed, the power plants provided an abundance of current and everybody was filled with self-satisfaction at the progress being made.

Through the winter and early spring, however, there were many erroneous statements made as to the conditions that the public would find upon the opening of the exposition. It was said that costly exhibits would be ruined by leaky roofs, that there would not be sufficient supply of drinking water, that comfort stations would charge exorbitant prices, and above all that food would be so high within the exposition that the common people could not afford to buy meals on the grounds. So persistent were these erroneous statements that the management put out assurances that the fair would open on May 1st, that there would be an abundance of drinking water on the grounds free to all, that there would be provided seats in large numbers without charge, that there would be 1,500 toilet rooms absolutely free to all, besides hundreds of comfort stations where only a slight charge would be made. It was stated by the management that the 50 cents charged for admission at the gate

would admit to every building (not a concession) where exhibits were to be shown, and that free medical aid and free hospital service would be furnished to meet all the needs.

There were friends of the fair who feared that the exposition might savor of materialism. Much was said and written of mines and mining, of agricultural displays, of transportation, of fruits, grains, and vegetable exhibits, of fat stock and fine stock shows. It was feared that not enough was being said about music, religion, poetry, painting, sculpture, and the decorative handicrafts. There were those who felt that the exposition should not neglect the opportunity to present the highest types of the world's efforts at mental, moral, and spiritual culture.

World's Congresses

As early as 1889 Mr. Charles C. Bonney in an article printed in the American Statesman, called attention to the desirability of holding, during the world's exposition, a series of World's Congresses. The suggestion attracted very favorable consideration and a provisional committee was named to take steps more fully to determine what support such a venture would have. This provisional committee put out a circular explaining the value of such congresses and the wonderful opportunity which the World's Fair would present for such an undertaking. Among other things the committee said:

"The crowning glory of the World's Fair of 1892 should not be the exhibit, then to be made, of the material triumphs, industrial achievements, and mechanical victories of man, however magnificent that display may be. Something still higher and nobler is demanded by the enlightened and progressive spirit of the present age.

In connection with that important event, the world of government, jurisprudence, finance, science, literature, education, and religion should be represented in a congress of statesmen, jurists, financiers, scientists, literati, teachers, and theologians, greater in numbers and more widely representative of "peoples, nations, and tongues" than any assemblage which has ever yet been convened.

For such a congress, convened under circumstances as auspicious, would surpass all previous efforts to bring about a real fraternity of nations, and unite the enlightened people of the whole earth in a general cooperation for the attainment of the great ends for which the human society is organized.

Among the great themes that such a series of congresses would consider would be the following:

I. The grounds of fraternal union.

II. The economic, industrial, and financial problems of the age.

III. Educational systems and their advantages and their defects.

IV. The practicability of a common language—for the civilized world.

V. International copyright.

VI. Immigration and naturalization laws.

VII. The most efficient and advisable means of preventing or decreasing pauperism, insanity, and crime, and of increasing productive ability, prosperity, and virtue throughout the world.

VIII. International law as a bond of union and as a means of mutual protection.

IX. The establishment of the principles of judicial justice as the supreme law of international relations."

This circular attracted wide and favorable attention in both America and in Europe. An organization known as the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition was created of which Mr. Charles C. Bonney was made president. It was supposed such an organization would come within the scope of the World's Columbian Commission created by Act of Congress, but some doubt was expressed as to the matter and Congress by Act of May 25, 1892, recognized the World's Congress Auxiliary as a proper means of conducting a series of international congresses in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, and by direction of the State Department diplomatic and consular agents in foreign countries were directed to use their best endeavor to procure the cooperation of distinguished publicists in the various foreign countries.

Place of Meeting

The management was again put to its wits end to house so distinguished a body of the world's representative men and women. The need was large convention halls. In May, 1892, the exposition authorities appropriated $200,000 with the understanding that the Art Institute of the city would appropriate $600,000 for the erection of a building which after the World's Fair should be taken over by the Art Institute. The City of Chicago donated the grounds and the present Art Institute Building fronting on Michigan Avenue was erected. Later another $100,000 was added to the fund by the exposition management, making the cost of the building nearly $1,000,000. It was in this wonderful building that the world congresses were held. There were halls and accommodations for 12,000 people.

The inaugural ceremonies of the world's congresses were held in the Auditorium on October 21, 1892, at which time the orator of the occasion was Archbishop Ireland.

The work of the congress was divided into twenty departments with more than 200 general divisions. The departments were as follows:

The Department of Woman's Progress.
The Department of the Public Press.
The Department of Medicine and Surgery.
The Department of Temperance.
The Department of Commerce.
The Department of Moral and Social Reform.
The Department of Music.
The Department of Literature.
The Department of Education.
The Department of Engineering.
The Department of Art.
The Department of Government.
The General Department for Unassigned Congresses.
The Department of Science and Philosophy.
The Department of Religion.
The Department of Sunday-rest.
The Department of Public Health.
The Department of Agriculture.

The men most prominently connected with this phase of the world's exposition were Charles C. Bonney, Lyman J. Gage, Walter Thomas Mills, Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D., William J. Ohaham, John J. Mitchell, Ferdinand W. Peck, Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D., Julius Rosenthal, John A. Neander, Walter Thomas Mills, Prof. David Swing, Thomas B. Bryan, Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D., L. D. Thomas, E. Nelson Blake, Benjamin Butterworth, and others.

Among the women who took an active part in organizing and carrying forward the work of the congresses and more particularly the Woman's Branch of the Congress, were Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Henry M. Wilmarth, Mrs. J. M. Flower, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. John C. Coonley, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. O. W. Potter, Mrs. A. H. Chetlain, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Miss Nina Gray Lunt, Mrs. Leander Stone, and Miss N. Halstead.

The honorary membership embraced many distinguished names, including those of his majesty, King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, Lord Chief Justice Oleridge of England, Lord Tennyson, Cardinal Manning, Prof. Max Mueller of Oxford, Dr. George Ebers of Germany, Prof. de Loveleye of Belgium,

the presidents of leading colleges and universities, and others of high distinction.

Art Display

There was no building and exhibit that gave the management of the fair more concern than the Fine Arts Building and exhibit. The location of the grounds was no little task for the management, but even after the site was definitely settled at Jackson Park, there was yet some difference of opinion as to the most suitable site for the Fine Arts Building. It was generally understood that a building suitable for the fine arts exhibit would need to be spacious; and fireproof. It was hoped by many of those interested in the upbuilding of the City of Chicago that this particular building might be located on the lake front and that the building might be designed and constructed with the idea of its remaining permanently as the beginning of a great fine arts institute to be cherished by the art patrons of the city for many decades to come.

The plea that the Fine Arts Building might be erected in what is now Grant Park was unavailing. However the friends of that plan were not without influence with the directorate. But the summer of 1891 dragged along with the final disposal of the location of that building unsettled. The chief objection to locating the building in the central part of the city while the fair was to be in Jackson Park seven miles away was the separation of the fair into two or more parts which would thus break up the unity of the fair itself. Late in the fall of 1891 when all the main buildings had been under construction for some time, except the Machinery Hall and Fine Arts Building, a contract was let for these two remaining structures. Charles B. Atwood the designer-in-chief of the exposition buildings, prepared the plans for the Fine Arts Building. The site selected was just north, and across the lagoon, from the Illinois Building. It was encircled on three sides—the west and north, east by the Avenue of the States and the thirty-seven state buildings; and on the east by the Avenue of the Nations and the nineteen picturesque foreign buildings.

The Art Building of necessity was spread out over much ground to provide an abundance of light. It faced the lagoon to the south and at the northwest and northeast angles there was spacious annexes. The building was substantially built of steel and brick. There was little wood in its construction and it was practically fireproof. Its outer walls were covered with staff to make it conform in appearance with the other buildings on the grounds. The main building was 320 feet

long east to west. The annexes were 120 by 200 feet. The building cost about three-quarters of a million dollars.

The management of the fair found the problem of securing loans for the art exhibit a perplexing one. Many owners of paintings, sculpture or handicraft materials were loath to make loans of this material to the exposition. Most owners of these desirable pieces of art required the management to carry insurance to protect the loans from loss. The management was unable to carry the insurance, and it was believed that many precious works of art could not be placed on exhibition from the inability of the management to meet the expense of the insurance. It was felt by the fair people that the Art Hall was fire proof and that there was a large degree of safety for all art loans which might be made. It was finally agreed by the owners to make less exacting demands as to insurance and the exhibits soon began to arrive. It is said the art exhibit was the finest ever assembled up to that time and a conservative estimate of the value of the exhibit was $3,000,000.

The Opening May 1, 1893

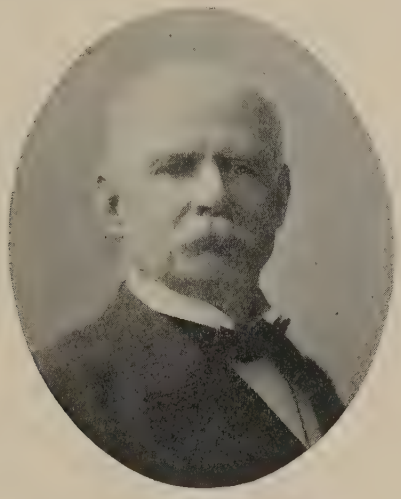
May 1, 1893, had been fixed by Act of Congress as the opening day of the World's Columbian Exposition. It was rainy weather and the day was dark and threatening. The President of the United States was present to open officially the great exposition. There were 200,000 people on the grounds, there being 118,598 paid admissions. The opening exercises were held in the plaza in front of the Administration Building. The platforms and speakers' stand were placed against the east end of the Administration Building facing the Court of Honor.

At 11 o'clock President Grover Cleveland took his place upon the platform. He was accompanied by Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson. Near the President sat the Duke of Vergaua, a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus and members of his family. In addition there were present the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, members of Congress, directors of the exposition, and members of the World's Columbian Commission, the Board of Lady Managers, officers and chiefs of departments. After eral gave a brief description of the origin and progress of the fair and closed by saying:

"It only remains for you, Mr. President, if, in your opinion the exposition here presented is commensurate in dignity with what the world should expect of our great country to direct that it shall be opened to the public; and when you touch this magic key the ponderous machinery will start in its revolutions and the activity of the exposition will begin."

The President of the United Sates had, only two months before, March 4, 1893, been inaugurated as the successor of Benjamin Harrison under whose administration and encouragement the world's fair had originated and progressed towards completion. The President was especially happy in his response to the address of the director-general. He arose amid the acclamations of more than a hundred thousand happy, demonstrative people. The President said:

"I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit the occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results music and prayer and the reading of a poem, the director-gen- of American enterprise and activity, and in view of the mag-



ADLAI E. STEVENSON

nificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not fear that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand today in the presence of the oldest nations of the world, and point to the great achievements we here exhibit, asking no allowance on the score of youth. It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged as we cooperate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment; and in the undertaking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations. Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and

aspirations awaken forces which in all times to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity, and the freedom of mankind."

When the President touched the button these arose from the hundred thousand people who were crowded into the court of honor one great outburst of joy and delight as people and orchestra joined in the triumphal strains of Handel's Hallelujah Chorus. As the President made the electric connection, the great 2,000 horsepower engine (the product of the genius of the E. P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, one of the seventy-seven engines that were to furnish power for the exposition) automatically responded and the machinery was in motion. Streams of sparkling water shot high in the air from scores of fountains in the basin of the court of honor. The great Columbian fountains responded, and every flag from hundreds of flag staffs fluttered to the breeze. The people shouted, the water-craft responded with their shrill whistling, while in the distance could be heard the booming of the cannon. The World's Columbian Exposition was declared open and heavy hearts were made light as hundreds of men had now realized what was too often to them a great fear. "To those who had been identified with the great enterprise, the occasion was the climax of a grand drama; an instant of victory amidst months of disheartening struggle. This day of triumph cheered some weary hearts and strengthened them for the heavy burden yet to be borne."

The next few days were discouraging as the average attendance was not much above 20,000. But as the summer's sun warmed up the earth, people awakened from their lethargy, and the attendance increased from day to day. As the season advanced and the real merit of the exposition became noised about the attendance grew. The largest attendance for any day in May was for Tuesday, May 30, when there were 139,979 admissions—all kinds. The greatest number of admissions for any one day in June was for Thursday, June 15, German Day, when there were 200,318 admissions. The third best day was Thursday, June 8, in honor of Infanta Eulalia, the representative of the King of Spain. On this day there were 168,996 admissions. The biggest day for the month of July was on the fourth when there were 330,542 admissions. For August the big day was Thursday the 24th when there were 288,921 people admitted. The big day for September was Saturday the 9th, 277,118 admissions. On Monday, October 9th, the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus, Chicago Day, there were 761,942 admissions. The second best day for October was Wednesday, the 11th, 349,877.

GOVERNOR JOHN P. ALTGELD

Sunday Cessions

There was one feature of the exposition which gave much concern to some good people. That was the opening of the grounds on Sunday. For two years prior to the opening day, May 1, 1893, there had been constant agitation against the opening of the grounds of the first day of the week. The discussion was largely in religious newspapers and from pulpits. The directors of the World's Fair Company were personally in favor of an open fair on Sunday. They argued, when the matter came up, that it would meet a real need as many people could not attend on any other day. These men also thought it would be profitable, they argued that there would be more people in attendance on Sunday than on week days. Congress had taken a stand that the exposition should not be opened on Sunday and later abandoned that position. Two suits were entered, one in the Federal courts and one in the State courts. In both cases the decision was that the directory of the company was authorized to take any action it pleased.

The first Sunday no one was admitted but those who had passes or were connected with the exposition. The gates were not opened on Sunday till the fourth Sunday in May. On this day there was a total paid admission of 77,212 persons, a total including passes of 94,830. The fair was opened from that time till Sunday the 23d of July when the gates were closed on Sunday. From the 23d till the close of the fair the gates were opened on Sunday. During September the average total attendance on Sundays, passes and paid admissions, was a little above 30,000. The first two Sundays in October the total attendance was an average of 85,000; but for the last two Sundays the attendance was 138,000 and 153,000 respectively.

The management tried to make it worth while for those who had religious scruples about attending the fair on Sunday by providing ministers of the various denominations to preach in Festival Hall on that day. Good music was provided. Many ministers who were invited would not accept the invitation to preach and interest soon lagged. No machinery was in motion and thousands of exhibits were covered with canvas and many of the buildings were as deserted as the village cemetery. The places of most attraction were the Fine Arts Building, and the Court of Honor. Two bands alternated in furnishing music from bandstands at the east end of this court.

The total free admissions during the six months of the fair were 6,059,380. The total paid admissions were 21,480,141. Total admissions, 27,539,521. Total cash from admissions,

$10,339,326.20. Total receipts from concessions $3,469,494.85. Total receipts, concessions and admissions, $13,808,821.05.

World's Fair Mayors

The world's fair was a national venture. The United States had invited the nations of the earth to come to this fair and to bring the products of their resources and their skill and rejoice with her in celebrating the greatest event within the past five hundred years. The State of Illinois was of course glad to welcome not only her sister states to her great metropolis, but she was more than pleased to open her portals to the nation's guests from the old world. But the chief glory as well as the great burden in connection with the exposition fell to the great city by the lake within whose limits the World's Columbian Exposition was held. The inception of the world's fair had fallen in the term of Clinton DeWitt Cregier, mayor from the spring of 1889 to the spring of 1891. The honor and the task of directing the city from 1891 to 1893 fell to Hemstead Washburn, who joined with the public spirited citizens of Chicago in preparing the great exposition for the inspection of the many millions who during the long period of six months flocked through its gates. But to Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, for the fifth time, fell the peculiar task of acting as host, in the name of the great city, to the hundreds of distinguished guests and the many scores of delegations that visited the city and the exposition in the summer of 1893. He came into office in April, 1893, and served till the closing days of October. Mr. Harrison gave almost all of his time in the summer of 1893 to the World's Fair. He made addresses, attended social functions, and officially received hundreds of distinguished guests from the new and old world. On Saturday, October 28, two days before the official end of the great exposition, Mayor Harrison delivered an interesting address to the visiting mayors of American cities. This meeting was held in the Festival Hall, and within four hours he lay dead in his home at 231 Ashland Boulevard, stricken by the hand of an assassin. In the closing part of his address to the editors he had said: "No royal king ordered it (the World's Columbian Exposition), but the American people with the greatest pluck, with the pluck born under the freedom of those Stars and Stripes, made this thing possible—possible to a free people. It is an educator of the world. The world will be wiser for it. No king can ever rule the American heart. We have the Monroe Doctrine. America extends an invitation to the best of the world and its Stars and Stripes

will wave from now on to eternity. This is one of the lessons we have taught."

The Field Museum

As has been stated in preceding pages, there was a desire that the Fine Arts Building might, after the exposition was over, be converted into a permanent Fine Arts Building for the City of Chicago. But when the plan of erecting a building for the World's Congress Auxiliary was suggested, it was provided that this building should eventually be the city's Fine Arts Building. This plan when carried out left the Fine Arts Building in Jackson's Park to be disposed of for other uses.

MARSHALL FIELD

Shortly after the world's fair was launched, a group of public spirited citizens conceived the idea of founding a museum as a successor to the great exposition. Some articles were brought to the exposition with the understanding that they would be purchased as the beginning of a museum. When the fair was well under way and particularly as the foreign exhibitors began to think of returning to their homeland, it became noised abroad that many rare and costly articles could be purchased for a small outlay provided the articles were to be placed on exhibition in a public museum.

In September, 1893, articles of incorporation were taken out under the name of the "Columbian Museum." The following gentlemen were named as the incorporators:

George E. Adams — Sidney C. Eastman
Emil G. Hirsch — A. C. Bartlett
John A. Roche — Edward E. Ayer
Carter H. Harrison — Robert McMurdy
Charles Fitzsimmons.

Just a few days before the world's fair closed, Marshall Field announced that he would donate $1,000,000 for the support of a museum such as the incorporators had in mind to establish. Offers were made of donations by George M. Pullman, H. N. Higginbotham, Mrs. Mary D. Sturges and others until something like $1,500,000 was pledged.

Before the closing of the fair, committees, under the direction of the incorporators, were busy interviewing the exhibitors for the purpose of securing such articles as would be suitable as museum material. Many very valuable articles were freely donated by both American and foreign exhibitors.

All this time the incorporators had it in mind to secure the Fine Arts Building as the home of the proposed museum. Negotiations were entered into between the incorporators and the Jackson Park Commissioners and the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition. These negotiations were perfectly satisfactory and by special arrangement the exhibits in the Fine Arts Building were removed as soon as the fair had closed.

The museum organization was perfected by the election of the board of trustees. The trustees secured the services of Frederick J. V. Skiff, who had served as chief of the Department of Mines and Mining, as director of the museum. The material which had been secured from the exhibitors were taken in charge and stored in the Fine Arts Building. The director took immediate charge and with the help of interested persons, the building was adapted to its new use. So faithfully did those in charge perform their assigned parts that by June, 1894, the building was opened to the public.

The name of the corporation was shortly changed to the Field Columbian Museum. In 1898 when the president of the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. H. N. Higginbotham, made his final report to the board of directors of that company, he made this prophecy as to the museum, "The Field Columbian Museum is destined to be one of the principal and permanent institutions of Chicago, and it is interesting to speculate as to the possibilities that wait on its future development, particularly in the event that our city should, within the next generation, again undertake the herculean task of creating an international exposition." To those who are familiar with the history of the Field Museum, this prophecy has been fulfilled, though without the necessity of having to hold another world's exposition.

The Illinois Building

In the earlier part of this chapter the organization of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners has been given. The board was made up of the members of the State Board of Agriculture. The committee on Construction and Interior Furnishing consisting of Messrs. Virgin, Pace, Pullen, Bradley, Vittum, Judy and Washburn provided a building known as the Illinois State Building, 450 feet long east and west, 160 feet north and south, with projecting wings in the center of the front and rear of the main building. The building was arranged with three floors in parts, and in the center of the interior a massive dome rose from the foundations seventy-five feet in diameter, to a height of 235 feet. The building was constructed of steel, wood, and glass. The architect's fees for designing, supervising construction, repairs, and removal of building, was $11,500. The cost of the building ready for occupancy was $195,800. The architects were the firm of W. W. Boyington & Co., the contractor was the firm of William Harley and Son. In the center of the building under the great dome was a grotto or fountain with eight faucets where pure cool water filtered by the Pasteur system was free to the millions who came to admire the wonderful exhibit and to rest in the cool and comfortable nooks. The building was lighted from thousands of square feet of glass in windows and roof. As a precaution against fires there were hundreds of feet of hose attached to supply pipes together with Babcock fire extinguishers placed in advantageous positions about the building. Steam heat was provided and electric light was furnished in abundance. Reception rooms were elegantly furnished with carpets, rockers, tables, writing desks, mirrors and pianos. Rest and comfort rooms were provided and every detail which would minister to comfort and pleasure of visitors received careful attention. A bureau of information was installed, and in connection accommodations for the National Editorial Association and the Press Association of Illinois. A professional florist was engaged to install and care for the exhibits of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture. "These exhibits were eminently beautiful, artistic, and profuse and were admirably maintained from the opening to the close of the exposition."

Not only was the interior beautifully arranged, but the exterior of the building was the architect's latest expression in symmetry, proportion, adaptation, and color. The Illinois Building was, as it should be, the most majestic state building on the exposition grounds. The landscape gardner did not neglect his limited area about the building. Walks, shrubs, flowers and

fountains played their part in the general scheme of beauty and grandeur.

Exhibits, Etc.

Under this head were exhibited enlarged photographs of the old statehouse at Kaskaskia, the capitol at Vandalia, the first capitol in Springfield, and the present beautiful structure on capitol hill. Enlarged views of many buildings of the University, the normal schools, the various state hospitals, and other institutions maintained by the state. A relief map of Illinois was shown on a scale of one inch to two miles horizontally and one inch to 500 feet vertically. A scheme of coloring gave additional information to the eye. In addition to this relief map many maps were placed on the walls which revealed the location and extent of the various industries, matters of education, etc.

Natural History, etc:—Under this head the exhibit was divided into sections—Laboratory of Natural History, the Fish Exhibit, the Forestry Exhibit, Geology, Archaelogy, Glacial Geology, the Clay Exhibit. The sections of real live interest were the Fish exhibit, Archaeology, and the Clay exhibit. The Archaeology exhibit was placed under the supervision of Mr. Wm. McAdams of Alton. This gentleman had spent most of his life collecting hundreds of specimens that were exhibited. The region about Alton, in fact all Southern Illinois, is very rich in archaeological remains. Some of the individual articles shown were from the great Monk's Mound which has recently been purchased by the state. This mound is the largest of its kind and belongs to the largest group of similar mounds in the world.

Agricultural Exhibit: This was a varied and surprising exhibit. The first thing of interest was a farm scene placed against the wall much as a map or picture would be. It was constructed wholly of grasses, grains, and other vegetable products. It was 24 by 32 feet. Color and perspective were given by the different shades of the material used. There were 125 different varieties of grasses and grains used in this picture. When the fair opened on May 1, 1893, fruits and vegetables began to arrive at the fair for exhibit. As the season advanced the crops of different kinds ripened or matured, northward from Cairo at the rate of twelve miles per day. "Selected ears of corn grown in the south third of the state weighed 17¾ ounces two months after harvesting, in Central Illinois 14 ounces, in Northern Illinois 11¾ ounces." Upon the whole there was great surprise in the agricultural exhibit not only for the world but particularly the people who lived in Illinois and thought they knew all about the land and its resources. There were shown

the following: Grasses, 94 varieties or kinds; oats 80; barley 18; rye 9; potatoes 66; corn 99; beans 35; cultivated grass seeds 11; clover 6; millet 4; buckwheat 4; pop corn 20; sweet corn 9; peas 11; nuts 11; cabbage 9; apples 95; crab apples 7; pears 31; peaches 42; plums 25; currants 9; gooseberries 5; grapes 72; cherries 7; quinces 4; strawberries 22; raspberries 10; blackberries 11.

Education: The committee in charge of the educational exhibit presented a model school room, properly seated, and equipped with all school appliances which were on the market at that time. The general exhibit was divided into rural schools, graded schools, high schools, manual training schools, normal schools, and miscellaneous. The exhibits for each class were limited because of a limitation of space and the inability to show much that would be characteristic of the actual processes of teaching in the several grades of the schools. The educational phase of work in all the charitable and penal institutions was also shown.

Live Stock: The act of the Legislature which provided the money for carrying out the part Illinois was to take in the world's fair, provided that 5 per cent of the amount appropriated should be devoted to the encouragement of an exhibition in live stock. This amount was approximately $40,000. This was expended in premiums and in paying the transportation charges on exhibits of cattle, horses, swine, sheep and poultry. There was great interest in the live stock exhibit as the stock raisers in Illinois had taken great pride in sending in their choicest herds and flocks. The amount paid out in premiums was $33,688.55. Of this amount less than $25 was paid to farmers and stock breeders south of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, a territory including thirty-four counties.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition

Within a dozen years, following the World's Columbian Exposition, Illinois was found outdoing herself in the part she took in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In general this exposition was held in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana. Specifically it was held to allow the states which had been made out of the territory purchased of France a chance to show to the world their wealth of resources and the unparalleled progress this region had made in 100 years. As in previous expositions, the general Government graciously fostered the enterprise by erecting a Government building and making extensive exhibits. It was originally

intended to hold the exposition in the summer of 1903, but on account of unavoidable delays the fair was not held till the summer of 1904. On the 30th of April, 1903, there was a formal opening of the exposition amid a world of confusion of lumber, mortar, bricks, and workmen. But by the 30th of April, 1904, the grounds presented a world of order, beauty, interest, and life.

The Forty-third General Assembly of Illinois which was in session from January 9, 1901, to May 4th, 1901, appropriated a quarter of a million dollars for the purpose of making a creditable display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Illinois Commission

The law provided for the appointment of the "Illinois Commission to the Louisiana Exposition," to consist of fifteen members. Governor Yates in conformity to the law appointed the following on the commission:

Samuel Alschuler	I. L. Ellwood
H. C. Beitler	J. H. Farrell
C. F. Coleman	D. M. Funk
C. C. Craig	J. H. Miller
F. M. Blount	Jos. P. Mahoney
H. M. Dunlap	P. T. Chapman
J. N. C. Shumway	C. M. Travons

C. M. Rannals.

The commission organized by electing the following officers:
H. M. Dunlap, President.
C. N. Travons, Vice President.
J. P. Mahoney, Second Vice President.
P. T. Chapman, Treasurer.
John J. Brown, Secretary.

Since there is a very close relation, geographically, between Missouri and Illinois, and since the business interest of Southern Illinois largely centered in St. Louis, and since the Legislature of Illinois had been very liberal in making an appropriation to the St. Louis fair, the exposition management accorded to her neighbor on the east, the first choice, after Missouri, of a site for a state building. The work of construction was pushed along in the winter and spring, and on May 27, 1904, the Illinois Building was dedicated. This was a brilliant affair. At the close of the dedication exercises a reception was tendered the friends of Illinois with Governor Yates and Mrs. Yates and Hon. David R. Francis in the receiving line. After the reception a collation was served in the Illinois Building to 2,000 guests.

The Exhibits

There were thirteen different exhibits installed. They were—Agriculture, the Blind and Their Work, Dairying, the Deaf and Their Work, Fish exhibit, Horticulture, Juvenile Court, Live Stock, Lincoln Memorial, Mines and Mining, Public and Normal Schools, State Home for Girls, University of Illinois. These exhibits were housed in various buildings. The Agricultural exhibit was the best on the exposition grounds. The Dairy exhibit showed the wonderful resources in this line which is to be found in Illinois. The Live Stock exhibit won one-twentieth of all the premiums offered by the exposition. The Horticultural Exhibit revealed a rich profusion of fruits in all lines. In the exhibit of Mines and Mining there were some startling exhibits. A block of coal 6 feet by 7 feet by 8 feet 2 inches was shown, containing fifteen tons. This block was mined in the Madison Coal Company's mines at Divernon. The exhibit made by the University of Illinois was a varied one and was of great interest.

Social Features

The nearness of Illinois to the exposition grounds made it an easy matter to attend. Thousands of people visited the fair from Central and Southern Illinois. They could be seen coming from the morning trains by the hundreds. A marked feature of these crowds was evidences of the social value of the exposition. They came with well filled baskets of lunches. At the noon hour scores of people could be seen grouped under the shade of trees or here and there in the nooks of the great buildings. These people enjoyed their refreshments as much as they did the sights.

For Illinois there were two big social occasions. One was Illinois Day and the other was Chicago Day. Two days were set aside as Illinois days. They were September 21 and 22. On the 21st the exercises began at ten o'clock by a tour of inspection. The governor and the Illinois commissioners visited every building where there were Illinois exhibits. While this tour of official inspection was in progress, thousands of people from Illinois were arriving on the grounds, and naturally made the Illinois building and the spacious grounds headquarters. Every Illinoisan wore an Illinois badge. At 6 P. M. a dinner was served to the Commissioners, with Governor and Mrs. Yates as guests of honor. At 8 P. M. a brilliant reception was given to the people of Illinois. On the 22. the exercises took on a military air. Governor Yates and his staff, Adjutant General Scott, Naval Reserves, National Guards, and Military bands paraded

in prominent drives and avenues on the grounds. At the State Building a speech was delivered by the Hon. David R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

On October 8 and 9 Chicago Day was celebrated. There were large delegations from Chicago. A welcome address was given by Mr. Francis to the people of Chicago, while Mayor Rollo of St. Louis extended a hearty welcome to Mayor Harrison of Chicago. The afternoon was given over to music and informal receptions. The Marquis de Saiza, court singer to the King of Portugal, rendered several selections. On Sunday, October 9, a sacred concert was given for the pleasure of the Chicago guests. The Indian band from the government school also rendered beautiful selections.

Outside of the Missouri State building the Illinois building was the most popular State building on the grounds.

Attention should be called to two exhibits that were extremely interesting, and far reaching in their beneficial results. These were the exhibit of a school for the blind, and another for the deaf. These two exhibits were from the state schools for the blind and the deaf, situated in Jacksonville. A Helen Kellar day was celebrated by a visit from Miss Emma Kubicek and her teacher, Mrs. Jordon. Miss Kubicek was a deaf, dumb and blind girl who was able to do astonishing things under the direction of her teacher.

The World's Columbian Exposition cost the state about a million dollars and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition only a quarter of a million. There was no thought of attempting exhibits on large scales but all in all it was a creditable part which the state took in one of the world's great expositions.

CHAPTER XI

THE STATE GOVERNMENT AT WORK

Republican Government—The Logical Order—The Legislature at Work—Bills in Committee—Advancing Bills—The Last Lap—Other Methods—The Judicial Department—Election of Judges—The Executive—State Officers—The Governor—Special Sessions—Partial Veto — Spoils — Boards and Commissions — Efficiency and Economy Committee—Report of Committee—Civil Administrative Code—Finance—Agriculture—Labor—Mines and Mining—Public Works—Public Welfare—Public Health—Trade and Commerce—Registration and Education—The Budget.

If one should recall the state government of a hundred years ago, and had a clear understanding of the workings of its simple machinery, and then should compare it with that of today, he would find a great contrast between the two pictures. In 1818, when Illinois was admitted into the union, the total cost of carrying on government was not to exceed $25,000; while today the cost is twenty-five millions. Just as the cost of maintenance has increased a thousand fold, so has the complexity of governmental machinery increased in like ratio. And while the last statement is approximately true, it is also true that certain fundamental features which were the basis of government in 1818 have remained without impairment since that time.

Republican Government

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to each state a republican form of government. That is one in which the functions of government are exercised usually for limited periods by persons chosen from among those who are to be governed. In a republic, sovereign power lies with the people, and those who exercise control derive all their authority either directly or indirectly from the people. The power which the sovereign people delegate for limited periods to particular individuals is not an unlimited power, and appertains to only three distinct and specific activities in government. These are the

making of the laws, the execution of the laws, and the judging of the infractions of the laws. These three functions are known as the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

The number of persons selected in the state 100 years ago to make the laws has increased, but not greatly. The Constitution of 1818 provided in the 8th section of the schedule, that the Senate should be composed of fourteen members, while the House of Representatives should consist of twenty-eight members. Today, after a hundred years, the Senate consists of fifty-one senators, while the House has grown to 153 members. This is a fourfold increase for the Senate and a fivefold increase in the House.

The judiciary has not grown greatly within the hundred years. There was a century ago a supreme court created by the constitution. All other courts were to be created by legislative enactment. The supreme court members should act as circuit judges until the Legislature should make other provisions. The Legislature was required to provide for the selection of a sufficient number of justices of the peace in each county. We thus see that there were but two grades of judicial officers provided for in the Constitution of 1818. These were the justices of the supreme court and justices of the peace for each county. In contrast we may observe that there has been a somewhat marked differentiation in the judicial system of the state since 1818.

The Logical Order

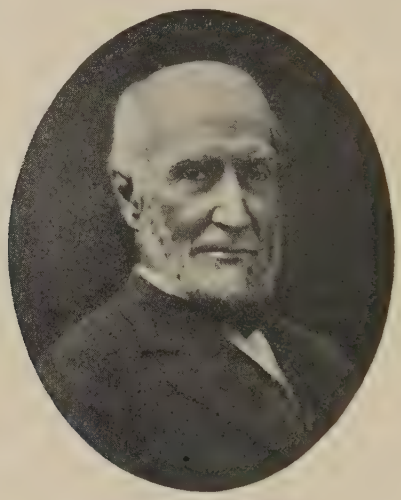
In the study of the machinery of an American state, the logical order is, of course, to study first the legislative department, because law-making logically comes before either execution of law or judging of law. This order is observed in the Constitution of the United States in which we find, immediately following the Preamble, Article I, which treats of the Legislative Department. Following this we find Article II which treats of the Executive Department. This also is logical for laws must be put into force before they can be violated. The courts cannot act, that is there can be no case in court, either civil or criminal, until some one complains to the courts that another person, or persons, has violated either the civil or criminal law. It is therefore logical to study the Executive Department of government following the Legislative Department, and, lastly, we study the Judicial Department. All the interests of government center about these three fundamental processes of government. The state government is the national government in miniature. We make laws, execute those laws, and judge the laws. All American states are fundamentally alike—republi-

can in form, but vary greatly in the things that give states particularity.

It is now proposed to depart from this logical order for certain reasons that appear to the author. It seems best in this particular case to discuss briefly the legislative and judicial branches of government, and then a more detailed study of the executive branch, as found in the workings of the machinery of government in Illinois.

The Legislature at Work

The legislative power of the State of Illinois is vested in a general assembly which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. In American states, the House of Represen-



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tatives is usually, if not always, larger in numbers than the Senate. In Illinois there are three times as many members in the lower as in the upper House—fifty-one senators, 153 representatives. The House members all begin their terms at the same time and their terms end at the same time—January of an odd year till January of the next succeeding odd year. The Senate is a perpetual body. The terms of one-half of the senators expire in January of an odd year while the terms of the other half expire in January of the next succeeding odd year. There are fifty-one senatorial districts, and senators from even numbered districts began their terms January, 1925; senators from odd numbered districts began their terms January,

1923. There are one senator and three representatives from each senatorial district. Senators serve four years.

The general assembly meets on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, following the first Monday in January of the odd years. The Secretary of State calls the House to order and presides till a speaker is selected. The organization of the House is brought about through political parties. The party that has a majority of the members elects the presiding officer and other officials. The majority party is held responsible for legislation. The majority party organizes the committee and it is through committees that legislation is carried on. The most important committee in the House is the committee on appropriations. The next in importance is probably the judiciary committee. The adoption of the budget system has tended to decrease somewhat the importance of the appropriation committee. The committees are appointed at the beginning of the session by the speaker. If the House is republican, the speaker will be a republican. The speaker therefore in making up his committees sees that the majority of each committee is republican one of whom is the chairman. The chairman often acts in a high handed way and usually to the advantage of his own party.

Bills in Committee

The right of initiation is the privilege of the member of an American Legislature. The member writes out his bill, often with the help of an older member, rises in his place and asks for recognition from the speaker, the presiding officer. If the member is "recognized," he announces his wish to introduce a bill. It is brought to the secretary's desk and read by title. The speaker then decides to what committee the bill should be referred. When the committee receives the bill, from that moment its fate is in the keeping of the chairman of that committee. If the chairman is kindly disposed toward the bill he will present the bill to the committee; if he is opposed to the bill he locks it in his desk and that is the last of it. If the chairman is willing that the committee should consider the bill he will present it to that body and allow the bill to stand or fall on its merits. If the members of the committee are of opinion that the enactment of the bill into law would be unwise, they "smother the bill" in committee. A bill which has been referred to a committee may have the germ of a good law in it. In such cases the committee will often revamp the bill cutting out and adding here and there. In such cases the member who introduced it may not recognize it when the com-

mittee reports it back to the house, and may not support it as amended by the committee.

Members of the house are so often eager to get their bills before the committees that they frequently present them before the House is fully organized and committees appointed. It can be readily seen that important committees will have hundreds of bills to consider before the session is many days old. It is said that often the new member may consider himself lucky if a bill which he has introduced has been reported out of committee, for young members are seldom honored by having one of their bills reported.

Advancing Bills

A bill, before it becomes a law, must be read on three different days. When the bill is reported by a committee it goes on the calendar and awaits its turn to be read the first time. There may be scores or hundreds of bills ahead of it. If so it has little chance of ever becoming a law unless it has powerful friends back of it. If the member who introduced a bill has friends and belongs to the majority party, he may get his bill "advanced" to first and second reading. But to "advance" a bill requires unanimous consent. This is often secured by high handed ruling on the part of the speaker. Those who are opposed to giving consent to the advancing of a bill are not "recognized" nor "heard" by the speaker when they vote against advancement. Advancement is often secured, however, by mutual agreement between the two political parties. Bills of prominent members of the two political parties are often advanced over other bills. In such cases the unlucky bills sink farther and farther down on the calendar and are never heard of after being reported out of committee. Often it is the policy of the "steering committee" to advance bills to second reading where a motion to strike out the enacting clause is carried and the bill is dead and out of the way. The speaker may be as high handed as the chairman of a committee. If he is disposed to do so, he can "gavel bills through," or kill them in the same way—by arbitrary and unfair decisions as presiding officer.

It is an interesting proceeding to the honest taxpayer who visits the "Legislature at work," to find the order for the day, "bills on first reading." The time is perchance Friday, and the lawmakers have departed to attend to pressing personal business at home. Enough members have remained, however, to hold the session while bills are advanced. The speaker raps for the House to come to order. Three or four members light their cigars and read their morning mail or glance at the head-

lines in the latest paper. The speaker announces the order of the day—"the first reading of bills." There are a score or more bills to be read. The clerk with a good fresh voice start out giving the title to the bill and reading the enacting clause. He then mumbles a few lines on the front page, reads a few lines on the third page, and skips to the end of the bill and finishes with loud and distinct tones. If the members who are reading their mail have no objections the bill will be placed on the calendar for second reading.

But on the second reading every member is alert as here is where bills can be amended, killed, or advanced. Here is where the speaker, the floor leader, the steering committee and the "organization" must be faithful in order to save pet bills or to defeat other bills which have been adjudged injurious to the interest of the party in power or its friends.

The Last Lap

If a bill is able to weather the storm of second reading it is sent to the engrossing committee. It is still in danger of great delay which may mean that it will not live through the session. The chairman of the engrossing committee may delay the presentation of the bill to the committee, or the committee may be unfriendly to the bill. Or again after the bill has been engrossed, the chairman may delay reporting it so long that when it is placed on the calendar it has so many bills ahead of it that adjournment comes before it is reached in the regular order.

When the bill has been fortunate to surmount all the obstacles pointed out and has been placed on third reading and its passage, there are still breakers ahead. The vote on third reading must be yes or no, and each member must vote for himself or refrain from voting. If he refrain from voting, his vote is counted in the negative as there must be seventy-seven affirmative votes, or a "constitutional majority" before the bill can become a law. If the "organization" desires the passage of the bill, and if upon the votes being taken it is discovered that there is not a constitutional majority for the bill the speaker may refrain from announcing the result until emissaries have an opportunity to go on the floor and persuade the indifferent ones who have refrained from voting to vote for the bill. If only a few votes are needed, this method is frequently successful.

Other Methods

There is one other phase of legislation which remains to be explained. When the session opens the majority party may lay plans for securing loyalty to itself by a process of distribut-

ing favors. Resolutions creating positions of employment—janitors, clock winders, special police, watchmen, guards, etc., are passed. The Legislative Voters League issued a bulletin in 1903 stating that the employment pay roll for a past session for services as above enumerated, amounted to $100,000. There were ninety-three janitors and seventy policemen among the 261 jobs that were given out by the "organization." This partly explains how some members are held in line when the "Steering Committee" wishes members to be loyal.

It remains to call attention to another method of procedure which in former times was not uncommon, but which at present, let us hope, has been abandoned. This consisted in introducing bills which would, if enacted into law, ruin certain "industries" or "businesses." These bills are known as "holdups" or "sandbagger" bills. The committee to whom these bills are referred would send out notices to the interested "businesses" or "industries" that "hearings" would be held by the committee on certain days. The parties whose businesses are endangered if these bills should ever become laws would of course hasten to protect themselves by an appeal to the committee not to report out the bills they were interested in.

In the Legislature, referred to in the Bulletin of the Legislative Voters League, there were 873 bills introduced into the House. Over 100 of these bills were "hold-up" bills. They were introduced chiefly by about fifteen members about equally divided between the two major parties. Certain committees had been created at the beginning of the session with the understanding that all "sandbagging" bills would be referred to them. "The control of four such important committees gave the disreputables a powerful leverage for bluff." If the people whose interest are endangered do not buy off the members of the committees, the bills are reported out and are pushed toward third reading to bluff the people whose interests are endangered.

Happily we may hope there is not much of this form of legislative activity in the Legislatures of today.

The Judicial Department

It is no disparagement of the executive nor of the Legislative Department to say that without doubt the Judiciary Department, in the State of Illinois, is the one for which the great mass of people have the highest regard. There are of course people who have many complaints to make against the courts. In most cases which find their way into the courts, one or the other of the two litigants will be disappointed and displeased. Yet those not directly interested in a case in court

seldom see any signs or hear any complaints of unfair influences in reference to any case in before the judiciary. It would be in keeping with the facts in the matter to say the higher the grade of the court the less complaint. "We have become accustomed to view the courts and not the law as the bulwark of our freedom. The courts stand between the people and the people's Legislature. They ward off the evil effects of pernicious laws. It is anamalous that a free people should need a court of justice to save it from the destructive forces of its chosen lawmakers. We are drifting from the Saxon toward the Roman ideal, when the court becomes both the lawmaker and the judge."

If we can say that the legislative machinery of a hundred years ago was simple, and that the executive authority was limited, in the same way we can say the judicial machinery was as simple and as limited. The Constitution of 1818 created in reality but two courts with one set of judges, the Supreme Court of four members, one of whom should be chief justice, and any two of whom should constitute a quorum to hold court. The section creating the Supreme Court at the same time clothed the Legislature with the power to create such inferior courts as it might think necessary from time to time. The Supreme Court should have appellate jurisdiction only, "except in cases relating to the revenue, in cases of mandamus, and in cases of impeachment as may be required to be tried before it." The four judges were required to hold circuit courts in the several counties until the end of the first session of the general assembly after January 1, 1824.

The Constitution made it mandatory upon the general assembly to appoint a sufficient number of justices of the peace whose duties should be regulated by law.

Election of Judges

The election of the judges of the Supreme Court was by the Legislature on joint ballot. This in fact was the prevailing method of election of officials under the Constitution of 1818. There can not be said to have been any politics in the appointment or election of judges in Illinois for many years after the state came into the Union, for there was virtually no other party except the democratic party prior to Civil war.

The Constitution of 1848, Article V, says: Section 1. "The judicial power in this state shall be and is hereby vested in one Supreme Court, in circuit courts, in county courts, and in justices of the peace." All judges of these several courts were elected by the qualified voters of the district constituting the

election unit. The supreme justices and circuit justices were elected in June, while the lower judges were elected in November. Their term of office was six years. The Constitution of 1870 continued the plan of electing the supreme judges in June but all other judges were elected in November. One reason for putting the election of supreme judges in June was to divorce the election of judges from politics which is more or less in evidence in the November elections. In those counties which adopt the township system of county government, the justices of the peace are elected in April at the time of the election of other town officers.

The Constitution of 1870 authorized the Legislature to create city courts and courts for incorporated towns. The Legislature provided that whenever a city wishes to organize a city court, a vote must be taken, for or against the establishment of such city court. If the proposition carries, steps may be taken to establish such a court. The law also provides that city courts shall have the same jurisdiction as circuit courts over all cases arising within the corporate limits of the said city. Most cities have organized city courts under the provision of the Legislature. Two forms of judicial procedure have grown up in Illinois neither of which is provided for by specific grant in the Constitution of 1870. These are the granting of injunctions, and the declaring of laws passed by the Legislature unconstitutional. The later authority is acquiesced in by the people, but the former procedure has been seriously objected to particularly by groups of our citizens who feel that their rights as citizens are curtailed by the issuing of injunction orders by the courts.

The Executive

But it is in the Executive Department that we find the greatest changes and the most complicated machinery of government. The Constitution of 1818 made meager provision for the executive officers. Article III of that constitution deals with the Executive Department. Section one of that article says: "The executive power of the state shall be vested in a governor." But Section 2 of Article III provides for the election of a sheriff and a coroner for each county. Section 13 says a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time the governor is chosen. These were the only executive officers provided for in 1818. But today the Executive Department of the state government has become so far-reaching in its duties and the work is so varied that in many cases only persons trained to that form of official service are permitted to hold these positions.

State Officers

The chief executive officer is of course the governor. The lieutenant governor is not strictly speaking an executive officer. He is a presiding officer, but under certain contingencies may become an executive officer. But there are beside the governor a number of state executive officers. An officer becomes an executive when it is his duty to carry out the laws passed by the Legislature. These executive officers in Illinois in addition to the governor are the secretary of state, a treasurer, a superintendent of public instruction, and auditor and an attorney-general.

The governor, lieutenant-governor, treasurer and attorney-general and auditor are elected on Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every leap-year. The treasurer serves only two years and is not eligible for immediate reelection. The superintendent of public instruction is elected on Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the even numbered years that are not leap years. He serves four years. Since these officers are usually known as executive officers, we should expect that they will execute the laws which are passed by the Legislature. In the earlier year the duties of the executive officers were simple, but as time passed the Legislature gave them more and more laws to enforce and the offices became very important.

The secretary of state is primarily a keeper of the records. All bills enacted into laws are in the keeping of the secretary of state. In like manner all resolutions passed by either or both houses are deposited with this officer. All books, bills, records and documents remaining at the close of a legislative session are turned over to the secretary of state. He is also a sort of official recorder of the acts of the governor, that is his official acts of granting pardons, reprieves, proclamations, and the secretary of state is required to furnish copies of these when called upon to do so by the general assembly. He is required also to furnish duplicate copies of records in his office upon the payment of fees fixed by the law. He keeps the great seal of state and affixes the same to all proclamations issued by the governor, and to all commissions and certificates of elections. The secretary of state has charge of the execution of the laws pertaining to the issuing of licenses or charters to corporations. He has charge of the property of the state—the capitol building and grounds. He formerly was the general purchasing agent for the supplies—fuel, lights, water, furniture, etc. It is the secretary's duty to call the house of representatives to order when it first assembles, and to preside till they have elected a speaker. He was formerly ex-officio member

of a number of boards, among which was the trustees of the Lincoln homestead, of the Fort Massac Park, and the Natural History Museum. He is a member of the State Canvassing Board and collector of automobile fees. This important office was a hundred years ago cared for by one man with time to spare.

Another important executive officer is the auditor of public accounts. This officer is required to keep the accounts of the state. He is the bookkeeper. He knows the amount of money in the state treasury and must sign all checks or warrants drawn on the treasurer. When the appropriations are made by the general assembly, he opens an account with every agency of the state for whose benefit an appropriation has been made. The auditor institutes all suits in which the state is plaintiff. He makes a biennial report of his office to the governor. No money can be received into the treasury without the auditor's knowledge. He sits with the governor and the treasurer to fix the rate of taxation for state purposes. He is also a member of the state canvassing board. Has general oversight of state banks, and building and loan associations. He is custodian of the records of the lands formerly owned and disposed of by the general government.

A third executive officer of great importance is the treasurer. Although his duties are within very narrow limits much depends upon his honesty, his accuracy, and his faithfulness. He receives no money into the treasury except upon the order of the auditor, nor can he pay out money without that officer's order. He is a member of the state board which canvasses the election returns and which orders the issuance of election certificates. He was formerly a trustee of the Lincoln monument and the Lincoln homestead.

The state superintendent of public instruction is the best known state officer. He comes closer to the people than any other official. His work is in the field of public education. He is in close touch with county superintendents, teachers in high schools, superintendents of city schools, the teaching force of five normal schools, and of the state university. Not only that, but he is in close touch with township school officials and school directors. In addition he knows hundreds of the rural and grade teachers and is known by thousands of school children. His is an office whose duties link him closely with all the people. His supervision of the schools include legal advice, the requiring of reports, and he is often called upon to act in a judicial capacity. He reports biennially to the governor. He keeps accurate accounts of the receipts and expenditures upon all forms of public education. He grants state teacher's certifi-

cates, the highest evidence of professional skill issued. He is ex-officio a member of the board of trustees of the univesity and of the unit board of the state normal schools. He is trustee, ex-officio of many boards, and is a director of the Illinois Farmers' Institute.

The attorney-general is an official that the average citizen knows little about. His work is before the courts, and as an adviser of other state officials. He appears as the prosecutor of cases in the civil courts in which the state is plaintiff. He is required by law to keep accurate records of his office, and he can be called on for advice by a state official.

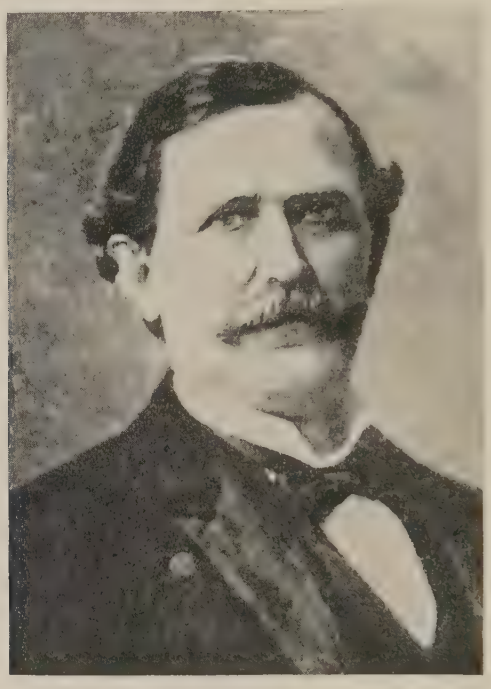
These state offices have grown to be very important in a great state like Illinois. Their work is not different from what it was decades ago—there is just more of it.

The Governor

Very naturally we should expect to find the governor the most important officer in a state government. In the early days there was so little pay connected with the office as salary that many good men could not offer their services to the state. The place has always been regarded as one of great honor and distinction; and without doubt the men who have been elevated above their fellows to this high station have been entirely worthy of the distinction. Probably one reason for this is to be found in party politics. For the first twenty-five or thirty years there was only one party in the state; at least the opponents of the dominant party were never strong enough to endanger the election of any man who could secure the endorsement of the major party, the democratic party. But from 1856 to the year 1924 there have always been two strong major parties. It was seen by the political managers that it was absolutely necessary to success that the best man in the party should be put forward for the most honorable position in the gift of the people of the state. If the democrats in convention should nominate a strong man for governor, it would behoove the republicans to bring out a man of equal rank. Thus it would matter little which candidate was elected, the state was assured of a man of high grade—for the position of chief executive.

Among the Romans they had the cursus honorum—a law that a citizen must hold the offices of lower rank before he could aspire to the highest office—that of consul. In some such way the American people require that a citizen must have gone along the honorable way. It is therefore customary for the friends of the candidate for governor to point with marked pride to the fact that their candidate has held many minor

offices with great credit to himself and with satisfaction to his friends. There are no rules which require that the candidates should hold particular offices. Military service has sufficed in some cases; service in Congress has been put forth as a justification for the aspirations of a citizen; some have gone from the bench to the gubernatorial chair; business success has been argued as a sufficient guarantee of successful management of the trying position as governor.



GOVERNOR JOHN R. TANNER

There have been instances in which public men have made the position of governor a stepping stone to the United States Senate or to the Presidency.

Under the Constitution of 1818 the election of the governor and the Legislature occurred in August, and the Legislature met in December and the inauguration of the governor took place as soon as the election returns could be canvassed and the result made known. The Constitution of 1848 placed the election of the Legislature and the governor at the same time as the congressional elections, the first Tuesday after the first

Monday in November, and the meeting of the Legislature and the inauguration of the governor early in January. At the time of the inauguration the newly elected governor takes occasion to deliver to the Legislature and to the public his policy as to questions of importance in relation to the state. If the governor is of the same political belief as is a majority of each of the two houses, it will be the part of wisdom that he should know that his proposed measures have the indorsement of the party leaders. In such cases much more is accomplished by the Legislature than could be under divided leadership. Often it will happen that the governor and the Legislature do not belong to the same political party, and in such cases there is little progress made as to many questions of public interest.

The relations between the governor and the Legislature while the latter is in session depends largely upon whether a majority of each house belongs to the same political party as does the governor. The unfriendly relations between these two branches of the government has at times resulted in the withholding of appropriations by the Legislature from the Executive Department or from some of the divisions of that department. In 1863 the Legislature and the governor did not agree politically. Governor Yates was heartily supporting the administration of President Lincoln. The Legislature was bitterly opposed to the Lincoln policy of war. During an adjourned session in the midsummer, there was a disagreement between the Senate and the House as to the date of adjournment. The governor in the exercise of his constitutional authority, prorogued the two houses greatly to their chagrin.

Special Sessions

By a provision of the Constitution, Section 8 of Article V, the governor may convene the general assembly by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which that body is convened. The Legislature at such special session can not enact any legislation beyond what is specified in the governor's call. Special sessions of the legislature are frequently called and there is usually a justification for such action on the part of the governor, but the people generally are suspicious of special and of prolonged regular sessions. However, in cases of great calamity befalling any portion of the state, the governor has been commended for prompt action in such cases.

By a provision of the Constitution of 1818, the governor and the four members of the Supreme Court were constituted a Council of Revision whose duty it was to consider all bills passed by the general assembly. If upon consideration, the council

considered the proposed law wise and proper, they indorsed it and it became a law; if upon a study of the proposed bill, the council decided that the measure was unwise, the bill was vetoed. Since there were five members of this board, any three could veto or approve a proposed law. Two of the most unwise and unfortunate measures which were enacted into law under the Constitution of 1818 were both vetoed by the Council of Revision. These were the law of 1821 which launched the State of Illinois into the banking business for ten years, which project cost the state $100,000. The other was the internal improvement laws of 1836-7. By these laws the state undertook the building of railroads, canals, etc., which eventually cost the state a score of millions of dollars with only the Illinois and Michigan Canal and a railroad from Springfield to Meredosia to show for this large outlay. It was easy under the Constitution of 1818 to pass a bill over the veto of the Council of Revision as it required only that the bill be repassed in each of the two houses by a majority vote of all members belonging in each house.

By the Constitution of 1848, Article IV, Section 21, bills passed by the two houses must be presented to the governor. If he sign a bill it became a law. If he veto the bill it may become a law by a majority vote in each house, of the whole number of members elected. The Constitution of 1848 was an improvement over the Constitution of 1818 in that it centralized the responsibility of the veto power in one person instead of distributing it among five persons. But it was still an easy matter to override the governor's veto.

By the Constitution of 1870, Article V, Section 16, every bill, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the governor. If he approves of it he shall sign it and it is then a law. If he disapprove of it he shall veto the bill and return it to the house in which it originated. If upon reconsideration in each house, it shall be passed by a two-thirds vote of all members elected and belonging therein, respectively, it shall become a law notwithstanding the veto of the governor.

In the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, when it was known that the Constitution would be rewritten and that the new basic law would forbid the enactment of private laws, there was a rush to get all the advantage possible out of the last General Assembly under the Constitution of 1848. At this session the Legislature passed 1700 private laws and at the end of the session, the governor had been able to examine only 300 out of the whole batch of 1700. The assembly took a recess of more

than a month in order to give the executive time to consider the other 1400. He vetoed 80 of the 1700 laws, but the Legislature found it easy to pass most of these over the governor's veto.

When bills have been passed by the two houses and sent to the governor for his approval, he may, if he wishes, call on the attorney-general to advise him on the constitutionality of the law. The wisdom of this arrangement is seen when we remember that some governors may not be lawyers nor have had a wide experience in legal matters.

Though governors may not be skilled in legal questions they ought by all means to be well versed in business affairs and particularly in financial matters. The need of these qualifications is seen when we come to study the laws which appropriate money for the maintenance of the state government. Prior to the passage of the Civil Administrative Code in 1917, there was much confusion and often very bitter feelings over the passage of the appropriation laws biennially.

Partial Veto

Each house of the general assembly, in order to facilitate legislation is divided up into a number of committees. Each committee has a particular subject to which it gives its attention. One of the most important of these committees is the committee on appropriations. This committee formerly made up estimates of the amount of money it would take to carry on the various lines of governmental activity. A bill for each line was prepared called the appropriation bills. These were presented to the house and discussed and probably passed. They then went to the governor who prior to 1884 had the task of signing these bills or vetoing them. In 1883 an amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the general assembly which was approved by the people in the general election held November 4, 1884. The amendment is Section 16 of Article V of the Constitution and is as follows:

"Bills making appropriations of money out of the treasury shall specify the objects and purposes for which the same are made, and appropriate to them respectively their several amounts in distinct items and sections, and if the governor shall not approve any one or more of the items or sections contained in any bill, but shall approve of the residue thereof, it shall become a law as to the residue in like manner as if he had signed it." The bill as approved together with the governor's objections to sections not approved by him, shall then be returned to the house in which it originated where it may be passed over

the governor's veto as is provided in Article V, Section 16 of the Constitution.

This amendment to the Constitution enables the governor to veto certain sections of an appropriation bill and at the same time approve the main bill. It goes without saying that the members of the general assembly are personally interested in many appropriation bills which provide for the erection of public buildings or other local improvements, in their immediate localities. This helps in the next canvass and adds to the reputation of individuals in succeeding legislatures. The governor is supposed to have no personal feelings in matters of this kind and can therefore use his pruning knife to the saving of large sums of money for the state. It is said that a recent governor saved to the state more than a million dollars, while another cut the appropriations more than two millions of dollars.

Without doubt the Constitutional Convention of 1818 had in mind the question of the constitutionality of laws when they created the Council of Revision. At least four of the five men who sat about the council-table would be lawyers of some distinction. If this body should pass upon the wisdom of a law and gave their endorsement they at the same time passed upon its constitutionality, so that there could be little objection to the law afterward on the ground of unconstitutionality. In a similar way there might be such an understanding between the leaders in the Legislature and the governor before the final passage of the appropriation bills that the embarrassment of vetoes might be avoided.

The objection to this may be found in the notion that the three departments of government, legislative, executive, and judicial are independent of each other and that it is not within the scope of the governor's functions to take any part in the work of legislation. But while this is probably a good view to take it is still true that the governor is an important factor in the work of legislation. And it would seem that it would be better that there should be a harmonious understanding between the governor and the Legislature before the appropriation bills are passed, than to endanger the harmony that ought to exist between these two closely related departments of state government.

Spoils

Probably one of the most productive sources of inefficiency in the administration of state governments in the past, and still an embarrassing problem for governors, is the practice that has grown up of making a "clean sweep" of all appointive officials found in office upon the coming in of a newly elected

GOVERNOR CHARLES S. DENEEN

governor. If the campaign in which a governor has been elected was a bitter political contest, and the victorious party is to displace an administration of a different political faith, there will usually be a scramble for office under the new governor. Without doubt it is only fair and right that a governor should have about him, and in positions of trust and responsibility, men of his own political faith, but it would appear that the executive ought to have time to look about and make such selections as his sober judgment might indicate would be suited to the work to be performed.

Boards and Commissions

In order to relieve the governor from an increasing demand upon him for attention to details in the administration of the affairs of state, the Legislature from time to time prior to the early part of the present century, created boards and commissions with limited and specific executive authority.

Section 5 of Article XI, Corporations, provide that the Legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in freight and passenger tariffs on the railroads in the state, etc. Section 1, of Article XIII, Warehouses, declares warehouses that house grain for a compensation are declared public warehouses. In these two sections, the general assembly found authority to create the first Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. This was done in 1871. This commission was clothed with legislative, executive, and judicial functions. It prescribed the rules for the crossing of two railroads, forced the railroad companies to establish interlocking signals, required the publication of rates for the transportation of freight and passengers. This commission might make rules for the security of persons doing business with the warehouses, might require the inspection, and establishment of grades of grain. The commission after making the rules and regulations governing these public utilities proceeded to execute the laws and acted as a court in hearing evidence of the violations of the commission's rules.

The statement that the commission exercised legislative, executive, and judicial control over the railroads and warehouses must be taken with a grain of salt. These corporations were advised by the best lawyers, and there was almost a rebellion against the control which the commission sought to exercise. There was of course quite a bit of compliance with the requirements of the board, but in many instances important requirements were treated indifferently.

But the Legislature from time to time went on creating boards

and commissions and clothing them with authority within limited fields of activity. It will be sufficient to name a few of these boards—those with which the average reader is most familiar. Beside the one already named, the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, there were the following: Board of Agriculture, Board of Arbitration, Board of Charities, Board of Equalization, Board of Fish Commissioners, Board of Health, Board of Pardons, Board of Prison Industries, etc. The appointing power of the governor was greatly extended along with the creation of these boards and commissions. Boards were never created with fewer than three members and often with 5, 7, or 9, members. In most cases the appointment made by the governor must be confirmed by the senate. If appointments were made by the governor when the Senate was not in session, such appointments are known as recess appointments. The appointee holds his place till the meeting of the Legislature when his appointment must be confirmed by the Senate.

These various boards and commissions became so numerous that the governor's time was largely taken up in overseeing the work of the boards and in considering the many weaknesses of this system of administration. Governor Dunne who served from January, 1913, to January, 1917, is reported to have said that the government as he found it in Illinois was too badly divided; responsibility was not concentrated; there could be no centralization of administration where the different executive heads are independent not only of each other but of the governor himself. Governor Dunne was calling attention not so much to the dissipation of power as he found it scattered among more than a half hundred boards and commissions, but also to the fact that what we call the "state officers" who are elected by popular vote, each feels that his is an exclusive field of executive activity and that his relations to the governor are in no sense dependent.

Efficiency and Economy Committee

Prior to this time there had been quite an agitation for reform along the lines of scattered executive authority. It had been found by actual experience that when the Legislature had created an executive board and the governor had appointed some good men on the board and they had been confirmed by the Senate and had begun the exercise of their duties, then the governor's control of them ceased. They were almost out of his jurisdiction. He had no power to dismiss them from office and the fact was they were a miniature executive body. Charles S. Deneen had served as governor from 1905 to 1913. He was convinced that the whole administrative system needed an overhauling. One

thing that put public men to thinking, was the increased cost of carrying on government in Illinois. Many men thought that there was a direct relation between the increase in the number of boards and commissions and the increase in the cost of carrying on the government. The biennial appropriations had increased from 1905 to 1915 at the rate of $3,000,000 per year. It is said that as early as 1897 the Illinois State Bar Association discussed the tendency, then perceivable, toward a dissipation of executive authority and the increased sum necessary to run the government from year to year. The general thought soon found its way into the newspapers.

The matter was generally talked about that no definite action was taken till 1909. In the Forty-sixth General Assembly which convened January, 1909, a committee was appointed to look into the conduct of the charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions. The committee made its report and recommended that these three kinds of institutions be consolidated and placed under one management, one board of control. The Senate received a similar report from one of its committees. As a result of these reports a law was enacted bringing the above institutions under one board of control. This board was one already functioning. It was known as the State Board of Administration. This was the first step toward reform. The fish and game commissions were combined in 1913. In 1913 Governor Deneen in his farewell message, suggested the creation of a commission for the purpose of investigating plans for the combination of other boards and commissions whose duties were similar. As a result of the work already done and of the request of the retiring governor, a joint resolution provided for the appointment of a joint committee whose purpose shall be to investigate all boards and commissions with a view of organizing a more centralized system of administration, and of reducing the number of agencies now required, all looking toward greater efficiency and economy in the administration of the various branches of the state government.

During the year 1914 the committee, consisting of four senators and four representatives, was busy making a careful study of the plan of carrying on government through the agency of boards and commissions. After a careful investigation, the committee reported as follows:

REPORT

"Under the existing arrangements inefficiency and waste necessarily arise from lack of correlation and cooperation in the work of different offices and institutions which are carrying out

similar or closely related functions. There are separate boards for each of the state penitentiaries and reformatory and for each of the state normal schools. There are half a dozen boards dealing with agricultural interests; and about a score of separate labor agencies, including four boards dealing with mining problems and eight free employment offices, each substantially independent of each other. State finance administration is distributed between a number of elective and appointive officials and boards without concentrated responsibility. The supervision of corporations and of banks, insurance companies and public utilities is exercised by a series of distinct departments. State control of public health is divided between various boards with no effective means of coordination. Nor is there any official authority for harmonizing the work of the numerous educational agencies."

The committee or commission making this report further pointed out that there was no harmony, and no oversight, among the constitutionally established departments of government and those created by legislative enactment. In fact there was often conflicts and overlapping of authority. The situation was illogical and expensive.

The report of this commission fell on stony ground and the political birds picked it up and devoured it. Few men, serving on the hundred boards, commissions, and similar agencies were kindly disposed toward a proposition that would legislate them out of office, and instead of reducing the number of such agencies of government a dozen or more were created by the Legislature.

In the summer of 1916, there were signs that the public was sufficiently aroused to take decided steps to bring about some reforms suggested by the committee of "Efficiency and Economy." Both political parties in their platforms pledged themselves to the carrying out of the reforms so badly needed. Governor Dunne had already taken considerable interest, and his party was pledged to the "enactment of laws for the consolidation of the different commissions of the state, as recommended in the report of the efficiency and economy committee." The republicans also favored the "consolidation of boards, institutions, and different departments, thereby eliminating useless and unnecessary offices and positions, avoiding overlapping functions and increasing efficiency." In the campaign the speakers kept the matter before the people and the public was well informed as to the evils existing and as to the remedies proposed.

The republicans carried the election for governor and Mr. Frank O. Lowden was chosen. Mr. Lowden had himself given some study to the matter of consolidation of boards and commissions. The committee on Efficiency and Economy had in

GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN

their report recommended that the concentration of agencies be carried to the extent of grouping the existing boards and commissions to ten groups as follows: "Finance, education, law, trade and commerce, labor and mining, health, agriculture, public works, charities and corrections, and military affairs."

Governor Lowden, between the election in November and his inauguration in January, had thought out a plan slightly different from that suggested by the committee on Efficiency and Economy, but in the main following it closely. He put especial stress upon the needed reforms in his inaugural address. He declared that "one of the imperative needs of the state is the consolidation of its multiplied agencies into a few principal departments." He showed specifically just where there could be changes greatly to the advantage of the public service. He said "Over one hundred officers, boards, agencies, commissions, institutions, and departments are charged with the administration of our laws."

When the general assembly got down to business they gave immediate attention to the work which Governor Lowden regarded as so necessary. It is said that the governor let it be known that no offices would be given out till the Legislature had accomplished the needed changes. He gave the matter his personal attention. A bill incorporating the governor's plan was introduced, and was passed by both houses and became a law July 1, 1917.

Civil Administrative Code

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: This Act shall be known as "The Civil Administrative Code."

Section 3 enumerates the nine "departments" of the state government as Department of Finance, Agriculture, Labor, Mines and Minerals, Public Works and Buildings, Public Welfare, Public Health, Trade and Commerce, Registration and Education. Section 4 assigns a director to each department. In addition to the director in each department these are the following assistants:

In the Department of Finance:
- Assistant Director of Finance;
- Administrative Auditor;
- Superintendent of Budget;
- Superintendent of Reports.

In the Department of Agriculture:
- Assistant Director of Agriculture;
- General Manager of the State Fair;
- Superintendent of Foods and Dairies;

Superintendent of Animal Industry;
Superintendent of Plant Industry;
Chief Veterinarian;
Chief Game and Fish Warden;
The Food Standard Commission, which shall consist of the Superintendent of Foods and Dairies and two officers designated as Food Standard Officers.

In the Department of Labor:
Assistant Director of Labor;
Chief Factory Inspector;
Superintendent of Free Employment Agencies;
Chief Inspector of Private Employment Agencies;
The Industrial Commission, which shall consist of five officers designated Industrial Officers.

In the Department of Mines and Minerals:
Assistant Director of Mines and Minerals;
The Mining Board, which shall consist of four officers designated as Mine Officers and the Director of the Department of Mines and Minerals;
The Miners' Examining Board, which shall consist of four officers, designated Miners' Examining Officers.

In the Department of Public Works and Buildings:
Assistant Director of Public Works and Buildings;
Superintendent of Highways;
Chief Highway Engineer;
Supervising Architect;
Supervising Engineer;
Superintendent of Waterways;
Superintendent of Printing;
Superintendent of Purchases and Supplies;
Superintendent of Parks.

In the Department of Public Welfare:
Assistant Director of Public Welfare;
Alienist;
Criminologist;
Fiscal Supervisor;
Superintendent of Charities;
Superintendent of Prisons;
Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles.

In the Department of Public Health:
Assistant Director of Public Health;
Superintendent of Lodging House Inspection.

In the Department of Trade and Commerce:
Assistant Director of Trade and Commerce;
Superintendent of Insurance;
Fire Marshall;
Superintendent of Standards;
Chief Grain Inspector.
The Public Utilities Commission, which shall consist of five officers designated Public Utility Commissioners;
Secretary of the Public Utilities Commission.

In the Department of Registration and Education:
Assistant Director of Registration and Education;
Superintendent of Registration;
The Normal School Board, which shall consist of nine officers, together with the Director of the Department and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The above named officers (in the nine departments), and each of them shall, except as otherwise provided in this Act, be under the direction, supervision, and control of the director of their respective departments, and shall perform such duties as such director shall prescribe.

Section 6. Advisory and non-executive boards, in the respective departments, are created as follows:

In the Department of Labor a board of free employment advisors of five persons; a board of five persons to act with local free employment officers. In the Department of Agriculture a board of advisors for agriculture and one for the state fair. In the Department of Public Works there are boards of Art Advisors, Water Resources, Highway Advisors, and Parks and Building Advisors. Also a board in the Department of Public Welfare, and one in that of Public Health; two advisory boards in the Department of Registration and Education.

Section 7 enumerates qualifications of the several officials in the nine departments. These qualifications touch the matter residence, occupation, and business connection.

Section 8 gives the duties of the advisory boards.

Section 9 assigns salaries to the directors and their assistants in the several departments.

Section 10 provides that Advisory Boards shall not receive salaries.

Sections 11 to 35 inclusive deal with many minor details as follows: Appointments, term of office, oath, bond, offices, employment of help, leave of absence, civil service law to remain intact, reports, collections by the office, contracts for buildings, fuel, repeal of previously enacted laws which are in conflict with the provisions of the Administrative Code.

Finance

The Department of Finance is the most important of the nine departments. Sections 36 to 39 inclusive enumerate the powers of this department. A brief survey will suffice. To require a uniform system of bookkeeping, accounting, and reporting in the several departments; to prescribe the forms for these in all departments; to examine accounts and expenditures in all departments; to keep in the office of the finance department summary financial accounts of transaction in the several other departments as a check upon expenditures, etc.; to prescribe rules for purchase of supplies in all departments; to examine accounts of corporations, boards, etc., which receive appropriations from the general assembly; to report grounds for civil or criminal action to the attorney-general; to examine and grant vouchers for payment of bills in all departments; to examine into character of service and quality of materials for which payment is demanded; to make financial reports to the governor; to publish bulletins for general information; to secure coordination of work in all departments; to assist in preparing a budget of expenditures for the biennial appropriations.

It is doubtful whether this law curtailed the number of persons on the payroll of the state. And without doubt the cost of maintaining the government under this Administrative Code is greater than before, but that is to be expected since the government is greatly improved in efficiency: Each department is a complete unit of efficiency; its various subdivisions at all times are under the direct control of the director. The nine directors constitute a sort of cabinet which sitting with the governor may plan for greater efficiency and for greater economy in administration.

Agriculture

The work in the Department of Agriculture is provided for in Sections 40 to 42 inclusive of the Code. The first seven clauses of Section 40 enumerates the work of the old boards, commissions, etc., which are assigned to this department. In the fifteen following clauses the duties are enumerated. Some of the work has to do with commercial fertilizers, live stock, forestry, fishing, the promotion of certain industrial activities, publishing reports on agricultural statistics, contagions and preventions, game and fish, state fair and grounds, farmers' institutes, county fairs, etc.

Labor

The Department of Labor is charged with the exercise of all boards, etc., which under the old law were concerned with the

subject of labor. In addition this department must foster the welfare of wage earners, improve working conditions, collect statistics and make reports, publish bulletins for the dissemination of useful information as to labor, to acquire and disseminate information as to accidents and occupational diseases. The Industrial Commission in this department shall have charge of cases of arbitration and conciliation.

Mines and Mining

The Department of Mines and Minerals took over the work of the old State Mining Board, the State Mine Inspectors, Miners' Examining Commission, and the Mine Fire Fighting and Rescue work. It is further the duty of this department to collect statistics and information about the several phases of mines and mining, to publish and disseminate this information, to provide as far as possible social and educational opportunities for the miners' families. The mining board, a division of the Department of Mines and Mining, conducts examinations of applicants for the position of mine inspector, mine managers, hoisting engineers. Report in writing to the director in this department all names of successful candidates for any position under the control of the mining board. The director of this department shall be the executive officer of the mining board and shall issue all certificates of competency as determined by the mining board's examinations.

Public Works

The Department of Public Works and Buildings has control of the public highways, canals, and the rivers and lakes so far as the law provides; parks, Fort Massac and grounds, the Lincoln homestead, the Lincoln monument. This department is a general purchasing department except in cases where the secretary of state is authorized by law to act. Has charge of the designing and construction of public buildings and inspection of materials and erection of public monuments. Two boards have important advisory functions—the Board of Art Advisors gives aid in securing the highest form of artistic value in the erection of public buildings and monuments. The Board of Water Resource Advisors gives advise relative to riparian rights and the development of water resources. Other advisory boards render aid in their respective fields.

Public Welfare

The Department of Public Health exercises the powers heretofore exercised by the State Board of Health. It advises as to

public water supply, sewerage, and health conditions in cities and towns or even in rural communities. Maintains chemical, bacteriological, and biological laboratories, distributes free diphtheria antitoxin, typhoid vaccine, etc. Collects information and distributes same relative to the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases. Its duty is to inspect all hospitals, sanataria and other public buildings and to report the conditions to official authority having jurisdiction. To publish and distribute reports and bulletins relative to prevention of disease, and as to the sanitary conditions in the state.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ANNA

Trade and Commerce

The Department of Trade and Commerce took over the work of the old State Public Utilities Commission and lodged it in a Public Utilities Commission. The department also took over the work of the former insurance superintendent, and of all the work formerly done under the direction of the grain inspection service. It took over also the duties formerly exercised by the inspector of automatic couplers; the work of the fire marshal, the inspection of oil and gasoline, and other lesser important executive agents.

Registration and Education

The Department of Registration and Education took over the work of the five separate normal school boards. Also the duties of the Board of Veterinary Examiners, Live Stock Commissioners, State Board of Examiners of Architects, Structural Engineers, Board of Health, Board of Pharmacy, Dental Examiners, Optometry, Barber Examiners, etc.; maintains a state museum, investigates insects harmful to plants, stock, and vegetables; to study topographical and geological conditions, and to publish bulletins of information; to visit the state normal schools once a year, to employ all necessary professors and teachers and to prescribe courses of study for said normal schools. The department shall conduct examinations and issue licenses in all trades and occupations enumerated in this act. Shall adopt rules for training of nurses, and establish standards for admission to colleges and universities. The law requires examinations and licensing of the following professions, trades, and occupations: Veterinary practitioners, horseshoers, architects, structural engineers, medical practitioners, embalmers, midwives, pharmacists, dentists, registered nurses, optometrists and barbers. All acts or parts of acts, in force at the time of the passage of the act called the Administrative Code, which conflicted with the said code were repealed.

The Budget

Without doubt the Administrative Code recognized the finance department as the all-controlling agency in the new plan of efficiency and economy. It is charged with the task of providing the necessary information upon which to base a budget for the several departments, offices, and institutions of the state government. This department is charged with the duty of supervising and examining the accounts and expenditures of the several other departments. To prevent duplication of work in the whole system.

The importance of the budget system is the justification for a somewhat detailed description of the steps to be taken up to the time the budget is presented to the general assembly.

Prior to the 15th of September before the regular biennial assembling of the general assembly, the director of finance distributes to all departments and to all officers and to all departments and to all offices and to all institutions of the state government, including the elective state officers, the University of Illinois, and the judicial department, properly prepared blanks upon which the one in charge of each of the above said departments, etc., shall give information relative to the revenues and

expenditures for the two preceding fiscal years; this information shall include the appropriations made by the previous general assembly, the expenditures therefrom, the amount contracted to be expended or encumbered, and the amount unencumbered and unexpended; also an estimate of the revenues and expenditures of the current fiscal year; also an estimate of the revenues and amounts needed for the respective departments and offices for the two years next succeeding, beginning at the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the general assembly.

Each department, office, and institution, including the elective offices, the courts, state university, shall not later than the first of November, file in the office of the director of finance its estimate of receipts and expenditures for the succeeding biennium. Such estimates shall be accompanied by a statement in writing giving facts and explanation of reasons for each item of expenditure requested. The director of finance may, in his discretion, make further inquiries and investigations as to any item desired by the one in charge of the department, office, etc. He may approve, disapprove, or alter the estimates. He shall, on or before the first day of January preceding the convening of the general assembly, submit to the governor in writing his estimates of revenues and appropriations for the next succeeding biennium.

The governor shall as soon as possible and not later than four weeks after the organization of the general assembly submit a state budget, embracing therein the amounts recommended by him to be appropriated to the respective departments, offices, and institutions, and for all other public purposes, the estimated revenues from taxation, the estimated revenues from sources other than taxation, and the amount required to be raised by taxation. Together with such budget, the governor shall transmit the estimates and expenditures, as received by the director of finance, of the elective officers in the executive and judicial departments and of the University of Illinois.

And finally, each department shall, before an appropriation to such department becomes available for expenditure, prepare and submit to the department of finance an estimate of the amount required for each activity to be carried on, and accounts shall be kept and reports rendered showing the expenditures for each such purpose.

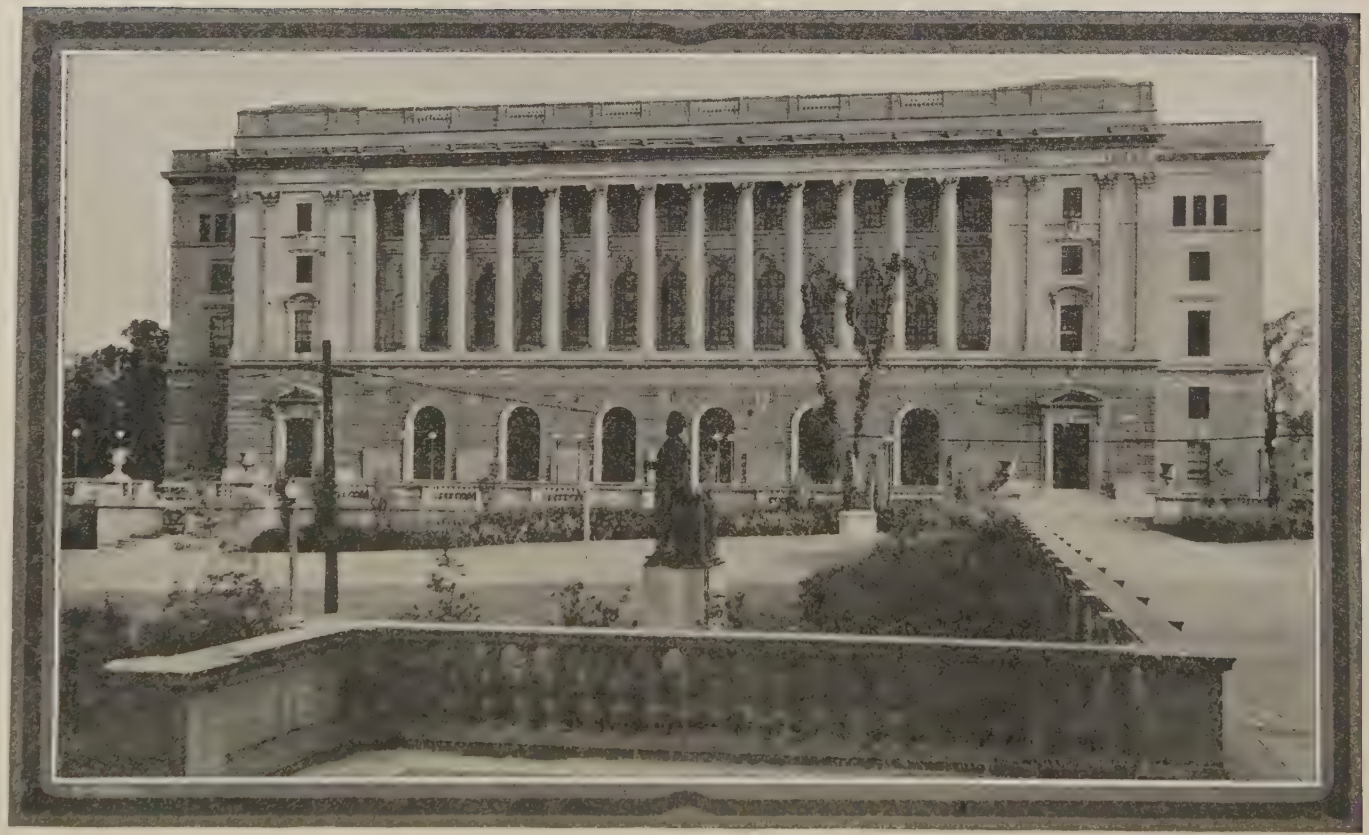
The Administrative Code is beyond question the most far-reaching and commendable act of the general assembly in recent years. It would appear that a cabinet system of state government ought to go far toward unifying and improving the administrative work in any state.

CHAPTER XII

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OUR ILLINOIS—NEIGHBORING STATES—PRELIMINARIES—LEGISLATIVE ACTION—PUBLICITY—COUNTY CELEBRATIONS—A HISTORICAL SKETCH—IMPORTANT DATES—ILLINOIS DAY, DECEMBER 3, 1917.—GOVERNOR LOWDEN PRESIDES—SENATOR SHERMAN—GOVERNOR FIFER—GOVERNOR DUNNE—GOVERNOR YATES—ILLINOIS IN WAR—LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVANCE—JUSTICE RIDELL, ONTARIO—IN FLANDERS FIELD—THOMAS P. O'CONNOR—THE ENABLING ACT—MR. ECHENRODE—ALLEN JOHNSON—CHARLES N. MOORE—A MESSAGE FROM FRANCE—THE LAND OF MEN—AMERICAN COLONIAL SYSTEM—GOVERNOR LOWDEN—FREEING OF ILLINOIS—A MEMORIAL WREATH—OVERLOOKING KASKASKIA—THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—VANDALIA CELEBRATION—FIRST GOVERNOR INAUGURATED—HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS—LORD CHARNWOOD—THE CHICAGO CELEBRATION—THE CLOSING CELEBRATION—THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY—THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

Illinois, as a state, was a hundred years old on December 3, 1918. Possibly the history of this state, for the first century, was not different from that of many an other commonwealth in the American republic, at least not so different from the states carved out of the territory west of the Alleghanies. And yet the people who had grown up in the Prairie State felt that there were many things of which they could boast that were not to be found in their neighboring states. And again the thousands of people who had come into Illinois within the last half of the first century of statehood were also able to give a reason for the faith that was in them. They came to the Prairie State when they could have gone to any one of a score of others, but they chose Illinois as their homes in preference to all the others. These people too, will be glad to recount the glories of their adopted state, glad to recount the progress of the people who builded the great commonwealth, though they must learn that story from books or from tradition after they have made their homes here. And so all the people whether of the original stock or whether the decendants of that flood of immigration that began to pour into America following the great political,



From Illinois Blue Book

CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL BUILDING, SEEN FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

social, economic and religious upheavals of Europe in the middle of the nineteenth century—all were of one accord in the spirit of praise and thanksgiving to the Giver of all that their lot had been cast in so goodly a land. This common spirt of dependence and acknowledgment was beautifully expressed in

Our Illinois

The Centennial Hymn
by
Wallace Rice

Our father's God
Thy name we bless
All thy mercies we confess with solemn joy;
Our prairies rich with fruitful loam,
Our rivers singing as they roam,
The happiness that is our home,
Our hope, our Illinois.

How many times,
Almighty God,
Our fathers passed beneath the rod Thy years employ!
Grant that their faith be justified
In us for whom they fought and died;
Their love for thee our lasting pride
And hope, for Illinois.

Our fathers' God
Put forth Thy might;
Through thee may we defend the right, the wrong destroy.
Lead us afar from greed and lust,
Teach us our duty, make us just;
In Thee our best, our only trust
Our hope for Illinois.

Great Lord, Thy law
Hath made us free
And all our freedom rests on Thee, our stay and buoy.
We give thee praise for banished fears,
For righted evils, contrite tears;
Keep steadfast to her stainless years,
Our hope, our Illinois.

Neighboring States

Illinois was the eighth state to be admitted to the Union. The order in which these eight states were admitted to the Union

is as follows: Vermont 1791, Kentucky 1792, Tennessee 1796, Ohio 1802, Louisiana in 1812, Indiana 1816, Mississippi 1817, Illinois 1818. Each of these states had observed the centennial anniversary of its admission into the Union. Each state recounted the important events in its hundred years of statehood. These anniversaries were celebrated in different ways. The writer remembers the centennial celebration of Tennessee. The idea was a happy one, calculated to make an impression upon the minds of all those who could attend the celebration. The celebration took on the form of an exposition. A beautiful site of a hundred or more acres was secured just west of the City of Nashville some two or more miles, on a rolling woodland. Here temporary buildings were erected suited to the different purposes for which they were intended. A spacious auditorium met the needs of public speaking, music, and pageants. Other buildings accommodated the agricultural exhibits, the dairy interests, the stock show, the manufacturing display, the athletic, etc. The Legislature was wisely economical in the construction of the buildings. There was no effort at architectural display, only utility was considered. It was thought wiser to give stress to the exhibits and to the spirit and enthusiasm which might be created among the people for the occasion. The summer of 1896 was a happy year for the Tennesseans. The lessons for the younger as well as for the older people will long be remembered.

Each of the other six states had celebrated their anniversaries prior to the time for Illinois to engage in her observance of her one hundredth birthday. Indiana, our neighbor on the east, had held a very successful anniversary in 1916. Many of our citizens had attended some phases of her exercises. Illinois and Indiana had been very closely related politically for the whole period from 1787 to 1809. Vincennes, the oldest and most historic city, was considered an Illinois town in the period of territorial life. Indiana's most distinguished citizen had been the governor of the Illinois people from 1800 to 1809, and there were indeed many common ties between the two people. It was therefore quite fitting that the citizens of Illinois should rejoice with the people of Indiana on the occasion of their one hundredth anniversary.

Illinois was not unacquainted with centennial celebrations. The people had taken part in the one hundredth birthday celebration of American Independence; they had invited the civilized world to celebrate with them the four hundredth anniversary of a world event, the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; they had rejoiced with Missouri and the people of the West in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and they had held

an elaborate celebration in commemoration of the one hundredth birthday of Abraham Lincoln, America's foremost character. It was therefore an easy undertaking for the leaders in public thought to start the movement which should terminate in a creditable celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the sisterhood of states.

Preliminaries

It is not at all easy to say who, of all the public spirited people in Illinois, was the first one to suggest the keeping of Illinois' birthday. The members of the Illinois State Historical Society are probably responsible for the beginning of the movement. Prior to 1912 a movement had been set on foot among the members of the State Historical Society and others for the erection of a building on the grounds of the capitol which would accommodate several branches of the state government and allied interests. A commission was appointed from the Legislature in the spring of 1911 with an appropriation of $5,000 to cover the cost of making a study of the plan of such a building. The commission began active work looking forward to a report to the Legislature in the spring of 1913. In the report of the secretary of the State Historical Society at the May meeting in 1912, the minutes contain these words—"It is but six years until in 1918 the State of Illinois will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of her admission into the Union." In a short time the historical society found that it had two enterprises on hand; one the securing of a building to house the State Historical Library and other agencies of the state, the other to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the state into the Union.

It was not long before people began to talk of the new building as a memorial building, that is that the much needed building would be recognized as a centennial memorial building.

Legislative Action

On February 12, 1913, Hon. Campbell S. Hearn of the thirty-sixth senatorial district, introduced into the Senate a resolution which provided for the appointment of a commission to plan and carry on an adequate celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State of Illinois into the Federal Union. The resolution, amended, passed the house the 8th of April, 1913. The resolution provided for a commission of five senators, five members of the house and three members of the faculty of the University of Illinois, the president and secretary of the State Historical Society. The commission

organized in July. When the terms of senators and members of the house would expire it was necessary to appoint others in their places unless they were reelected. This caused some reorganization of the commission. In 1816 and in 1817 the law was changed slightly and a new commission was appointed which carried out the purpose of the original resolution.

The commission created by law in 1816 as finally constituted, organized in 1817 and provided for a programme as follows:

1. A State-wide Celebration.
2. A Celebration at the Capitol.
3. A Centennial Memorial Building.
4. Centennial Memorial Publications.
5. Historical Statutes and Markings.
6. Publicity.
7. Pageants and Masques.

Committees were appointed to have charge of each of the above lines of the celebration.

Appropriation

The fiftieth general assembly, meeting January, 1917, made an appropriation of $160,000, to be expended by the commission created by act of Legislature in January, 1916. The general assembly in appropriating this amount placed the whole sum in the hands of the commission for the purpose of carrying out a creditable celebration of the centennial anniversary. The commission set aside the following amounts for the purposes indicated:

1.	Publications (Centennial History)	$30,000.00
2.	Salaries	33,722.44
3.	Current expenses	20,000.00
4.	Miscellaneous	32,500.00
5.	Official celebrations	43,777.56
	Total	$160,000.00

At the close of the celebration there was an unexpended balance of some $35,000.

Publicity

In order that an interest might be aroused over the state, it was proposed to engage in a campaign of publicity. Governor Lowden who had succeeded Governor Dunne in January, 1917, issued a proclamation on October 29th, 1917, calling attention to the fact that the official celebration of the centennial year would be ushered in on December 3, 1917, since that was the

ninety-ninth annual anniversary of the admission, and the year following—that is from December 3, 1917 to December 3, 1918, was the centennial year, and December 3, 1918, was the one hundredth anniversary. In this proclamation Governor Lowden said:

"It is common knowledge that a young and expanding community, absorbed in making history, is only too careless about recording the history it makes."

In speaking of the feeling that many had that because of the World war it was felt the celebration ought to be omitted, Governor Lowden said: "I realize the greatness of the burdens this war imposes on us. We, of Illinois, will bear those burdens more lightly if we shall recall the first hundred years of Illinois' achievements. Our fathers before us, too, bore heavy burdens. They too offered all for a great cause.

"We have a hundred years of noble history as a background. Whether we shall have another hundred years equally inspiring, depends upon the issue of this world-wide war. It will help Illinois to play a great part in this war, if her people will refresh their courage and strengthen their will by a study of our first one hundred years."

A part of the publicity programme was to extend invitations to the President of the United States, the governors of the states and other distinguished people, to participate in the ceremonies which should be set for the state capital or for other points in the course of the year. Accordingly an invitation committee consisting of representatives of the general assembly, of the Supreme Court, and of the executive departments of the state extended a formal invitation to President Wilson to be present and participate in the centennial exercises. The President upon the visit of Chief Justice Orin N. Carter, Dr. O. L. Schmidt, David E. Shanahan, Speaker of the House of Representatives, accompanied by United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, Henry T. Rainey, and M. D. Foster, expressed his appreciation of the kindly invitation and showed keen interest in the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the state's admission into the Union. He expressed the hope that he might find it possible to come to Illinois at some time during the celebration.

County Celebrations

A part of the general plan of publicity was to hold centennial celebrations in the various counties of the state at such times during the year as the people might find they could give their

attention to the matter. The counties in the state at the time of the admission of Illinois into the Union, and the dates of their birth were as follows:

St. Clair County, April 27, 1790.
Randolph County, October 5, 1795.
Madison County, September 14, 1812.
Johnson County, September 14, 1812.
Edwards County, November 28, 1814.
White County, November 28, 1814.
Monroe County, January 6, 1816.
Jackson County, January 10, 1816.
Pope County, January 10, 1816.
Crawford County, December 31, 1816.
Bond County, January 4, 1817.
Franklin County, January 2, 1818.
Union County, January 2, 1818.
Washington County, January 2, 1818.

By reference to the dates of the creation of the above counties, it will be noticed that the last three only fall within the centennial year. These counties were therefore doubly interested in observing the centennial celebration, not only of their birth as counties but as parts of the great state as well. Many of the above counties held very interesting celebrations. These celebrations generally were under the direction of the county superintendent and of the public school teachers. In a few counties there were county historical societies. These of course would have charge in those counties. In most counties where there were no county historical societies the exercises were confined to simple exercises such as the children could participate in. In many instances public men, lawyers, doctors, judges, preachers, and editors would be asked to deliver addresses before the children and their parents. This often produced an embarrassment which a few books and a few hours of study would avoid.

We must not forget the part played by the newspapers in keeping the centennial year before the people. We must not forget either that many papers opposed the celebration on account of our deep interest in the World war. But all opposition faded away as it was shown that the real celebration was a powerful appeal to patriotism, and after all it was seen that this year of 1918 was just the year for a successful centennial celebration. Pictures prepared and sent out to the papers within the state and in other states were powerful factors in attracting attention and creating interest.

The committee on publicity issued bulletins which created interest and directed public attention to the remaining exercises. The bulletins were usually issued just following an event in the

A VIEW OF KASKASKIA IN 1901

Taken from the bluffs near old Fort Gage. Only two or three houses are left out of a city of two thousand people

series and often presented pictures and cuts which described some phase of the programme. The bulletin would then call attention to the next exercise in the year's programme. Among the work done we may call attention to the following: "Suggestions for County and Local Celebrations," a pamphlet to be used by those who were planning to hold a celebration. "The Governors of Illinois," a small folder giving much valuable information. "The Illinois Centennial" giving plans for the centennial year. Address by Hugh S. Magill. "Pageant Building," a pamphlet giving help to those who wish to present something in the pageant line. By special permit of the postoffice department a special stamp was used in the Springfield postoffice for the cancellation of mail matter. Sunday, October 6, 1818, was set aside as Centennial Sunday and most of the pastors of the state gave special sermons or addresses and some prepared special musical programmes.

A Historical Sketch

Illinois was discovered by Marquette and Joliet in 1673. Marquette established the first church in Illinois in 1675. The church was known as the Church of Immaculate Conception. The church was in the Indian village of Kaskaskia not far from the present town of Utica, LaSalle County. LaSalle and Tonti made additional explorations and laid the foundations for French occupancy. The church which Marquette had founded on the Upper Illinois was moved to a point on the Kaskaskia River six or seven miles from its mouth. Here grew the Village of Kaskaskia which the French government recognized by granting the village an Extended Commons. Other French villages were planted along the Mississippi River between the City of Chester and the City of East St. Louis. At the close of the French and Indian war in 1763 the whole of Illinois passed under British control. This territory the British held till July 4, 1778, when George Rogers Clark and his Virginia Long Knives conquered and possessed the Illinois country. The men who came with George Rogers Clark on that expedition of conquest, returned, following the Revolutionary war, and planted the first English-speaking settlements in Illinois. In 1787 the Continental Congress enacted the Ordinance of 1787, and General Saint Clair was sent as territorial governor of all the territory now in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Ohio was separated from the remainder of the territory in 1800, and in 1803 was admitted into the Union. Illinois together with what is now Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin formed the Indiana Territory. In 1809 Illinois and Wisconsin and Northern Michi-

gan was made into Illinois Territory and remained a territory till December 3, 1818. From 1809 to 1812 Illinois was a first-class territory, having a governor, three judges, and a secretary. In 1812 it passed into a territory of the second class, with a governor, three judges, a secretary, a legislature of two houses, a senate and a house of representatives, and delegates in Congress.

In the month of December, 1817, or the very early days of January, 1818, the Territorial Legislature formulated a petition for statehood and forwarded the same to Nathaniel Pope who, on January 16, presented the petition to Congress. The petition was referred to the committee on territories. Nathaniel Pope was a member of this committee. The committee on territories reported favorably and presented an enabling act, April 7, 1818. The enabling act was referred to the committee of the whole on April 13. Here Mr. Pope asked leave to move the north boundary line which in the enabling act, as presented by the committee on territories, ran west from the northwest corner of Indiana, to the parallel of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes. This request was granted, and the committee recommended the passage of the amended act. This was done; the act was passed April 18th, 1818. The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention was set for the first Monday in July and the assembling of the convention was fixed for the first Monday in August, the 3rd. The convention adjourned August 26th, 1818. Without waiting to find whether Congress would accept the constitution or not, an election was held on September 17th, at which a governor and a legislature were elected, and the first session of the Legislature was held Monday, October 5th. After some debate and delay in Congress, the Constitution of Illinois was accepted December 3, 1818, and the Territory of Illinois became the State of Illinois. It was the story of Illinois from December 3, 1817, to December 3, 1818, that the centennial celebration was intended to commemorate.

Important Dates

It was decided by the commission that the centennial year should commence on December 3, 1917, and extend to December 3, 1918. Any event between these two dates, including both, which was worthy, should be considered by the commission. The following shows the important anniversary dates within the year.

December 3, 1917, the ninety-ninth anniversary of Illinois' admission to the Union.

January 16, 1918, Nathaniel Pope presented the petition for statehood.

February 12, birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

April 18, Enabling Act passed by Congress.

July 6, election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

August 26, Constitution adopted by convention.

September 17, election of first governor and Legislature.

October 5, assembling of the first State Legislature.

October 6, inauguration of Governor Bond, first state governor.

December 3, Illinois admitted as a state into the Union.

The commission decided that the official celebrations should be held in Kaskaskia, the first capital of the state; in Vandalia, the second capital of the state; and in Springfield, the present capital city.

Illinois Day, December 3, 1917

PROGRAMME

Music—Star Spangled Banner.

Invocation—Rev. Frederic Seidenburg, S.J.

Introduction of Governor Lowden, who presided by Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, chairman Illinois Centennial Commission.

Hon. Frank O. Lowden—The Illinois Centennial.

Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman—Illinois, the Frontier State.

Hon. Charles S. Deneen—The Pioneer State.

Hon. Joseph W. Fifer—Illinois in the Civil War.

Hon. Edward F. Dunne—Illinois' Men of Eloquence.

Hon. Richard Yates—Illinois Today.

Mr. Wallace Rice—The Centennial Poem.

Music—Illinois.

The celebration was held in Springfield on December 3, 1817, and was the first official observance of the centennial year. The centennial commission thought proper to hold this celebration in connection with a special meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society. A joint meeting was held in the Senate Chamber on the afternoon of the 3d. The chairman of the centennial commission, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt was at the same time president of the Illinois State Historical Society. This meeting was somewhat informal, the commission and the members of the historical society freely taking part in the discussions. The topic discussed was how best to arouse the peoples' interest in the centennial celebration and how best to get the people to hold local celebrations. At 5 o'clock a reception was given by Governor and Mrs. Lowden in the spacious governor's mansion. In the

evening nearly half a hundred guests were present in the Leland Hotel where a banquet was served. The speakers of distinction present were Governor Lowden, Governor Joseph W. Fifer, Governor Richard Yates, Governor Edward F. Dunne and United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman. Among the many guests of honor and distinction present were members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Governor Lowden, Mrs. General John M. Palmer, Mrs. General Richard J. Oglesby, Mrs. John R. Tanner, Mrs. L. L. Emerson, Mrs. Andrew Russell, Mrs. Francis G. Blair, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Mrs. Hugh S. Magill, and many others.

Governor Lowden Presides

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, the president of the centennial commission, introduced the governor in a very appropriate way. Governor Lowden spoke very briefly before introducing the regular speakers of the evening. On more than one occasion Governor Lowden had spoken publicly to counteract a false sentiment that had spread abroad over the state relative to the wisdom of holding the centennial celebration. Many felt that since we were engaged in the great World war that the Government and the boys at the front needed all our means and all our energy. The governor endeavored to counteract this false notion at every opportunity. In this initial official celebration the governor said:

"If we shall fully realize the state which these fathers founded for us a hundred years ago, it means that we shall fully realize the price the pioneers and those who followed them until today, have paid for the blessing we enjoy, and it will strengthen our arms, it will renew our courage, it will make us look with a clearer and more steadfast eye at the dangers which confront us. I believe that this celebration under the auspices of the centennial commission ought to be one of the most virile, one of the most persuasive, and one of the most powerful of all the patriotic agencies which we can invoke at this time.

It has heartened me very much at this initial meeting—men and women who know of our past, who know the sacrifices and the struggles which it has held, who know that while we have won great triumphs, we have not won those triumphs without great effort and without great devotion. They come to this capital city from every corner of the state, and their presence is a pledge that this celebration of our one hundredth anniversary will be one of the epochal events in our one hundred years of history."

Governor Deneen who was to have spoken on "The Pioneer State," was unavoidably prevented from attendance upon this first meeting of the series of celebrations planned for the year.

Senator Sherman

Governor Lowden then introduced Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, whose topic was "The Frontier State." Senator Sherman was quite familiar with the conditions in Illinois as a frontier state. The time fixed as the period of the Frontier State was from 1818 to 1848, the period of the first constitution. Mr. Sherman said he knew more about pioneers than he did about the pioneer state. He had lived in that part of Illinois that constituted the Pioneer State. He called attention to some early units in society in the Pioneer State—Turkey Hill, English Prairie, Nauvoo, and other similar communities. Senator Sherman gave a vivid description of the Icarian community. He had been in personal touch with the remnants of the experiment and gave some explanation of the failure of all distinctly community life in an American state.

"These are particular localities. Other nations have sent their sturdy immigrants to our borders who have left their impress upon our institutions and upon the history of our state. These men of the pioneer race that emigrated to our state and laid the foundations of an empire of six millions of people were real pioneers of Illinois. They were a self-reliant, self-possessed lot. —The pioneer of Illinois learned to take care of himself on the boundless prairies and in the illimitable forests. He knew the laws of nature. He knew the action of the elements. He knew the pecularities of the aboriginal inhabitants with whom he struggled part of the time and made peace the rest of the time. —We may thank our great Father above that he gave to our ancestors blood and sturdy frame to transmit to us of this generation the same characteristics to be used in a different way; it is true, but the same masculine struggles that will be required to meet our full responsibility in the great crisis we now face."

Governor Fifer

It was the plan of the commission and the Historical Society to have for the speakers at this initial meeting the governor of the state, the senators, and the ex-governors. The topic, "Illinois in the Civil War," very naturally fell to Pvt. Joe Fifer, ex-governor. Governor Fifer was a private in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry. He was dangerously wounded in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, in 1863. Upon recovering from the wound

he returned to his regiment where he served till 1865. He studied law, was elected governor in 1888. He reviewed the story of the French in Illinois, the conquest by the English, recounted the capture of the Northwest by George Rogers Clark, and the settlement by Americans from the older states.

"To nearly every generation falls the duty of performing some heavy task. Our heroic forefathers fought the Revolutionary war to a successful conclusion and planted free institutions in a wilderness. To the generation of 1812 fell the duty of defending the rights of an American seaman, and Lundy's Lane, and that acute tragedy at New Orleans under Jackson attest the heroism of that period. Again the fortitude and valor of America's volunteer soldiers was displayed in the war with Mexico.—Possibly the heaviest task of all fell to the generation of 1861. The question, 'Has a state a right to secede?'—It were idle now to contend in the pride of individual opinion where the right lay in that great conflict. History is already recording the final verdict and that verdict will be just and kind to all, but let no faint hearted patriot doubt that God's eternal truth will be established in it. We are glad to believe that courtage displayed on both sides is now the common heritage of the great American people.—Into the keeping of the young men who are now going forth to do battle for their country, we commit our flag with all the hallowed memories that cluster about it. I have looked into many of the determined and intelligent faces of these young men and I am sure they will constitute the most effective and courageous army that was ever marshalled under our flag. I am sure too that they will carry that flag in triumph across the bloody battlefields of Europe and will bring it back with victory written all over its ample folds and thereby add additional honor and glory to the imperishable history of past achievement. And when they return in triumph to their native land they will be welcomed by glad hands to the freest, the happiest and the most prosperous country in the world."

Governor Dunne

Governor Dunne paid a high compliment to the people of the state for the wonderful material progress that Illinois had made within the past century. But "it has occurred to me that the spiritual and intellectual history of the state has been altogether too much neglected by the historian." We ought to be proud of all the material achievements of the 100 years, but we ought also to be proud of the two greatest Americans of their day, Lincoln and Douglas, for "in joint debate the greatest moral question ever presented to a free people—the question as to whether a republic

of free men could endure with human slavery legally enforced in one part of it and legally prohibited in another." Governor Dunne's topic was The Orators of Illinois, but by contrasting the physical with the intellectual and spiritual, he made the latter stand out in bold relief.

"Since the Revolutionary war this country has faced two epoch-making crises—the War of the Rebellion in 1861 and the War for the preservation of Democracy in 1917. In both crises, the State of Illinois found its tongue in the persons of great orators and statesmen."

Governor Dunne praised without stint a long line of distinguished public men and orators, Lincoln, Douglas, Baker, Shields, Trumbull, McClernand, Ingersoll, Storrs, Sweet, Oglesby, Finerty, Black, Calhoun, Altgeld, Bryan, Lewis, and Sherman. Of all these famous orators from Illinois it would appear that Governor Dunne's judgment was in favor of Edward D. Baker who though not a native of Illinois, was greatly attached to her people and her institutions. On the death of President Taylor in 1850, the Congress selected Edward D. Baker to pronounce the memorial address. Governor Dunne quoted the closing paragraphs of that address as follows: "The President during whose administration the war commenced, 'sleeps in the house appointed for all the living, and the great soldier who led the advance and assured the triumph, lies like a warrior taking his rest.' Ah, sir, if in this assembly there is a man whose heart beats with tumultuous and unrestrained ambition, let him today stand by the bier on which that lifeless body is laid, and learn how much of human greatness fades in an hour. But if there be another here, whose fainting heart shrinks from a noble purpose, let him too, visit these sacred remains, to be reminded how much there is in true glory that can never die."

In 1852 Edward D. Baker moved to California and later to Oregon. From here he was sent to the United States Senate where he appeared just prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. Senator Breckenridge of Kentucky had just delivered a speech deprecating war to save the Union. Senator Baker had offered his services to President Lincoln and had been commissioned a Colonel. He stood up in the Senate in the uniform of a Colonel and delivered his last address in reply to the senator from Kentucky. It was following the humiliating defeat at Bull Run. Colonel Baker was outraged at the speech to which he had just listened, and he was fired with patriotic ardor. In his reply he said:

"Shall we sink into the insignificance of the grave, a degraded, defeated, emasculated people—frightened by the results of one battle, and scared by the visions raised by the imagination of

the senator from Kentucky on this floor. No sir, a thousand times no. We will rally—if, indeed, our words be necessary—we will rally the people, the loyal people of the country. They will pour forth their treasures, their money, their men, without stint and without measure—There will be some graves reeking with blood, watered by the tears of affection. There will be some privation; there will be somewhat more need of labor to procure the necessaries of life. The path of the country will be a career of greatness and glory, such as in the olden times our fathers saw in the dim visions of years yet to come, and such as would have been ours today had it not been for that treason for which the senator from Kentucky too often seeks to apologize."

Governor Dunne spoke with great praise of the power of Senator J. Hamilton Lewis as a living orator. He spoke with great feeling himself as he finished:

"For the honor and glory of the state the best that has fallen from the lips of the orators should be preserved in appropriate and enduring form by its historians.

The orators have spoken the breathing, burning words that inspired their fellow men to act. Let the historian now act to perpetuate these words of eloquence for the education and inspiration of generations yet to come.

Governor Richard Yates

Governor Yates' theme was "Illinois Today." He made some very beautiful allusions to the life of the Jews and showed how "our boys" in the trenches in France were like the high priest of the Jews who went into the very presence of God to save his people. "All through the past months, ever since the declaration of war by the United States, I have felt as if our boys 'over there' were our representatives, our ambassadors, our hostages, our delegates, our intercessors, our intermediaries, our high priests, in a most sacred way, in a most sacred time, in a most sacred cause. They have looked into the jaws of death. They have looked into the mouth of hell. They have looked into the face of God. We, you and I, have stood aside and outside, but oh, we have been interested—how intensely, how breathlessly."

Governor Yates, as he always does, paid an affectionate tribute to his father and mother, and no less a tribute to the men and women of the '60s. In closing the governor said: "Fellow citizens, who would not be proud to serve Illinois? Illinois exceeds a majestic empire in size. Illinois exceeds a royal realm in resources. Illinois is queen of all the prairie states, and richer and fairer than any monarch or potentate could possibly be.

Yet it harbors no aristocracy, no oligarchy, no militarism, no imperialism—simply enlightened liberty. Great in its domain; great in its citizenship; great in its energy; great in all its capabilities; great in both its strength and beauty. Illinois is worthy the devotion of any man, or any people; worthy of your undying affection, and mine."

The Illinois Day programme closed with an original poem by Wallace Rice, the official pageant writer and poet of the Centennial Commission.

ILLINOIS AND THE WAR
By
Wallace Rice

Illinois commands us, her loyal children,
Here to meet tonight in new consecration,
Crossing with her over the troubled threshhold
Of a new era.

Jewel-bright her story and proud her people
Gathered here recounting her past achievement;
While the blare of bugles and tramp of war-hosts
Call to new duties.

Born was she in warfare, and her forthcoming
Red with tales of battle along these prairies:
First of settlers here was iron-handed
Henry de Tonty.

Joliet, LaSalle, Pere Marquette the pious,
Prophets and adventurers, brought the ensign
France sent westward floating above our rivers—
These our beginnings.

Britain's flag awhile on our ramparts fluttered;
Till Virginia came, and the Starry Banner
Rose in splendor never to be supplanted,
Emblem of freemen.

Illinois, through Clark and his fearless Long Knives,
Gave the Nation first of her gifts, the empire
Of the broad Northwest, to preserve and cherish—
Freedom forever.

Soon upon the Flag was our Star of Statehood,
Brightly placed, the better to hold the Union
One through the years. How we have repaid this,
History blazons.

First in Mexico, when at Buena Vista
Gallant Hardin perished, on to the city
Marching up with Scott, never once defeated
Illinois battles.

Rose the Great Revolt. Did our Douglas falter?
At the call two hundred sixty thousand
Fighting men go forth. Ours their leader chose,
Grant the undaunted.

Ours that Man of men, more than peer of princes,
Humble-hearted, yet honoring man and woman
More than any crown, the Emancipator,
Abraham Lincoln.

Peace ensues, and here from our golden cornfields
And rich mines beneath are afforded treasure,
Work beyond our dreams, with the whirring work-shops
Adding new treasure.

Beauty, too, is ours; glowing arts and letters;
Science sound and deep; law to help the helpless;
While Religion builds templed shrines, high altars
Free as sunlight.

Peace becomes our faith and our fond conviction.
On a sudden Europe, in flame enveloped,
Startles us from dreaming. We see in Horror
Arson and murder.

Busy at our doors, as the desperate conflict
'Twixt a right divine held by sceptered despots
And a government for and by the people
Rocks land and ocean.

Vain our hope for peace; and our old flags beckon us;
France who gave us being, and Greater Britain,
Tonty's home, fair Italy, Freedom's offspring,
Roll out their drumbeats.

And we rush to arms. Hear the trumpets blaring!
And our sacred soil see our brave young warriors,
Youth in blue or khaki, our sons and brothers,
Haste to the colors.

Illinois renews now the fine old pledges
Given at her birth and redeemed so proudly;
Illinois once more gives with solemn gladness
Her best and noblest.

How can she do less, she who ended slavery
In its age-old form, now that new enslavement
Threatens at her gates? Hear our fathers cheering,
Liberty! Union!

Liberty for all, great or little peoples—
This our mighty task, this our sacred duty;
Never peace until mankind in union
Dominates bloodshed.

God of Liberty, Illinois is praying,
Not for glory or gratified ambition,
But with generous truce with no thought of conquest,
War for War's death blow.

We who gave America in her peril
Instruments for victory, Grant and Lincoln,
Under God shall force new emancipations,
Freeing man's spirit.

The Lincoln Birthday Observance

Prior to 1909 there was organized the Lincoln Centennial Association. On February 12, 1909, this organization held its first meeting. A banquet was spread and a thousand members and guests were present. The most distinguished guests were Robert T. Lincoln, son of the martyred President, the Right Honorable James Bryce, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain; Honorable J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic; Honorable Jonathan P. Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa; and Honorable William J. Bryan of Nebraska. It was a notable occasion, and the association has since that date held annually celebrations to commemorate Lincoln's birthday. On the occasion of the annual meeting for the centennial year, the two organizations, the Lincoln Cen-

tennial Association and the Illinois Centennial Commission united for the observance of the Lincoln birthday.

Two programmes were held, one in the afternoon and one in the evening.

The programme for the afternoon was as follows:

Invocation ---------- Rev. Euclid B. Rogers
Music ---------- High School Chorus and Orchestra
Address ---------- Hugh S. Magill, Jr.
Music ---------- High School Chorus and Orchestra
Address ---------- Addison G. Proctor, St. Joseph
Music ---------- 1200 Pupils Springfield High School

In the evening another programme was given as follows:

Invocation ---------- Rev. Lester Leake Riley
Music ---------- Watch Factory Band
Address ---------- Hon. Justice Renwick Riddell, Ontario, Canada
Music ---------- Watch Factory Band
Address ---------- Hon. T. P. O'Connor, Member of Parliament
Music ---------- Watch Factory Band

These programmes were intended to be informal, popular gatherings. The exercises were held in the state arsenal and were attended by twelve to fifteen thousand people. The children sang and their parents rejoiced. Mr. Magill delivered a very beautiful address on "The Capital City's Part in the Illinois Centennial." The chief address of the afternoon was by Mr. Addison P. Proctor, St. Joseph, Michigan. Mr. Proctor was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln for the presidency in 1860. Mr. Proctor was said to have been the youngest delegate who sat in that notable gathering.

Mr. Proctor described in some detail conditions in the new West and told with what assurances the delegates from the East spoke of the character of the candidates from that part of the country. He told of the state favorites: New York, with William H. Seward; Vermont, with Senator William L. Dayton; Pennsylvania, with Simon Cameron; Ohio, with Salmon P. Chase; Missouri, with Judge Edward Bates; and Illinois with Abraham Lincoln. He told of the activities of Horace Greeley, the great editor, of Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, of Governor Lane of Indiana, of Governor Kirkwood of Iowa, Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, of Carl Schurz of Wisconsin, of Cassius M. Clay, Kentucky's great orator, and of David Davis of Illinois. The address was of a descriptive nature, but full of personal interest. In giving some account of the struggle to round up delegates for the several candidates, Mr. Procter said:

"The issue was sharp, keen, and decisive. The call to the battle of the ballot brought us face to face with the demand for

a duty we could not shirk or would not if we could. We felt the full weight of the responsibility. A responsibility that by our act might involve the very existence of the Republic. We knew that our man, whoever he might be, must be depended on to carry the Nation through the most critical experience in its history. The coming events were casting their shadows before us. It was an ordeal. All I can say is—that we simply put our trust in God and He who makes no mistakes gave us Abraham Lincoln."

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RIDDELL
Ontario, Canada

Justice Riddell justified his addressing an audience of the State of Illinois on Abraham Lincoln on the theory that "Lincoln belongs to the Ages." "A lad of thirteen years when he died, I remember the horror and detestation with which the deed of blood was regarded by Canadians, for we had learned to look upon him as our own and we venerated him less only than our beloved Queen Victoria." Following the assertion that he was Canadian to the last drop of his blood, and British to his finger tips, he was in the highest and best sense an American. "And I can not but feel that your invitation to me to speak to you shows that you agree with me in the thought which caused me to accept your invitation, that not withstanding our differences of allegiance, our status in international law of alien and foreigner, notwithstanding all outward appearance of separation, is between American and Canadian an essential and fundamental unity, for we be brethren, nay in all that is worth while, American and Canadian are one.

The great bond, the eternal principle which makes us one is democracy; and Abraham Lincoln is the finest type and the greatest example of democracy the world has ever seen. Every people has the government it deserves, every free people the government it desires, and that free people which has chosen that there shall be government of the people by the people for the people, is a democracy." Justice Riddell, strange as it may appear, has revealed a deeper insight into the real character of Abraham Lincoln than many of our American students of that great man. Listen to this about Lincoln:

"Convinced that where the white man governs himself that is self-government, but when he governs himself and also governs another (without that other person's consent) that is despotism—convinced that slavery is a violation of eternal right and that that black foul lie can never be concentrated into God's hallowed truth; wishing that all men everywhere could be free,

nay convinced that the Republic could not endure half slave and half free, he nevertheless fought the radical abolitionists as he fought those favoring the extension of slavery while he swore the constitution should not shelter a slave holder, he would not permit it to shelter a slave stealer. Devoted to principle; and while the most kindly and placable of men he gave way no jot on matters of principle, he made no compromise with wrong-doing. The attempts at compromises with the seceding states, which we now know were foolish, he would have nothing to do with—he stood firm—Blair, Dawson, Greeley, who not? Men of consequence in their day, but now as stars lost before the sun, coquetted with rebellion. Lincoln listened, smiled and moved not. Rebellion he knew was not the work of a day, it was deepseated and required heroic measures; one can not fight it with elderstalk squirts filled with rose water; and he pressed on the war more earnestly than his professional soldiers and with no shadow of turning."

As Justice Riddell praised Lincoln as the embodiment of democracy, so he condemned the Kaiser as the autocrat par excellence. He had not a good word for the Kaiser. "The cities, villages, and plains of France and Flanders cry aloud his infamy, slaughtered noncombatant, outraged women, starved child, ruined fane, poisoned well, the hideous story is all too well known, the world will not for generations forget the nightmare horror of Belgium, and so long as devotion to duty, sincere patriotism, and unaffected piety and self-sacrifice command the admiration of the world, so long will be held in memory the name of the illustrious martyr to the German rule of war, Edith Cavell." The justice made a beautiful reference to Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae, his personal friend, and the writer of the poem,

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders fields the poppies grow
Between the crosses row on row
That mark our place and in the sky
The larks still bravely singing fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below—
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from falling hands we throw

The Torch—be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

"Thirty-five thousand Canadian lads, three thousand from my own city, of high courage and high promise, lie under the sod, having given their all for us, having made the supreme sacrifice for civilization—a hundred thousand are crippled or wounded in the various hospitals—tens of thousands of Canadian mothers are broken hearted—yet we must carry on.

As Lincoln before the dead at Gettysburg, so you before your dead in France and we before ours in Mesopotamia and Syria, at Gallipoli and Saloniki, and wherever on the western front the battle has been waged most fiercely—at St. Julien, Vimy Ridge, Paschendaele, Courcelette—must offer up the vow, "It is —for us to be—dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, that we—highly resolve that they shall not have died in vain, that the world under God shall have a rebirth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

HON. THOMAS P. O'CONNOR
Member of Parliament

"I can scarcely remember the time when the name of Abraham Lincoln was not familiar to me. I still remember the strange thrill with which I listened to my professor reading out in the class the forecast in a newspaper as to what the different states of the union were expected to do in case there came a war. I still remember the historic description of his interview with Abraham Lincoln by Goldwin Smith, one of the prominent Englishmen of his time, who was on the side of the North."

This was Mr. O'Connor's introduction to one of the most charming speeches that was heard in the centennial year. He tells of meeting Ward Lamon in Carlsbad, Germany, where he learned much of Mr. Lincoln. He showed how, though Lincoln may have been deprived of an education, he was a master of both thought and language. Mr. O'Connor showed that Lincoln passed through the three stages of culture as determined by the kind of public addresses he delivered. His first addresses were those of a somewhat rough and uncouth man, then his speeches show a style of the self-educated man; and then a noble simplicity that characterizes the great masterpieces in literature.

Mr. O'Connor declared himself heartily in favor of college and university training, but he thought that the university of life was a substitute that often easily brought as good results. Mr. Lincoln was never free from the severest critics and the attacks were sometimes so brutal as even now to send a shudder through ones frame. A compliment was paid Mr. Lincoln when Mr. O'Connor showed that Lincoln was great enough to invite big men into his cabinet—Chase, and Seward, and Stanton. He was the greatest cabinet chief that ever lived in the White House. "The sweetness of temper that kept from his life a word of impatience, the absence of even one word of self-esteem, the generous sharing with others of all the glory of victory, these things make him the greatest gentleman that ever lived in the White House. Biding his time, choosing his own path to the great end, he always proved to be right. Through all the black night of defeat, amid divided counsel, factions and inept opposition, he led the people to the full sunshine of victory, the nation united for ever, the slaves emancipated forever. Thus he was the greatest statesman who ever lived in the White House. And yet was it not strange destiny that in a world out of joint, the times gave to this man the awful and tragic task of waging war amid changing and often black fortunes, through an unexpected length of time and amid a multitude of horrors. And again, does it not raise him still higher in our estimate that yet he went on to the end, equal and resolute, without ever listening to the shouting and reproachful world outside or to the somber forebodings in his own breast. In thus overcoming others and in overcoming himself in this most terrible of all times, he was the strongest man that ever sat in the White House.

Mr. O'Connor closed with this paragraph: "It was mete that the day of such a man's taking off should be Good Friday. Tragic, horrible as was his assassination at such an hour, would it have been better for the world if it had been otherwise? Would he be today that powerful inspiration to all of us, to patriotism, toward firmness in the right, towards the noble life and the noble death if he had not so died? Today his country and we are face to face again with an imperiled nation, the old, old struggle between liberty and slavery, between might and right. Though dead, he speaketh. Laid low, he yet towers above your armies and your fleets. He is your invisible and unconquerable leader."

The Enabling Act

The enabling act was passed by Congress April 18, 1818. This event was celebrated at the capital of the state in a two day

affair. On the afternoon of the 17th a celebration was held in the hall of representatives. There was an abundance of music by the Temple Boys' Choir. The welcome address was given by President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois.

He presented a very vivid picture of life in the early days, in fact gave quite a sketch of the coming of his ancestors at an early date. He traced the early stages of the political history of the state, and predicted wonderful advances when the World War shall have resulted in wonderful and glorious success.

Mr. Echenrode
Of Virginia

Mr. Echenrode brought greetings from the Virginia Historical Society. He spoke of the part Virginia played in the making of Illinois. He acknowledged the great history of John Marshall and his time by Senator Beveridge as a great source-book on the relation of Virginia to Illinois. "The fine tradition of English constitutional liberty flowered in the Virginia House of Burgesses, which, by the middle of the eighteenth century had become, in many ways, the foremost legislative body in the world. The modern committee system was first perfected in the House of Burgesses, before the House of Commons in England and before our Congress." Mr. Echenrode paid his respects to George Rogers Clark and his faithful Long Knives. In like manner he spoke befittingly of the short rule of Colonel John Todd as governor of the Illinois country—from 1778 to 1783.

The place of Illinois in the history of the century just passed is a great and honorable one. Her share in the achievement of the coming century will be even larger. Illinois has always stood four-square for patriotism, freedom, and the right to live and grow—for all the higher things of life. As never before the nation needs the virile democracy, the largeness of outlook, the openmindedness of Illinois; and because of the birth of the great Commonwealth is a time of congratulation and a harbinger of good things yet to come."

Allen Johnson
Yale University

Dr. Johnson came from the far-famed Yale University. His address was historical and profound. It gave the political situation in Europe and said that one hundred years ago two congresses were in session the one the American Congress which passed the act enabling the territory of Illinois to take on the

habiliments of statehood. The other was the Holy Alliance which was composed of three monarchs and the representatives of two other Kings. These were the Czar of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, and representatives of the Kings of Great Britain and France.

From the rule and purposes of this Holy Alliance, a great migration set in from Europe to America, and another movement out of New England, New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania regions moved west through from somewhat different causes. A noted English farmer, Morris Birkbeck, was one of the former class and Edward Coles was one of the latter. The lure for both of these waves of migration was virgin soil. Birkbeck acknowledged his desire to escape the worry about pecuniary matters in his old age. But there were other motives, he desired membership in a community free from the insolence of wealth.

Dr. Johnson analyzed the Lincoln and Douglas debate. "When Abraham Lincoln stated the nature of the irrepressible conflict within the republic by declaring that the union could not exist half-slave and half-free, he registered his conviction as a great democrat, that no minority can be suffered indefinitely to force its will on the majority when a question of moral right is involved." Dr. Johnson's address was no appeal to sentiment only through the judgment and reason.

Charles W. Moore
Of Indiana

Mr. Moore's address was full of local interest. He showed how up to 1809 Illinois and Indiana interest were virtually identical, from then on each follows his own sweet will. He called attention to the 100th anniversary of Indiana as a state in 1916. Praised Illinois for the stand she took in prohibiting slavery from becoming established in Illinois in 1824.

A Message From France

At the evening session on the 18th, the Hon. Louis Aubert, one of the French High Commissioners from the French Republic to the United States, was a guest of honor. Mr. Aubert spoke feelingly of the early occupation of Illinois by the French and was pleased to find may evidences of French occupancy in the French names. Joliet, Fort St. Louis, Fort Chartres, Fort Crevecoeur. He described his experiences while in the trenches, and found some similarity in trench warfare and the frontiering in America. He showed the strength of the French Army and gave losses and an estimate of the remaining man-power. Gave

the story of Alsace-Lorraine, and ended by a suggestion that when the war should end that a society of nations might be formed to advance the happiness of the whole world.

The Land of Men
Edgar A. Bancroft, Chicago

Mr. Bancroft first acknowledged the debt of Illinois and America to the French people and to their government. He paid Dr. John Finley deserved praise for his beautiful story told before the Sarbonne of the romantic days of "France in the Heart of America," and added his own contribution to another beautiful story—that of Pershing's visit to the grave of La-Fayette.

Mr. Bancroft reviewed the steps by which Illinois came into the Union. He praised Daniel P. Cook, and Nathaniel Pope for their contributions toward the final admission of Illinois to statehood. The completion of the Erie Canal joined the East and the West and the meeting place was Chicago. The great work of Governor Edward Coles in saving Illinois for freedom was acknowledged.

"While schools and churches were almost the first desires of many Illinois pioneers, public education here as elsewhere was very slowly developed. During the first fifty years the real centers of learning and enlightenment were the communities where private initiative and gifts had founded academies and denominational colleges. These early academies and colleges—Shurtleff, McKendree, Illinois, and Knox combined as no other agencies of learning in those days to emphasize the equal de-development of the religious and moral life along with the intellectual possibilities in the young.

Mr. Bancroft revealed himself a real poet as well as a brilliant orator when at the close of his address he spoke thus about the beloved Lincoln.

"But above all in our Pantheon is Lincoln, the people's hero, whose greatness is the common possession of mankind. A face so plain it fascinates, so sad it touches the heart; so illumined that it draws us from all sordidness; eyes that beckon to a safe harbor of a true soul; a form builded like the ships of the Vikings, strong to the uttermost, and graceful almost in the perfectness of its strength; a mind that brought every question to the test of truth, and would not deceive others because it could not deceive itself; a mind ever ruled by a heart which as Emerson said, was as capacious as the storehouse of the rains, but had no room in it for the memory of a wrong; a mind and a heart distraught, oppressed, borne down under burdens greater

than ever man bore and shaken by a temperament touched with moodiness and mysticism—they kept their soundness in a philosophy that took the sense of the comic as a preservative of wisdom, and the sense of duty as the preservative and of honor and endeavor; a spirit so fine that it felt past all argument, the imminence of divinity; a life harmonized and made glorious in the conclusion of Darwin; though a man may not fully know the issue of his life or the nature of God, he can do his duty. And how Lincoln did his duty, mankind will ever love to tell."

American Colonial System
Elbert Jay Benton, Ohio

Mr. Benton's title in full was "Establishing the American Colonial System in the Old Northwest." This paper was a discussion of the documentary evidences of the origin, progress, and culmination of a colonial system which, while having some resemblance to the colonial systems of the old world, though somewhat disguised, was truly an American Colonial System. Mr. Benton is secretary of the Western Reserve Historical Society and is accustomed to deal with the sources of history; his paper was therefore suited only to the people who have given some attention to the tracing of institutional life from very small beginnings. To those who have the time to give careful reading to this excellent survey of the growth and development of the West, it will be found to be a magazine of reliable data.

At Old Kaskaskia

The Centennial Commission had planned in the beginning of the year to spend July 4, 1818, about Old Kaskaskia. This purpose was communicated to the good people of Randolph County who were greatly delighted not only to join with the commission in celebrating the national birthday, but to lend their aid in the celebration of the state's centennial year of statehood.

Since the physical situation about Old Kaskaskia was such as to preclude anything like a formal celebration at that place it was wisely concluded to hold the formal ceremonies at the county seat, Chester, some six and a half miles down the river from old Fort Gage. The city of Chester was in gala attire, and had suspended all business activities in order to enjoy the good things which the commission and the local committees has provided for them.

The writer of these lines arrived in the city at a reasonable hour of the morning and mingled with the people and with old time friends. The expectation of many, particularly of the

young people, was high at the prospect of seeing a real governor. The people came from all parts of Randolph and adjoining counties and by noon there were probably 10,000 people on the streets and on the beautiful grounds of the High School.

Governor Lowden and his party did not reach the city till high noon and the people were kept in a good humor throughout the forenoon by many things of interest which had been provided by the local committee. Bands discoursed patriotic music at various stations throughout the city. A very attractive parade passed through the streets in the late forenoon. Many people visited the Court House where they were shown scores of the old "French Records" many of them dating back to the earlier part of the 18th century. Hundreds, maybe thousands of people brought their baskets well filled and at the noon hour the high school grounds and other shady places were covered with people showing unmistakable signs of prosperity and happiness.

Governor Lowden

Shortly after the noon repast, the people began to assemble at the High School grounds where the speaking was to occur. If there were no historical associations connected with Chester and Randolph County, still the "bluffs" along the "Father of Waters" would hold enough of the charms of nature to justify the people in coming to this pleasant city. The seats were arranged upon a natural amphitheater formed by the concave hillside. The speakers' stand at the foot of the hill enabled the speakers to look up into the faces of their hearers. In the course of his address Governor Lowden said:

"We are indeed on historic ground. I never come to Chester that I do not feel under the spell of those days I can not feel anywhere else within our border. Upon this great bluff whereon we stand today, you have a view across the Father of Waters and over the fields on the other shore; you have sweeping in from every side the memories of more than two hundred years of civilization.

"So, my friends, it is not only fitting that we should be here today, it is not only doubly fitting that we should have selected our natal day for this celebration, but it is peculiarly appropriate that we should be gathered here in territory above which have floated at different times not only the Stars and Stripes, but also the English flag and the French flag, because those three flags today are flying side by side on the greatest battle line of history, facing a common foe, a foe not only of the three countries, but a foe to all mankind, a foe to civilization the wide-world round."

The Freeing of Illinois
By Wallace Rice

There brims the broad Ohio as it foams adown the Falls;
Our Long Knives haste, grim, iron faced, when free Virginia calls;
Kentucky's here on her frontier with tall men lean and dark
And, best of all for desperate work, their chief, George Rogers Clark.

Beyond the broad Ohio lie the lands of Illinois,
Whence the British bribes send savage tribes to ravage and destroy.
As fierce allies they gain supplies, run forth to scalp and slay
Our settlers, women, youth, and babes, in merciless affray.

Across the broad Ohio come our frontiersman and fate.
No martial pride struts at their side, but Liberty elate
Smiles in their eyes as on the skies fair Freedom's banner blows,
The starry sign of victory o'er tyrants and their woes.

Along the summer prairies green with grasses tall and sweet
Our seven score men, seven score and ten, march on with flying feet;
A thousand miles between their files and their Virginia leas;
A hundred miles and twenty to fortress they must seize.

Six days along the prairie speed our hardy bordermen
They lose their way—lose near a day in finding it again;
And rest their flight that July night when, only two years gone,
The great bell boomed to tell the world of Freedom marching on.

On Independence Night they bring Kaskaskia in view.
Before them lies upon the rise Fort Gage against the blue—
A fort whose name's a thing of shame borne late in Boston Town
By him who ordered murder at Old Concord for the Crown.

Over the evening river Clark is ferried with his band.
With silent stride they quick divide when once they gain the land
Himself to creep upon the keep and find the postern gate
Unguarded. Black the entrance but he does not hesitate.

Upon the astonished commandant, that gray French renegade
Rochelblave by name, with his shrewd dame, Clark comes with shining blade.
He curses Clark; and strikes a spark, for out he goes in chains.
A prison in Virginia he gets for all his pains.

Meanwhile our bold frontiersmen surge on down the village
street;
They take it hot without a shot in overthrow complete;
And then apace they gain the grace of matron, maid and man--
France then, as now, is faithful friend; when was a better plan?

To loud huzzas our drummers drum and every fifer pipes
As down they drag the British flag and hoist the Stars and
Stripes.
Forever freed by Clark's bold deed from tyrants overblown,
These lovely lands of Illinois become Virginia's own.

A Memorial Wreath

The commission and its friends were driven from the High School grounds to the city cemetery overlooking the great Mississippi. Here stands a noble monument marking the grave of the first governor of the State of Illinois, Governor Shadrach Bond. A beautiful wreath had been provided and as the distinguished party stood about the monument, Governor Lowden stepped forward apace and laid the wreath on the grave of the first governor, and as he did so he uttered these simple yet beautiful words: "It is a great privilege to be able to bring this wreath to the grave of the first governor of Illinois. May we not indulge the hope that the new century just opening may redound as greatly to the credit of Illinois as the century which Governor Shadrach Bond inaugurated."

Overlooking Kaskaskia

From the cemetery, the commissioners went to the bluffs above the site of old Kaskaskia, which spot is now entirely covered by the waters of the broad Mississippi. Here near the State Monument and the graves of the early Kaskaskia dead, a temporary platform had been erected from which a few words were spoken by Governor Lowden, and on Ode to Kaskaskia was read. This was the end of an old-time celebration.

The Constitution Adopted

On August 26 in the City of Springfield was held a celebration of the adoption of the first constitution by the convention which framed it. The programme was arranged in two parts. In the afternoon in the auditorium of the fair grounds, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt gave one of his characteristic speeches. An audience estimated at more than 12,000 people crowded into the

SUPREME COURT BUILDING

From Illinois Blue Book

auditorium to hear the ex-president. In the evening "The Masque of Illinois" was presented.

Colonel Roosevelt paid a compliment to Governor Lowden and to the Civil war veterans; he then immediately took up the question of Americanism and the English language. "Nobody is obliged to come to this country, but if he comes, he is to take our constitution and our flag and our language. If he does not want to do that he can go straight back to the land from which he came." The speaker condemned the hyphenated American.

"And I wish to say how glad and proud I am that we should sit here and listen to the invocation by a bishop (Bishop Samuel Fallows) who wears the button of the Loyal Legion, because, when the choice was between peace and righteousness, he stood for righteousness. Whenever you meet a man that tells you that he loves other countries as much as he loves his own, treat him as you would the very affectionate gentleman who tells you that he loves other women as much as he loves his own wife. Professional internationalism stands toward patriotism just exactly as that form of diffused affection stands toward an honorable family life. I like a good neighbor. I want him to treat me squarely. If any neighbor tells me he loves me as much as he does his own wife and children, I distrust him. If he does not care more for his family than he does for me, I am dead sure he cares very little for me. I want to have nothing to do with that kind of a man."

"Now when peace comes do not trust the pacifists. They are the enemy of righteousness. Do not trust the internationalists. They are the enemies of nationalism—the enemies of Americanism. Do not trust the illusionists, the people who promise you peace with ease, with the absence of effort, and who say if you would only let your heart grow timid and your muscles flabby, you will be doing the Lord's will. This is a poor type of Christianity, isn't it? Not the Peter Cartwright type."

In closing he dealt a death blow to profiteering and ended with a kind word to the farmer and the laboring class.

The Vandalia Celebration

The commission had planned to hold all the official celebrations in Springfield except one at Old Kaskaskia and one at Vandalia. The Fayette County Centennial Committee working in conjunction with Centennial Commission, selected September 25, 26, and 27 as the dates for the celebration at Vandalia. The people of the County of Fayette were well organized for the celebration. On the 24th they carried out a programme wholly under the direction and control of their own people. On the

25th the exercises were in charge of the Centennial Commission, and on the 26th the Masque of Illinois was presented. This was a popular affair and was witnessed by thousands.

In the celebration under the Centennial Commission, the speech by Justice Orin Carter was the principal one. Governor Lowden made a brief talk dealing mostly with incidents in connection with the World War.

Judge Carter reviewed the history from the time the state came into the Union till the removal of the capital to Springfield. He gave an account of the struggle over the location of the capital when it should be moved from Kaskaskia. He quoted from Judge Breese's account of the moving of the capital and of the building of the two-story frame capital. There was one room down stairs and two up stairs. The House met below and the Senate met in the larger of the two rooms above while the smaller was used for the office of the secretary of state. Judge Carter gave a detailed account of the doings of the government while located in Vandalia. Very naturally the judge gave a good deal of attention to the fight in the Legislature and afterwards in the state over the effort to make Illinois a slave state. His address showed quite a deal of research and will be read with interest by those who may be fortunate to find it in printed form.

The 26th was given over to the presentation of the Masque of Illinois by the people of Vandalia and citizens of Fayette County. Attention will be given to that feature of the Vandalia celebration later.

First Governor Inaugurated

There is likely to be some confusion about the history of Illinois in the year of 1818. The Constitutional Convention finished its task on the 26th day of August, 1818. Congress did not meet till the 16th day of November, 1818, and the Constitution of Illinois was presented to the House of Representatives on that same day. It was ordered to lie on the table. On the 19th of November the Constitution was referred to a select committee for consideration. The committee reported favorably on Friday, November 20th. A resolution declaring the admission of Illinois was introduced, read a first and second time, and ordered engrossed.

The Constitution provided that the governor and general assembly to serve under the Constitution, should be elected on Thursday the 17th of September and that the Legislature should meet on the 5th of October, 1818. The election was held. Shadrach Bond was elected governor and a Legislature chosen. It

met October 5, canvassed the vote for governor and on Tuesday, October 6th the governor was inaugurated. All this before the Constitution had been presented to Congress. After electing two United States senators and doing other business the Legislature adjourned on October 13.

It was to celebrate this meeting of the Legislature, October 5th and the inauguration of the governor on the 6th, that the celebration known as the centenary of the establishment of the State Government was held. On the evening of the 4th, the Masque of Illinois was presented in the auditorium on the state fair grounds. On the 5th at 10:30 A. M. the cornerstone of the Centennial Memorial Building was laid. At 11 A. M. the statue of Stephen A. Douglas was dedicated. Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby presided at the laying of the cornerstone of the Memorial Building.

Hon. Josephus Daniels

Governor Lowden who was the presiding officer on the occasion of the dedication of the statute of Douglas, introduced the speaker of the occasion, the Honorable Josephus Daniels, secretary of the United States navy. Secretary Daniels spoke as one would who had had personal acquaintance with the "Little Giant." He said two presidents of the United States more than any others have typified the real American spirit, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. Both touched the life of Stephen A. Douglas. The former was his hero and mentor to whom he gave full proof of loyal allegiance; the latter was his political competitor with whom he contested for high honors, winning and then losing. Jefferson lived close enough to the foothills of the Alleghanies to get a glimpse of the great world to the west. He saw in the rolling prairies and the mighty rivers the future home of a great civilization. It was in this great west that Jackson came from the eastern slope of the Alleghanies. And while Jackson had the start of Lincoln by two score years and while they had some things in common, they yet differed widely. "Where Jackson was a torrent of passion when aroused and none could stand before his denunciation, Lincoln was the incarnation of patience born of power which was invincible and unconquerable." It was into this western life that Douglas came to learn of one from books and tradition and from the other by personal contact which was always that of personal friendship.

"The lesson of this hour which we draw from the life of Douglas is far removed from the forum of politics and the debates of questions which stirred the people in the fifties. It seems a thousand years since people grew heated over these dif-

ferences—He had devoted his life to the settlement of radical differences over a question which could not be composed by any adjustment or compromise.—But when war came, in spite of his blood-sweating attempts to avoid a clash between brothers, he had not a moment of hesitation as to the course he would pursue.

The example which Douglas set for us to follow prove his greatness. Defeated after a notable political campaign, standing by his successful opponent and holding his hat while he bared his head to take the oath of office is a sign of greatness."

"There was much in the career of Douglas to prove that he was an able man, a brilliant man, and a wise statesman, but this one act raises him in itself above mere brilliancy and ability, and entitles him to stand as one of the really great men of our country. To forget self, to forget parties, to forget everything but the necessity of our country in her time of need, that is the acid test of real greatness."

Lord Charnwood

The commission had invited to one of the observances of the centennial year an honored son of our great neighbor on the north, Mr. Justice William Renwick Riddell, member of the Supreme Court of Ontario. He had spoken beautifully of the life of Lincoln on February 12, 1918. Another honored guest on that same occasion was one of Ireland's most gifted sons, the Honorable Thomas P. O'Connor, member of the English Parliament, author, and journalist. He too had spoken very earnestly and acceptably of the martyred President. Then again on the one hundredth anniversary of the passage of the Enabling Act, April 18, the people who had gathered in Springfield were delighted to listen to the Honorable Louis Aubert of the French High Commission. He brought "A Message From France." And now on the occasion of the celebration of the inauguration of the first governor, October 6, in Springfield, the assembled people were honored by the presence of one of England's most noted publicists and authors, Lord Charnwood. This occasion was full of important events. On Friday evening "The Masque of Illinois" was presented, on Saturday morning the cornerstone of the Centennial Memorial Building was laid with appropriate ceremonies. At 11 o'clock the statue of Stephen A. Douglas which had been erected on the capitol grounds, was dedicated by the Honorable Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy.

At 2:30 P. M. the assembled thousands gathered about the O'Conner statue of Lincoln which stands at the east entrance to the capitol grounds. Here Governor Lowden, in a few well

chosen remarks, introduced Lord Charnwood who spoke briefly on Lincoln. He said: "Among the great dead who have spoken the English language, more and more as the years go on, two men stand out, eclipsing all others, not only by the loftiness of their genius, but by the appeal which they make to the common heart of men. One of them was William Shakespeare, and the other—by the way, a great student of Shakespeare—was Abraham Lincoln. In this terrible struggle in which all civilization is involved, to what statesman of the past can we turn in comparison for lessons of wise statesmanship, effectual, and profound? Why, it is a singular fact that there is no statesman, however able, whose example is so often quoted in England today as that of Abraham Lincoln."

Lord Charnwood said he could not, as he thought of Lincoln and his great work in preserving the Union, help but think of the great war we were then in; of his nephews who had already fallen, and of his own son who might yet fall, on the field of France. "Where, it seems to me, all the best young men I knew at home have fallen and fallen not in vain."

"I can not find words of mine fitting to sum up the feelings of this day, and I must turn to the words so often quoted, and never quoted once too often; words in which you will permit, and he would invite me, to make one trifling change: 'We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. That our far scatered, yet united nations, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.' "

The Chicago Celebration

The Centennial Commission had urged the people of the state to hold local celebrations in such way and at such times as suited their convenience. Chicago selected the dates before and after her own anniversary of the great fire—October 9th. The celebration lasted from the 8th to the 12th inclusive. A pageant was presented which was of a very high order. The pageant was written by Arthur Hercz, pageantmaster. The presentation was in the auditorium. It was free.

It opened with the days of Indian life, followed by Illinois as a territory and as a state and followed on down through statehood for a hundred years. The scenes were laid about Chicago chiefly since it was in some measure a local celebration.

An interesting event was the dedication of "The Illinois Centennial Monument" in Logan Square. At the dedication Governor Lowden made the chief address.

The Closing Celebration

The last of the many celebrations of the year was held in Springfield on December 3, 1918. This was the anniversary of the final act of admission, the signing of the resolution admitting Illinois into the Union. Addresses were delivered by Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby, Honorable David E. Shanahan, speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Justice James H. Cartwright of the Supreme Court, and by Dr. John H. Finley, president of the University of the State of New York. There was an abundance of very fine music interspersed in the programme. The first three addresses were of the nature of surveys of the workings of government in a modern commonwealth. Dr. Finley's address was somewhat reminiscent. He had recently returned from the battle front in France and Belgium. He had gone overseas as head of the Red Cross mission to the Holy Land. He paid a beautiful tribute to the Prairie State and gave a touching story of the young Illinoisan who lay dying in a New York hospital who requested that he might be brought back and buried under a tree which he thought was the center of Illinois, that his spirit might rise in the spring with the sap to the highest parts of the tree that he might look out over the broad prairies which he thought was the middle of the world.

The Centennial History

It was understood by the Centennial Commission that many of the celebrations for which they were planning however interesting and valuable would before many years become a fading memory, and so it was their wish that in some way some permanent works might be left that would compel remembrance of the Illinois Centennial Year. It was therefore decided to provide two permanent objects which the people of the state might always have as reminders of the great centennial year. These permanent things were a book and a building.

When therefore the Centennial Commission was created by the act approved January 21, 1916, it was provided that one of its duties should be "To compile and publish a commemorative history of the state." When the commission began to plan for the work of the year, it appointed a "Committee on Centennial Publications." The committee consisted of Evarts Boutell Greene, chairman, and Royal Wesley Ennis, Otto Leopold Schmidt, Frederic Siedenburg, and Charles H. Starkel, members. Clarence Walworth Alvord was selected to edit such publications as the committee might put out.

The committee on publications decided upon a six volume history of the state. The first volume is called the Introductory

Volume of Illinois History. It treats of things as they were in Illinois in 1818, and its title is The Illinois Country. Volume II is called The Frontier State, and covers the history from 1818 to 1848. Volume III is entitled The Era of the Civil War, and treats of the period from 1848 to 1870. Volume IV is called The Industrial State, and includes the time from 1870 to 1893. Volume V is entitled The Modern Commonwealth, and reaches from 1890 to 1918.

The Centennial Building

A decade or so prior to the close of our first century of statehood, the erection of a building by the state to meet the needs of several departments and interests of the state had been agitated. The accumulation of materials in the State Historical Library, the State Library, the Department of Education, the Lincoln Memorial Hall, the Natural History Museum, and in other places rendered more room an imperative necessity. The demands upon the Legislature for improvements in other quarters seemed to be so great that the friends of the project, to erect in Springfield a Historical and Educational building, did not insist upon favorable action by the Legislature. In 1811, however, the Legislature created an Educational Building Commission and named the members thereof as follows: The governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction, president of the board of trustees of the State Historical Library, president of the State Historical Society, auditor of public account, and department commander of the State G. A. R. It was the duty of this commission merely to make a survey of a site, draw tentative plans, and report to the next general assembly.

When this commission had carried out the wish of the general assembly as indicated in the act creating it, it made its final report. Upon this report as a basis, the work began to take definite form. The forty-ninth general assembly created the Centennial Building Commission, consisting of the governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction, chairman of the state art commission, president of the State Historical Society, and president of the board of trustees of the State Historical Library and two members to be appointed by the governor.

The act creating this commission provided that the site of the proposed centennial building should be the Edwards property lying just south of the statehouse grounds. It was further stipulated that the City of Springfield or some one in behalf of the city should raise $100,000 to be applied on the purchase price

of the proposed site. The site was purchased, plans drawn, and an appropriation of $800,000 secured for the erection of the building. Work was begun and the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the morning of the 5th of October, 1918. Today the building stands a beautiful memorial of the first century of the state's progress.

The Masques

It was believed by the commission that something of the nature of Masques and Pageants would be a beautiful yet forceful way of bringing before the people the wonderful story of a hundred years of progress in the great State of Illinois. The commission therefore selected Mr. Wallace Rice as official pageant writer. Mr. Rice had made an exhaustive study of the pageants and masques of the old world. He discovered that nowhere in the history of masques and pageants had he been able to find where this method of celebration had in former times been applied to the history of a commonwealth.

But Mr. Wallace ventured into a somewhat new field and wrote "The Masque of Illinois." Mr. Rice says: "The Masque of Illinois is an attempt, believed to be the first of its kind ever made, to interpret by means of symbols and allegory the 245 years (1673-1918) of the history of the Illinois Country." It was arranged in three parts, Part I, Earlier Illinois; Part II, Illinois Statehood; Part III, Illinois and War.

Argument Abbreviated

PART I

Illinois surrounded by Prairies, Rivers, Forests and Flowers. Fear intrudes—Indians dance War Dances. Fear driven out by French. Gifts from the French represented in Marquette, LaSalle and Tonty. Work of Missionaries—Vexilla Regis sung to old monkish air. French gayety shown in dance. Cross of St. George and St. Andrew in place of Lilies of France. Bordermen sing The Virginia Song. The Virginia Reel. Virginia our first American Ruler. Fear, Tyranny, and Hate are driven out by Love, Freedom and Justice. Fair Illinois crowned with Statehood.

PART II

Slavery—A French child driven out. Welcome to Lafayette. The first Coal. The Breaking Plow. The War Dance—Blackhawk. Indians expelled. Canals and Railroads—Repudiation rejected. Polygamy banished. Illinois and Mexican War. Illi-

nois Colleges. Illinois Mourns—the Civil War. The Chicago Fire. The World's Columbian Exposition.

PART III

The throne of Illinois with Altar of War and Hope, embellished with American War Charities. Illinois counties sing "America and Right." She sends for her counsellors, Justice, Love and Freedom. The Six Lights of Battle. To the throne come France, Italy, Belgium and Britain. All pledge to end all War. The Star-Spangled Banner.

The masque was given in the Coliseum at the state fair grounds, August 26, 1918. There were more than 1,000 persons in the cast and the performance was witnessed by as many as 12,000 people.

CHAPTER XIII

ILLINOIS IN THE WORLD WAR

ILLINOIS MILITIA—BUILDING UP SENTIMENT—THEODORE ROOSEVELT—THE FIRST STEPS—IN THE CANTONMENTS—OFFICERS TRAINING CAMP—THE ILLINOIS CONTINGENT—MONEY—SEVEN BILLIONS—LOANS AND TAXATION—LIBERTY LOAN—A PROCLAMATION—LIBERTY LOAN DAY—SAVING FOOD—DEAN DAVENPORT—SEED CORN—CONSERVATION—HERBERT HOOVER—WORK—COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE—COUNCIL AT WORK—METHODS OF WORK—MOTHERS AT WORK—IN THE CANTONMENTS—NOVEMBER 11, 1918—REVIEW—NEW PROBLEMS—BONUS.

The Congress of the United States declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial German government, April 6, 1917. The citizens of Illinois had been earnest students of the great European war for two and a half years. Many were impatient at the delay on the part of the National Government, and not a few felt that we were approaching our national ruin. One of the problems which confronted the United States following the declaration of war was the attitude of the foreign born population, and in Illinois it was a matter of great concern to all to know the attitude of all people of German blood who resided within the limits of Illinois. By the census of 1920, 20 per cent of the 1,200,751 foreign born in Illinois, were Germans and Austrians. It could not have been very different in 1917. But there was to be no coaxing, no compromises, no swerving from a duty which was plain to every true, patriotic American.

January 31, 1917, the German Ambassador notified President Wilson that on and after February 1, all neutral ships found in a new war zone around Great Britain would be sunk. On February 3, the President appeared before Congress and in a calm but dignified manner explained to Congress that he had given the German ambassador his passports.

On April 2, 1917, the President appeared again before Congress, this time to urge "that the Congress declare the recent course of the German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerents which has thus

been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

On the 6th of April, 1917, as stated, the Congress passed and the President signed a joint resolution declaring war against the German government. There were five votes from Illinois against the joint resolution declaring war. These were—Fred A. Britten, Chicago; Charles Fuller, Belvidere; William E. Mason, Chicago; William A. Rodenburg, East St. Louis; and Loren E. Wheeler, Springfield. It was then that Illinois began such active work of support as few other states surpassed in the course of the great war.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

At the First Session.

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the Second day of April, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
THOS. R. MARSHALL,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Approved 6, April, 1917.
WOODROW WILSON.

Illinois Militia

There had been considerable military interest in Illinois prior to the declaration of war. It will be remembered that Gen. John J. Pershing had been sent into Mexico to get Villa. And to be ready for an emergency, the President had ordered large bodies of United States troops as well as the militia from the several states to mobolize on the border of Mexico, along the Rio Grande River. Among the militia sent to the border were two regiments from Illinois—the third and fourth.

Building up Sentiment

When it was seen that war must come the leaders of public thought throughout the United States began a well planned system of building up public sentiment. It was planned that the schools and churches of the land should particularly be made agencies for the creating of a strong public opinion favorable to the prosecution of the war. Songs were composed and sung on all occasions where appropriate. Public men wrote letters which were published, and all kinds of organizations passed resolutions or took other methods of giving expression to their willingness to support the war.

In the presidential campaign of the summer of 1916 there were complaints against Mr. Wilson that he had not been as vigorous in his foreign policy as he should have been, but now that he was inaugurated for the second term, and that war had been declared, those who had opposed him in the political campaign of 1916, were vieing with each other in expressing their loyalty to the President in the trying period into which we were now entering.

The Legislature of Illinois before the declaration of war, went on record as being ready to maintain the honor and dignity of the Government of the United States. In fact on several occasions in the summer of 1917 the Legislature passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the cause in which the nation as a whole had entered with her whole heart.

But without doubt the individual who did most to keep alive the patriotic feeling in Illinois was the distinguished gentleman who at that time was the governor of Illinois, the Honorable Frank O. Lowden. He seems never to have taken any rest; so constantly was he on the go here and there in the interest of his state and the Union. He delivered addresses and was constantly calling the attention of the public to the necessity of a whole hearted and unanimous support of those who were authorized to assume leadership.

We have already called attention of the reader to the use made of songs as the campaign progressed. But early in the spring of 1917 the state superintendent of public instruction urged upon the public schools the duty of learning and singing the old national airs. Among these were America, Hail Columbia, Battle Hymn of the Republic, Star Spangled Banner, Battle Cry of Freedom, Illinois. The governor was so pleased with the suggestion that he issued a proclamation urging the people to heed the request of the superintendent.

Theodore Roosevelt

One phase of creating public sentiment was the public addresses of prominent men. Probably no one was heard with greater interest than was Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. He went about where it was thought he could do the most good. Before a great audience in the stockyards auditorium, Chicago, shortly after war was declared in 1917, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Now, we Americans have always prided ourselves on being able to do our own fighting. It is right to help others to fight in the common cause for which we are engaged. But it is even more necessary that we should fight ourselves.

"We fight for our own rights. We fight for the right of mankind. This great struggle is fundamentally a struggle for the fundamentals of civilization and democracy. The future of the free institutions of the world is at stake. The free people who govern themselves are lined up against the governments which deny freedom to their people."

Perhaps no man accomplished more in the way of determining private as well as public policy than did Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers' influence came from his ability to make a very clear statement of the real situation, but also from his very earnest and conscientious interest in the welfare of the American people. To this should be added the very high esteem in which he was held by the great body of laboring men who toil daily in the great industries of this great country.

Ex-President Taft was among the very busy men who helped to build up public sentiment in favor of prosecuting the war. Just one year following the declaration of war he appeared before one of the sections of the State Teachers' Association, which met in Carbondale, in the presence of nearly 3,000 teachers analyzed the causes of the war, showed the wonderful work which the United States had accomplished, and urged, with all his power of argument and oratory, the people to stand

united in the sacred task of preserving civilization. Mr. Taft had previously, December, 1917, spoken to the main body of the Illinois Teachers' Association in Springfield. One statement that Mr. Taft made was in explanation of the expression which Mr. Wilson had coined—that the war was to make the world safe for democracy. Mr. Taft said that the President's statement was a correct statement. But the expression had been misunderstood. It means that less powerful countries must be free to work out their government in any form they wished—that was democracy.

In somewhat the above way the leaders of the nation built up a strong, patriotic, public opinion. There was not the same degree of patriotic ardor in all the state and there is no way of making a comparison, but we may be excused if we believe that in every way in which Illinois was tested she was found "going over the top."

The First Steps

Public opinion was a very necessary factor in the winning of the war. But our leaders knew there were other factors, men, money, food, and work. The leaders therefore very wisely systematized the work necessary to be done to realize on these four important phases of our national power.

America has never favored a large standing army. On June 3, 1916, Congress had authorized a standing army of 175,000 men. This number of course was a compromise. When war was declared on April 6, 1917, Congress then began in earnest to discuss how the war should be carried on. Many favored volunteer enlistments. The President was opposed to voluntary enlistment as the method of raising the army. A bill became a law in May, 1917, which authorized the President to increase the standing army to 287,000 men by voluntary enlistment, federalize all the state militia, or the national guard, and to raise by a selective draft a force of 500,000 men and when necessary another 500,000 and so on. The law provided for a national registration on June 5, 1917. This call was for all young men between twenty-one and thirty-one years inclusive; and on that day 9,500,000 young men registered.

In Illinois there were registered on June 5, 1917, 651,164 young men between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age. Thousands of men enlisted, some going into Canada, some directly overseas together with others who filled up the standing army at home. The total furnished by Illinois was more than 350,000.

Exemptions

The selective draft law provided that there should be certain exemptions granted for reasons provided in the law. But the exemptions were to be considered after the registration, not before. The law exempted those persons who were in the employment of the Federal or State Government, ministers of religion, members of churches forbidding a resort to arms, men engaged in certain industries considered essential to the carrying on of the war, persons mentally or physically unfit for service, and men on whom others were dependent for support.

The question of mental and physical disability must be determined by proper medical and other examinations. The exemptions for other reasons were to be made by a general board. The Selective Service Law made it the duty of the governors of the states to select the members of this exemption board. An exemption board consisting of three members, one of whom must be a physician, was organized in each county. This board sat as an initial exemption board. The men selected on this exemption board were expected to serve without pay. If any young man thought he ought to be exempt from military service, he went before the exemption board. If he were not satisfied with the decision of the board he could appeal to higher authority.

In the Cantonments

As soon as the selective draft was decided on, it was further planned that sites should be selected and proper provision made for the assembling of the selected men for drill and discipline. One such camp was located near Rockford. Buildings were erected suitable for sleeping quarters, dining halls and kitchens, officers' quarters, and hospitals. As many as 35,000 selectives or more were assembled at each of these training camps.

The task of preparation was only begun when the boys were gathered in the camps for intensive drill. One of the looked-for problems in connection with these training camps was the care of the health. But the problems for the summer and fall of 1917 and the winter following were unusual for a peculiar ailment invaded these camps and carried off many hundreds. It was the dreaded "influenza." It was a night-mare never to be forgotten, not only by the men in the camps, but by the parents and others at home.

The life in the training camps was not uninteresting to one who was in good health. There was such variety in it all that one was kept from tiring. Here the men were classified and put to work at the particular activity that he hoped to engage

in later. So there were infantry units, artillery units, and cavalry units. Then there was the hospital service, the signal service and many others.

Officers' Training Camp

At the same time that the training camps were in operation there were officers' training camps established. One of the best known in the west was the one at Fort Sheridan just north of

Courtesy Chicago Historical Society

WORLD WAR SOLDIER

Chicago. Here were gathered very early in 1917, 5,000 ambitious young men who felt they might occupy a position in the army of some importance above that of private or non-commissioned officer. These young men were usually college trained and many had had business experiences of some consequence. Some were bank clerks, lawyers, engineers, teachers, contractors, etc. The course was a three months term. Regular classes were formed in all the studies having to do with organizing and operating a considerable body of troops. The instructors were usually

West Point graduates or United States army officers of considerable experience.

The training of young men for the navy was not neglected. At the Great Lakes Naval Station, some dozen or more miles along the lake shore above Fort Sheridan, there were gathered several thousand young men who had selected that arm of the service. As the young men became proficient in the various lines of naval service, they were forwarded to the seaboard and there assigned to their tasks. While the training camp at Rockford, the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station were all under the exclusive control of the United States, yet their location within the borders of Illinois, and the fact that within these camps were to be found many thousands of Illinois young men, and another fact that there was a very close relation sustained between the general Government and the State of Illinois, it was easy for our citizens to feel that these camps were Illinois institutions.

In addition to the three above described agencies for preparation of men and officers, there was established at the state university a school of aeronautics which gave theoretical training in the science of aviation. Here young men who had selected aviation as their line of service were trained in all the book work pertaining to the science of aeronautics. When they had made sufficient progress in the science, they were then sent to Chanute Field at Rantoul, near the University of Illinois, for the practical application of the principles learned at the university. Another aviation field was established near Belleville which was called the Scott Field.

The Illinois Contingent

A brief summary was made by the adjutant general of what Illinois did in the matter of meeting the calls of the Government upon her man power. The report bears date of September 30, 1918. Without giving it in detail the following will suffice. The figures indicate the number of individuals in each group:

Governor's Headquarters	6
Divisional Organization	38
Boards—Registration, medical, legal	244
Total (largely civilian)	288
In Navy to June 30, 1918	24,663
In Marines to June 30, 1918	3,678
Inducted from first draft	78,957
Inducted from second draft	71,072
Emergency	15,000

Third draft	82,425
Additional	38,709
Grand total to June 30, 1918	314,504
Additional to November 11, 1918	29,100
Grand total	343,604

Money

Revolutions may be carried on with a very small amount of real money. If people's hearts are in a war, they can get along if they have food and munitions. In the American Revolution many patriots were for months without any pay and when it did come it was often useless as it had no purchasing power. But in wars between nations, as in the World war it is necessary to pay as you go. When the war began in the summer of 1914 each nation concerned had a limited amount of money that could be used for war purposes, but the amount would not last long. The countries of France, Belgium and Italy soon found it impossible to pay cash for food and munitions and their credit would not last long. When England saw that opposition to the Central Powers would weaken and maybe cease, she stepped into the breach and loaned these weaker countries money with which to carry on the war. But by the early spring of 1917, England too was nearing the end of her cash resources.

Within less than a week from the 16th of April, 1917, a British mission headed by Arthur J. Balfour, secretary for foreign affairs, had sailed for America. And within a few days a French mission with former Premier Viviani and General Joffre also sailed to America. Both of these missions soon found their way to the Nation's capital. Here they were enthusiastically received. Their mission was twofold. First they desired to secure large loans in the United States for the allied cause, and second they wished to impress upon us the need of our sending troops to the battle fields of France and Belgium at the earliest possible date. A third motive in sending these missions was to offer us whatever help their three years' of experience in war might be to us. The French mission brought quite a few expert military leaders with them and offered us their services.

Seven Billions

On April 24, 1917, the Congress appropriated $7,000,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. Of this amount $3,000,000,000 were appropriated to the aid of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and Rumania. It was not the plan to send the cash

to these allied countries, but the amount was apportioned among the several countries and an account of credit opened with certain American banks. This would enable the country, say Italy, to buy food and munitions from American stores and pay for the same with checks against their credit in the American banks. This favor to our friends, the allies, was repeated and in the end the United States had loaned the allies $10,000,000,000.

Loans and Taxation

But the ten millions which the United States government loaned to the allies was a minor part of the money which the general government must raise since she herself is now to be a participant in the war. In all, including our loans to the allies, it was necessary for the United States to raise $35,413,-111,000. One of the first things therefore was to devise a scheme or schemes to accomplish this great effort. This was the special duty of the Committee on Ways and Means in Congress. On October 3, 1917, Congress passed the War Revenue Act which formed the basis of all the taxation during the war.

This War Revenue Act proposed five lines of taxation along which a portion of the revenues might be collected. First to increase the import duties. The tariff has always been subject to much tinkering, and if the rates were raised it would not greatly disturb any one. The second plan was to place a tax on incomes. Of course the 16th amendment had been a part of the constitution since February 25, 1913, and there was already a tax on incomes, but the rate was now considerably raised. The third method was what was called an excess profits tax. This was a rate of tax placed on the excess of profits of corporations above certain amounts. A fourth plan was to place a tax upon certain manufacturers within the United States. This is known as internal revenue taxation. The people were also used to this form of tax. The last method was to increase the postal rates. It is believed that the revenue brought in by there methods produced about 28 per cent of all that was needed during the period of the war. This would make the cost of the war to the United States about $35,000,000,000. But how shall the balance of the $30,000,000,000 be raised? This question was answered by the Secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. William G. McAdoo.

Liberty Loan

The Secretary of the Treasury believed that a popular loan would be generously supported by the people. A week was

therefore set aside—from May 28 to June 2, 1917, to be known as Liberty Loan Week. The bonds were in denominations of $50 and upward. Preparations were made for several days before hand, and on the 21st of May Governor Lowden put out a proclamation as follows:

A Proclamation

We are entering upon a war of such magnitude as we have never known before. The result of this war will determine for all time, as far as man can see, whether or not men shall have the right to govern themselves. If we win, we can look forward to countless years of happiness for our children. If we are conquered, it matters not if we shall have lost everything in this world-wide strife.

War in modern times means enormous cost in money, as well as in men. I, therefore, urge upon all citizens to subscribe to the limit of their financial ability to the Liberty War Loan. In no other way can we show the world so well that we know what this war means, and that we are resolved, at whatever cost, to win.

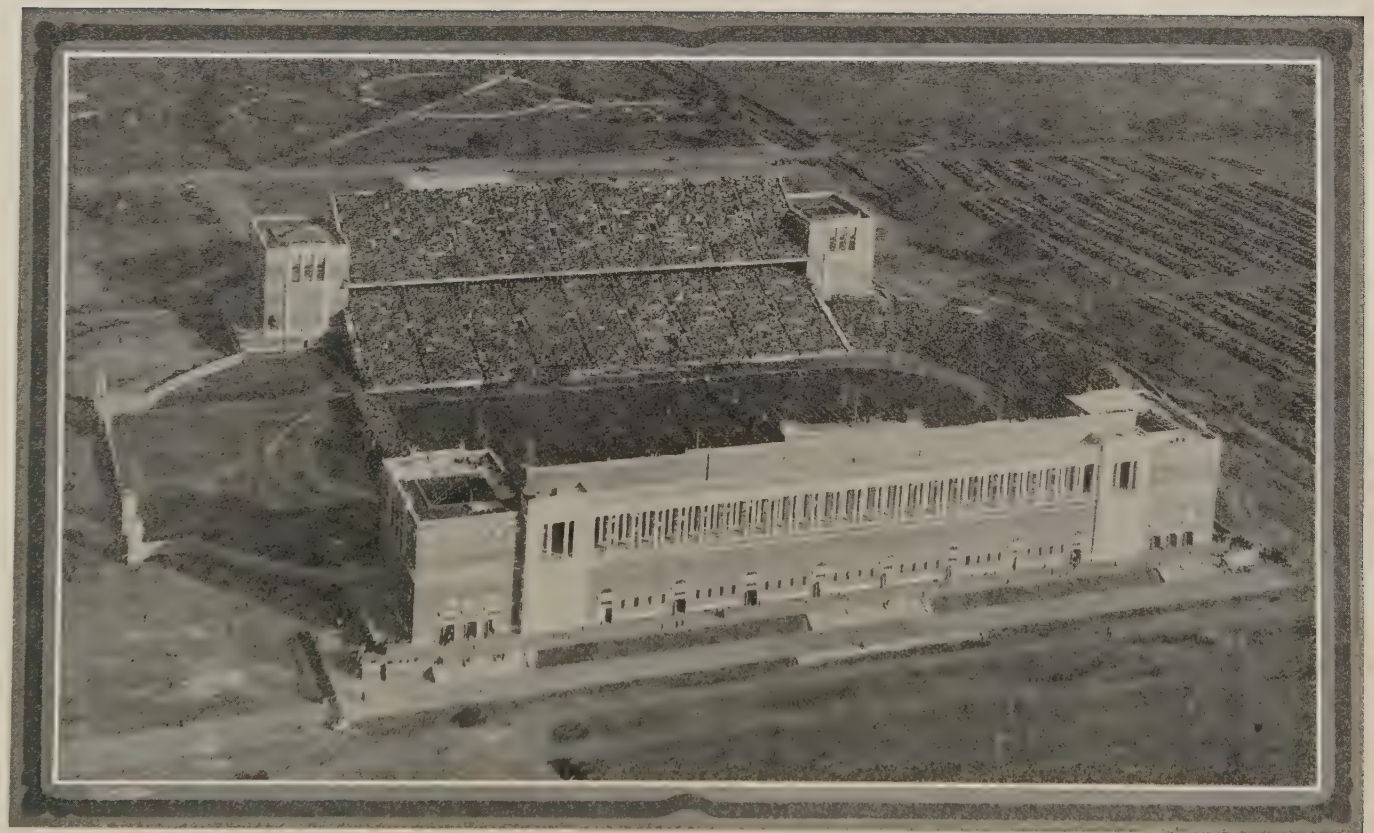
Given under my hand and the great seal of the state at the capital in Springfield, this the twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

FRANK O. LOWDEN.

By the governor:
LOUIS L. EMMERSON.
Secretary of State.

The amount of the bond issue for the first loan was $2,000,000,000. But when the subscriptions were all in it was found that it amounted to $3,035,226,850. It thus fell to the secretary of the treasury to apportion the two million issue among the federal reserve districts in the ration of their subscriptions to the entire subscription. Thus in our first effort we showed the world that the United States would support the war. There early appeared in the discussion of these loan drives an expression "Going over the top" which was heard till the close of the war.

One of the most stirring speeches that was made during the war was an address delivered by the Secretary of the Treasury in Chicago, October 2, 1917. Governor Lowden also put forth in very vigorous proclamation urging the people to buy bonds on the 24th of October which was known as Liberty Day.



MEMORIAL STADIUM, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Courtesy Illinois Blue Book

Liberty Loan Day

There were five loan drives, the last one, after the war was over, known as the Victory Loan. These drives were conducted differently in different localities. In some places there was little sentiment, in others quite a deal of interest and enthusiasm. During the time that the drive was on a day would be set aside in which a number of things of interest were brought forward to arouse the people. In the city of C_____ in Illinois, a place of five or six thousand people, a day had been designated as Liberty Loan day. Abundance of attractive advertising had been scattered. Among other things it was said that certain officers who had been in the trenches would be present to tell us about our boys "over there." Another attraction was a "tank"—a real one that had been in the first drive of tanks against the Germans.

The day arrived. It was a beautiful September day. The governor had issued one of his most stirring appeals. He had asked that the people display their flags from their residences and places of business. He said "Many thousands of them have already given their lives that we may continue to enjoy the blessings of free government and civilization. As I write, more than a million and a half of Americans in uniform are "Somewhere in France," as willing to give their all, as their comrades who have already fallen upon the battle field. If we are grateful to our soldiers in the field, we will show it by subscribing to the new issue of Liberty Bonds. If we appreciate what they do, and are, we shall subscribe to more Liberty Bonds. If we would match, so far as we may, their deeds upon a score of battle fields they have made immortal, we shall subscribe to still more Liberty Bonds.

Our soldiers in the field have over-subscribed their undertaking; shall we now fail in ours?"

The newspapers had kept the towns and cities well posted and had kept before the people what other towns had done and were doing. The people had been told that certain towns had "gone over the top."

The day had come, and with it thousands of people; men, women and children poured in the town and business was at a standstill. About 10 o'clock the band struck up a patriotic air and every body stepped a little livelier. The train carrying the driver officials and the tank made its appearance. The schools were in a fever of excitement. The tank steamed up and made a circuit of a few blocks and returned to the square. Here it maneuvered and discharged its guns, and became quiet

for inspection. It was a real tank that had seen service in France as its sides showed.

A returned officer mounted the tank and began to tell of the boys in the trenches. It was intensely interesting and as he talked the people gathered about in a densely packed group reaching as far out as the speaker's voice would reach. While the audience was thus gathered about the tank, gentlemenly solicitors moved about among the people and took their subscription for the Liberty Bonds. Most people who subscribed for bonds did so through their banks, that is, a solicitor would ask a buyer to put the size bond he wished to buy on a small pad and sign his name. This slip of paper was turned into the bank where the purchaser did business. The bank sent for the bonds its customers had subscribed for and the purchaser paid for the bond, and it would then be delivered to him.

Another way of raising money was the selling of thrift stamps. These were sold through the postoffice. These stamps were usually of denominations of 25 cents and drew interest. There were two basic ideas in this Thrift Stamp campaign. In the first place it was a fine thing for young people to buy these stamps. For every one sold to a boy or a girl a lesson had been taught in thrift and economy. Another point was that if this system of raising money was well received by the people a large sum of money would be raised for the cause of liberty and humanity. The quota for 1918 for Illinois was a $125,000,000.

In all these ways by increased taxes on imports, on incomes, on excess profits, on postal rates, on internal taxes, by Liberty Loans, and by the sale of Thrift Stamps the people met every demand that was made upon them. Illinois did her share in every call that came to her. In the first Liberty Loan drive the allotment to the rural counties—those not having large cities and no large manufacturing establishments, averaged in the neighborhood of one-half million dollars.

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, showed in an address in Chicago that in the third Liberty Loan drive there were 18,000,000 who subscribed for $4,000,000,000 in bonds, or about $225 to each person. Of the whole number of purchasers only 22,500 persons or corporations bought bonds in excess of $10,000. This war was practically the first one in which the common people supported the government by buying bonds. But in this war there were few homes in which some member of the family did not buy bonds.

To carry forward the sale of bonds, song writers were asked to compose catchy songs which were sung by glee clubs or by

individual singers. Public speakers were sent out by the State Council of Defense, and the art schools were asked to produce posters which would aid in the loan drives.

Saving Food

The world's surplus of food is never large at any one time, so that if the general ongoing of the world is disturbed for any length of time, there would be serious consequences. One can readily see that if in time of peace there are not large surpluses of food that even if the ordinary methods of transportation were not disturbed that the supply of food products would soon become dangerously short. It has been estimated that about one-fifth of the population is occupied in new non-food producing activities in case of war. Munitions must be manufactured, special lines of clothing must be furnished, transportation facilities must be increased and about 5 per cent of the population are engaged in hostilities including those indirectly associated with actual war.

It was therefore one of the first thoughts of the government to turn the attention of the people to the task of producing increased quantities of foods of all varieties.

Illinois was one of the first states to take up the agitation for an increased food supply. On the 14th of April, eight days after the declaration of war, the governor issued his proclamation calling on the people to give attention to this important matter. In that proclamation the governor said: "We must mobolize our forces for the production of food. The Mississippi valley is the granary of the continent; Illinois, the greatest of all the food-producing states, is its center. Illinois must do her part in feeding the armies of democracy, for let us not forget that this war has become, not a war against Germany, but a war of democracy against absolution.

I feel certain in this crises that the farmers of Illinois will employ the utmost endeavors to farm as large an acreage as possible and to raise the maximum yield of crops.

The State of Illinois, through its superintendent of public instruction, has advised all school superintendents and school officers in Illinois to provide a plan whereby any school-boy above the age of fourteen years may be released from school to devote himself to work in the garden or upon the farm, receiving the same school credits as though he had remained at school.

Let us remember that at this time we can not serve our country better than by devoting our energies to the increased production of food.

Two litters of pigs should be produced where one is now produced, and this might save us from meatless days. Poultry should be produced as it never was produced before."

The proclamation by the governor and the work of the State Council of Defense did their intended work. There was in the summer a hurried effort at increased production. It was impressed upon the farmer and others that any effort to do the unusual in the way of trying new crops or new methods of raising the regular crops would result in loss of opportunity. "Do not experiment, but just double or treble efforts upon the usual crops."

It was in connection with this drive for an increased crop production that the expression, "Municipal Farming" was coined or at least brought into general use. Attention was called to the fact that about the towns and cities in Illinois there were large quantities of vacant land. This land, frequently vacant lots, in and about the city ought to be cultivated. Potatoes, tomatoes, beets, onions, beans and other vegetables could be raised that would not be unsightly and indeed would be much more sightly than the usual crop of weeds.

Dean Davenport

If there was to be an increased production of the food crops, and there was any need of scientific or technical advice, it would seem the University of Illinois ought to stand ready to render such aid Dean Davenport of the College of Agriculture was one who early took under consideration the question of increased production of food crops. He called attention to the fact that a half million men had gone to war from Canada, and that meant a greatly reduced production of grains in that country. He called attention to the fact that the production of the past two years had been marked as lean years—the production not up to the consumption. "If we are to fight this thing out, and it looks as though we will have to, it is to be a war of exhaustion; and if it is to be a war of exhaustion, the food supply must not fail."

Dr. Davenport summarized the situation in the following way:

1. "The present food production in the United States is not increasing in proportion to the increase in population.
2. In going to war, the production of food is our strongest asset, particularly in view of the reduced food production in Canada and in Western Europe.
3. The experience of all time indicates that every nation, in going to war, puts men into active military service without

regard to the disturbance of basic industrial conditions, even in the production of the food of the people.

4. Indiscriminate enlistment from the farms with no plea for labor replacement is certain to reduce food production below the level of positive need, for we already have two lean years behind us, and under present conditions of a hungry world, continued shortage may mean disaster.

5. If an adequate food supply is to be assured, the military plan must include an enlistment for food production as definite as for service at the front.

6. Limiting the food of the people is unnecessary if reasonable attention be given to the business of production. America has land enough if it is properly handled to feed both herself and western Europe.

7. Labor has been deserting the land and has been building up conditions which prevent the family of five from farming successfully 150 acres."

From these facts enumerated above, Dr. Davenport thought there might be drawn up a plan that would eventually adjust the problem of increased production of the food crops.

First, Registration. Register the farmers and their lands as we are now doing the soldiers.

Second, Enlistment. Enlist in the civil-military service all the unfit for military service and the boys from 14 to 18.

Third, Training. Establish training camps or military camp-farms for the intensive cultivation of crops to be raised largely by hand.

Fourth, Employment. Put the enlisted and registered help on the farms already organized at current wages according to the kind of work each can do.

This was apparently a sort of theoretical arrangement, but out of it came more systematic employment and a more complete utilization of labor upon the farms.

A sort of self-appointed agencies were set up in the larger towns and cities where information was given out as to where workers were needed on the farms. Harry A. Wheeler, of Springfield, started a movement to secure one-fourth more acreage in wheat for the fall sowing of 1917. Out of this and other similar movements the Congress passed an act in August creating the office of Federal food administrator and Mr. Wheeler received the appointment to this position.

The president became interested in the matter of increased production on the farms and early in the spring of 1917 he addressed an appeal to the farmers to redouble their energies in the production of crops.

The wheat crop of the world was 88,000,000 bushels short in 1916 when compared with an average for the previous five years. In Illinois wheat production had held its own. So it had in other nearby wheat growing states but the shortage in the world was such that only 164,000,000 bushels surplus wheat was carried into the year 1916.

For the year 1917 the oat crop in Illinois was more than doubled in production. More and more oats were being used as food. This increased production would also help to win the war inasmuch as oats constitute one of the most highly nutritious foods for work animals. In like manner the rye crop in Illinois was three times as large for 1917 as for the average of the five year period, 1910-1914.

In the production of meats in Illinois there was not so marked an increase. The increase in the number of cattle in Illinois in 1917 and the following year was more than 20 per cent over the report for 1910, but the number of cattle actually marketed in Illinois fell off in 1917 from the previous years. There was a 25 per cent increase in the number of hogs raised in 1917 over the preceding five years.

Thus it will be seen that so far as Illinois is concerned the efforts of these who were directing the food-producing activities of the people were to be congratulated upon the very satisfactory response the people made to their appeals and to their direction.

But there were so many instances of response that were never reported that it would be difficult now to convey any very accurate notion of the increased activity in food production. Personal observation in a large number of towns and villages revealed that for the summer of 1917 there was double the amount of space used for gardens as there had heretofore been used. It was no unusual thing to see women at work in the gardens and in the truck patches in the summer of 1917. The appeal to the children must have been one that touched their hearts as in many cases the vacant lots were cultivated wholly by children and the gardens were known as the children's gardens. Villages trustees and city councils employed teamsters to plow and harrow the vacant lots free of expense to the children after which parents gave general direction for planting and cultivating.

Seed Corn

One matter that became a serious problem in the spring of 1918 was the supply of dependable seed corn. The crops of 1917 were abundant, but early frosts greatly hindered the full ripening of much of the corn and to prevent a greater loss much of

the corn was put into shocks or into the silos and the corn that was mature and suited for seed was very scarce. The State Council of Defense took the matter in hand in the spring of 1918 and worked out the problem in a very satisfactory manner. Through the Farm Bureaus of the several counties a survey was made and the localities where dependable seed corn was found, were noted. The Farm Advisor in a county where there was a lack of seed corn would determine how much seed corn was needed in his county. If he should find that there would be needed 200 bushels in his county he sent his order to the Farm Advisor in the counties where seed corn was obtainable. The farmers who knew their corn was good would make tests according to the directions from the State University and announce the per cent of vitality in their corn. The State Council of Defense suggested prices for certain kinds of corn and of the different tests as to vitality. Each farmer knew therefore what to ask for his seed corn. Some of the corn which tested high and was of a standard variety brought as much as $8.00 per bushel.

The Director of Agriculture in his report for 1918 said: "Innumerable and varied conditions, brought on by the war, such as scarcity of farm labor, congested car situations, readjustment of crop rotations to meet the war needs, have necessitated efficient co-operation with government as well as state agencies, all of which has resulted in slight agricultural and industrial inconvenience and which has been met with patriotic fortitude." In this same report we find that at that time there were sixty-three farm bureaus in the state, fifty-eight of which employed Farm Advisors, paid by the general government, state and county. These farm bureaus had played a commendable part in the work of meeting the demands of the government for increased production of food to help win the war.

The director's reports for 1919 says: "Agriculture in Illinois, since the armistice was signed, is again approaching normal conditions, although greatly disturbed by war and after-war conditions. Extraordinary demands made upon it by the Food Administration for more grain and more livestock were met and exceeded. Rotation of crops were upset to meet emergencies. They are now assuming normal proportions."

The State Crop Reporting Service joined hands with the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates in the issuance of Illinois crop reports. This co-operation has greatly improved the service, and monthly instead of quarterly reports are now issued." The report for 1919 shows seventy-one county farm bureaus employing Farm Advisors. Several of the remaining counties were taking steps to organize.

Conservation

The emphasis now shifted somewhat from that of more production to that of conservation of food. In working out his program Mr. Wheeler secured the signatures of about two-thirds of the families in Illinois to a pledge card on a scheme of food conservation. The food conservator adopted rules governing prices, retail and wholesale. The wholesale prices of commodities were published and people could see what profits there were in such products as flour, sugar, meats, etc. Illinois was in this way given credit for the compulsory regulation of prices and out of this movement also came the allotment of all forms of commodities to dealers and even to consumers. There was much good accomplished by the organization of this agency, and much real harm prevented.

A proclamation was issued from the governor's office in October, 1917, touching the conservation of food. By this time the people were familiar with the demands for conservation and economy of foods in order to win the war. But there was need of constant reminders. The governor said: "We shall have men enough to win the war. We shall have money enough to win the war. The question that remains is, shall we have food enough? In addition to our needs at home, we must feed our armies in the field, and assist our allies as well. This means that every person must help—women as well as men. It may be reserved to the women of America to be the decisive factor in winning this war.

The housewife who saves enough in the kitchen to subsist a soldier in the field will be doing as great a service to her country as the soldier himself. The Federal Food Administrator will help the housewife to accomplish this. I earnestly urge that the women of the state sign the pledge card prepared by him and thus do their "bit" in the winning of this war.

The conservation of food meant not only the saving in the preparation of meals and in the saving and using of the "left overs," but it meant the proper care of what was raised in the garden and on the farm.

As a result the once popular process of canning fruits and vegetables was revived. The canning process was popular in Illinois several decades ago, but at that time only fruits were canned. Peaches, cherries, apples were the principal fruits. Other forms of fruits and vegetables were usually dried or evaporated. Fifty years ago the apple paring was not only an economic but a social event of considerable importance in the rural community life. This home canning and evaporating of fruits and vegetables received less and less attention in recent

years on account of the commercial processes of fruit and vegetable preservation.

Even prior to the war, however, domestic canning had come into favor again through the activity of the Domestic Science Department of the Farmers' Institutes and at the county fairs. But when the war came on an added impetus was given to home canning. The Farmers' Institute sent demonstrators over the state to assist in and to encourage the canning of fruits and vegetables. And for many weeks through the summer and fall one might hear the women and girls discussing very earnestly the "cold pack" process.

Thus the women did help win the war by helping to raise the vegetables, and afterwards by their skill and patriotism conserved what they and others had produced.

Herbert Hoover

It is doubtful whether the war could have been won without the help of Mr. Hoover, or another just like him. Mr. Hoover was "Commissioner of Food Administration." Mr. Hoover put his soul into this work as he has done in everything he has undertaken. He issued to the people of the country an appeal which can be stated briefly.

Save the wheat: One wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye or barley bread. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required.

Save the meat: Beef, mutton or pork not more than once a day. Use freely vegetables and fish. At the meat meal serve smaller portions and stews instead of steaks. Make made-dishes of all left overs. We are today killing the dairy cows and female calves as a result of high prices. Eat no young meat.

Save the milk: The children must have milk. Use every drop. Use buttermilk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use less cream.

Save the fats: We are the world's greatest fat wasters. Fat is a food. Butter is essential for the growth and health of children. Reduce the use of fried foods. Make your own washing soap at home out of the saved fats.

Save the sugar: Sugar is scarcer. We use today three times as much per person as the allies. Use less candy and sweet drinks. Do not stint sugar in putting up fruits and jams, they will save butter.

Save the fuel: Coal comes from a distance and our railways are overburdened hauling war material. Help them by using wood when you can get it.

Use perishable foods: Fruits and vegetables we have in abundance. As a nation we use too little green stuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Begin now to can or dry all surplus garden products.

Use local supplies: Patronize the local dealer. Distance means money. Save transportation. 2,000,000 house keepers agreed to these things.

"Woman's clubs, settlement workers, church societies, and associations of every kind should make it their business to stimulate efficient methods of the use and preservation of foods. Canning, drying, preserving with sugar and salt, and putting down eggs and of meats by farmers should be encouraged. In every community there should be centers for instruction in food conservation."

Work

It was pointed out that the winning of the World war depended on men, money, food and work. It has been impossible to keep these factors entirely separate. They were interrelated and very dependent upon one another. But there were some kinds of activities which were carried on during the war that are not generally thought of as work. It is the purpose, however, to review briefly the different kinds of work which taken as a whole helped to win the war.

Council of National Defense

The Council of National Defense was created by act of Congress, approved August 29, 1916. This was more than six months before war was declared on April 6, 1917. By the law the Council when appointed should be charged with the "coordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare." More particularly its purpose was:

1. To supervise and direct investigation, and make recommendations to the president and the heads of the executive departments as to

The location of railroads.

The coordination of military, industrial, and commercial purposes as to such locations.

The utilization of waterways.

The mobilization of military and naval resources for defense.

The increase of domestic production of articles and materials essential to the support of armies and of the people during the interruption of foreign commerce.

The development of sea going transportation.

Data as to amounts, location, methods, and means of production and availability of military supplies.

The giving of information to producers and manufacturers as to the class of supplies needed by the military and other services of the government.

2. To report to the president or to the heads of executive departments upon special inquiries or subjects appropriate thereto.

3. To submit to Congress through the president a report, etc. The members of the Council of National Defense should consist of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. By the same act creating the Council of National Defense, there was created an Advisory Commission to consist of seven persons who should act in conjunction with the Council. Each of these seven advisory members was to have charge of work along particular lines.

State Council of Defense

Attention was called to the fact that the Council of National Defense was created seven months prior to the declaration of war. On May 2, 1917, one month after war was declared the Legislature of Illinois enacted a law creating a State Council of Defense of Illinois. This state council bore about the same relation to the people of Illinois as the national council bore to the people of the United States. There were fifteen members appointed by the governor, and they served without pay. The body as first constituted was made up as follows: Samuel Insull, chairman, J. Ogden Armour, Dr. Frank Billings, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, B. F. Harris, John H. Harrison, John P. Hopkins, Levy Mayer, John G. Oglesby, V. A. Olander, David E. Shanahan, John A. Spoor, Fred W. Upham, Charles H. Wacher and John H. Walker.

The editors of Volume V of the Centennial History of Illinois give an interesting incident at the time of the first meeting of the Council. Governor Lowden had appointed this body and he called them to their first meeting. Here were present Samuel Insull, the public utility magnate of Chicago and J. Ogden Armour, the well known Chicago packer, two of the giants in the world of finance; here sat to confer with these two masters of great capital, John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor for Illinois, and along with Mr. Walker sat V. A. Olander, secretary of the Federation of Labor for Illinois. Here were the opposite poles of the great industrial world—capital and labor. The governor, a real diplomat in any emergency,

arose and spoke briefly of the great problems to be solved and the common ground upon which all citizens were to stand. He said: "This war can be won by neither labor nor capital, alone. Gentlemen, you have got to work together!" The deed was done, there was no way to evade their duty and no one wished to do that.

Council at Work

The State Council for Defense held its sessions in Chicago but individual members carried on their work in connection with public spirited citizens here and there and with organizations already at work and where there were no suitable organizations the council authorized local bodies of citizens to act.

There were nine distinct lines of work and so nine committees were organized. They were committees on: Coordination of societies, food production and conservation, industrial survey, labor, law and legislation, military affairs, publicity, sanitation and public health, survey of man power and woman's organizations.

It was advised that all men and women attended to their regular callings unless by the direction of the council of defense. Farmers were urged to stay at their tasks. It was said that if men began to leave one task for another where wages seemed to be more attractive or the work easier, there would be lack of production in some places and an over plus of labor in another. Teachers were urged to go on with their work, likewise preachers, doctors, dentists, etc., unless there appeared to be the need of changing and then only upon the advise of the Council of Defense.

It was the duty of the State Council of Defense of Illinois to lend encouragement and assistance to all organizations already constituted and at work. It therefore fell to the council to encourage and assist the Y. M. C. A. the Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, and other similar bodies of welfare workers. The council provided also either directly or indirectly for certain forms of diversion or pastime for the workers in the large factories in the cities. These pastimes were wholesome physical, social, and religious activities which gave relief from continued physical labor or mental strain. Among these pastimes or recreations were concerts, public speaking, moving pictures, athletic stunts and similar diversions.

One activity which served a very useful as well as cultural purpose was the work done by art students in the teachers colleges and other institutions of learning. These art students were asked to get out original posters of liberal dimensions

which were exhibited in libraries and other public places. One of the Illinois teachers colleges produced a series of eight or ten posters that were sent to the Pacific coast.

Mothers at Work

One of the never-to-be-forgotten activities which was carried on in the cities and towns all during the long months of the war was the weekly meeting of the women who under the direction of the Red Cross and of the Council of Defense, did a kind of service worthy of great praise. These women knitted sweaters, wristlets, jackets, caps and socks. They made "pajama suits," dressing gowns, and a variety of hospital supplies. One product of their love was surgical dressings. These women were among those enrolled under the Council of Defense. Another "bit" which women did was to collect cast off clothing fumigate repair and forward it to be sent to the Belgium Relief Committee.

In the Cantonments

As has been mentioned previously there was one training camp for soldiers at Rockford, an officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, and a naval training camp at Great Lakes. In all of these the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and other organizations did a great service. They distributed envelopes, paper and stamps. They held religious services and conducted classes in Americanization, Bible study, and along other lines. The woman's department of the Council of Defense was active in child welfare, social service, and recreation. Another field of labor for the women was that of nursing. This work was given over to the Red Cross. This organization would accept those who applied, and provide training for regular nursing or as nurse's aids.

November 11, 1918

When word was received in Illinois that the armistice had been signed, there was such demonstrations of joy as the people had never seen before. Men and women wept for joy. The people turned out in villages, towns, and cities and with bands, banners, and Old Glory in informal processions marched and sang, and shouted till they were tired to silence. In many places formal celebrations were held. On the occasion of one such formal jollification held in the statehouse, Springfield, on the evening of November 11, 1918, the lieutenant-governor, the Hon. John G. Oglesby, delivered an appropriate address. In this he

said: "We are meeting tonight to celebrate what will come to be the most historic day in the annals of history—the virtual cessation of the world's war.

It is fitting that we meet here in the shadow of the statute of the Great Emancipator—Illinois' magnificent gift to civilization. And were he here with us his countenance would shine with glorified joy. It is unfortunate that our state's splendid leader, who has kept Illinois in the vanguard of the nation from the point of patriotism and public-spiritedness—Governor Lowden—is absent from the state and unable to witness this splendid celebration.

In these moments of jubilation let us mingle our joy with a solemn thought for those of us whose husbands, sons, or brothers have made the supreme sacrifice. Although their joy is as great as ours over this final outcome, although their sorrow is a sacred one, still their hearts are bowed with grief, so let us not only give them the honor due them, but add our prayers to the Almighty to assuage their pain and sorrow."

Review

Mr. Samuel Insull, chairman of the State Council of Defense of Illinois, in an address before the Commercial Club of Chicago, January 18, 1919, gave an exceedingly interesting and a very accurate account of the part Illinois played in the World war. A very few of the many facts may be stated at this time. In the first place he paid a compliment to the war governor and a short quotation will not be out of place. "In this we have followed the lead of Governor Lowden. From the first he set a pattern of undivided loyalty and unfaltering devotion to the cause of America. He did not seek to curry favor with either the pacifists or hyphenates by soft speaking. Nor did he recognize politics or partisanship as a factor in the prosecution of the war. He did not conceeal his convictions nor camouflage his attitude.

With Governor Lowden to lead, it is our belief that Illinois made a record in the war in which all may take a just pride."

In the following paragraphs some of the statistics have been taken from Mr. Insull's address.

There were three registrations of the man power of Illinois:

On June 5, 1917, men from 21 to 31, 646,480.

On June 5, 1918, men just 21, 44,106.

On September 12, 1918, men from 18 to 21 and from 31 to 45, 689,000.

Total registrants 1,379,586.

The adjutant general's report made to the fifty-second general assembly shows that the inductions into the service from the first three registrations were 193,338. From enlistments during the war there were 150,266; making a total of Illinois men in the service in the World war 343,604. The records show that Illinois furnished 57,207 more men for the World war than she did for the Civil war.

As to the work of Illinois in the matter of furnishing money the records show that Illinois citizens—men, women and children—bought in round numbers $91,000,000 in war saving stamps, and $1,209,000,000 in bonds, a total of more than $1,209,000,000. Mr. Insull shows that Illinois, with 5.5 per cent of the population of the United States assumed 7 per cent of the nation's financial burden in the war. That is "going over the top."

Not only did Illinois do nobly in the purchase of bonds and war saving stamps, but she did equally well in the support of war aid and relief organizations. The amount contributed by the good people to the several agencies of war aid and relief is as follows:

To the Red Cross	$16,165,100
To the Y. M. C. A.	4,896,187
To the Salvation Army	781,941
To United War Work	13,935,452
To War Recreation Board	550,000
State Council Licenses (Est)	6,000,000
Total contributions	$42,328,680

This amount omits contributions to Knights of Columbus and other contributions.

We may be able to understand why Illinois could make such liberal contributions to the Liberty Loan and to the war aids when we find that in 1917 under the cry of the National Council of Defense for more wheat, Illinois raised twice as much as she did in 1916, and in 1918 her total wheat crop was 60,991,000 bushels. In response for more barley Illinois raised twice as much in 1918 as in 1917. Similar increases in rye, oats, and corn, etc. In the matter of manufactured products, Illinois turned out $6,000,000,000 worth. To all this must be added the value of the coal and oil.

Mr. Insull for the State Council of Defense of Illinois asked for no praise, only a recognition of the fact that under the direction of the Council there were 30,000 active men at work in Chicago, 50,000 down state, and 300,000 women under the direction of the woman's branch of the council, under the guid-

ance of Mrs. Bowen and her committee. There nearly 400,000 men and women not only preached economy and work but were themselves practicing every day what they preached.

Mr. Insull paid high praise of the people for the comparative ease with which the Council of Defense of Illinois secured co-operation of so many diverse interests. This gave him the opportunity to strike a hard blow at the enemy of Americanization. "To Americanize our citizens of foreign birth or ancestry is simply to bring them to a realization and acceptance of an American program for the good of America, and to work for that program. I have no objection to the teaching of foreign languages in American schools. I do object to foreign language schools in America. The language in which a child learns the elementaries of education is the language in which he comes to do his thinking. You can't make a good American citizen of a child by bringing him up to think in a language which is not the common language of his country.

We can't make a foreign born citizen a good American by law. But we can make the schools of Illinois American by law and thereby make it easier for those born here to be good Americans."

The report of the work of the woman's committee of the Council of Defense was made by Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen in an address delivered in a state conference held in Chicago March 4, 1919.

Mrs. Bowen reported that her committee had instituted one phase of work which she hoped to make permanent. Competent women demonstrators had held meetings in every county in the state in which it was shown how to manage in cooking, in the matter of clothing, in matter of hygiene, in gardening, in the care of children, and in Americanization. 205,000 women who greatly needed help in many of the above and kindred lines were present and profited by these lectures and demonstrations. Nearly 100,000 song books were distributed and 265 choruses organized and kept going.

The Allied Relief Department raised more than three quarters of a million dollars which were sent to Europe. 705,140 hospital supplies, 182,035 garments and 27,188 kits had been forwarded to France and Belgium. 8,844 fatherless children had been adopted.

New Problems

There were new problems at the end of the World war as well as at the beginning. In the beginning of this war the country had been long at peace. The implements of war were rusted with non-use, the books of military tactics were musty

on the shelves. How can a people so unused to war adapt themselves to the routine of military life?

But the problems at the close of the war are very real and very urgent. How shall the young man who has for the past year or two been accustomed to the weary marches, the monotony of camp life, the trying days in the hospital, the horrors of the trenches and the excitement of the battle—how shall he resume his place in the social organization from which he has for many months been absent? But this was not so difficult a problem.

One problem for the able bodied and healthy soldier was where he shall find work. So many places which formerly had been filled by these young men are now filled by women and young persons. Shall the present holder of a position be asked to give place to an ex-service man? Again many of these ex-service men have no money. Shall the state or the general government give a bonus of two or more months pay?

But one of the most serious problems was the disposition of the ex-service men who had returned broken in health and in mind and in spirit.

The Legislature enacted quite a few laws having for their purpose the opening of opportunities of employment on public works. Those who desired to continue their studies in the normal schools or in the university were given free scholarships. In many ways the state showed its appreciation of the services which the returned soldier had rendered his state and the nation.

Bonus

One way the state thought fitting to express its appreciation to the Illinois boys who had been in the service and had been honorably discharged was to grant a bonus to each ex-soldier. This matter was generally discussed in the summer and fall of 1920. It seemed popular. When the general assembly met in January, 1921, the Hon. D. S. Meyers, Jr., of Livingston County, himself a world war veteran, introduced a bill which provided for a bonus according to the length of service, provided no more than $300 should be drawn by an ex-service man—the bill passed unanimously.

Since the money with which to pay this bonus must be borrowed and since this could not be done without authority of the people obtained by a vote, the matter moved slowly. The vote was taken at the regular November election, 1922. The vote on the issuing of bonds stood 1,704,857 for and 500,372 against.

The law created a Service Recognition Board composed of the governor, adjutant general and the state treasurer. This board provided the rules which should govern the distribution of the claims of each soldier. Each ex-service man filed an application or claim and these were numbered in order of their receipt and payments were made in that order.

It was found that the bonds could not be sold readily, at least until the constitutionality of the act providing for the bonus had been passed upon by the courts. A friendly suit was therefore instituted and the case taken before the Supreme Court, which court decided unanimously that the law was constitutional.

The bonds were therefore offered in blocks of ten million each as the money was needed. The paying out of the money was also a tedious matter and there was some impatience manifested and some unpleasant criticisms were offered.

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS

ENGLISH IDEALS—THE FIRST SCHOOLS—GENERAL WELFARE—BASIS OF ILLINOIS SYSTEM—THE FIRST UNIVERSITY—THE ILLINOIS TOWNSHIP—THE FIRST STEP—FREE SCHOOLS—PRIMITIVE SCHOOL HOUSES—PROGRESS—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—FIVE CONVENTIONS—SCHOOL LAW OF 1855—THE PRESENT SYSTEM—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS—REVENUES—THE VILLAGES—IN CITIES—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—SCHOOL HOUSES—COURSE OF STUDY — CONSOLIDATION AND TRANSPORTATION — HIGH SCHOOLS—CITY HIGH SCHOOLS—TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL —TWO FUNCTIONS — THE TEACHERS COLLEGES — TWO KINDS OF WORK—RURAL PRACTICE—THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Nothing is dearer to the hearts of the American people than the cause of popular education. Every other phase of the people's life has its basis in the education of the masses. Religion without education becomes formal and unmeaning. The industrial world would make little progress without the power, which comes from education, to utilize the forces of nature all about us. Scientific agriculture awaits an educated husbandry. Society cannot be separated from education—no education, no society. Culture abides with a people who spend much time and means in intellectual development. Again there can be no government in the true sense of the word where education does not abound. This doctrine of the basal character of education is as old as the experience of the race. It may be pointed out that many nations have neglected the education of their people, and yet have seemed to prosper. It is easy to show that the rank of nations in the world today is largely if not altogether determined by the attention that has been paid to the cause of popular education.

ENGLISH IDEALS

America is essentially Anglo-Saxon. English ideals were planted on our shores in every one of the thirteen original colonies. Immigration westward in the past one hundred years has carried those ideals into the great interior, and indeed over

the mountain barriers and across the deserts to the land of the golden sunset.

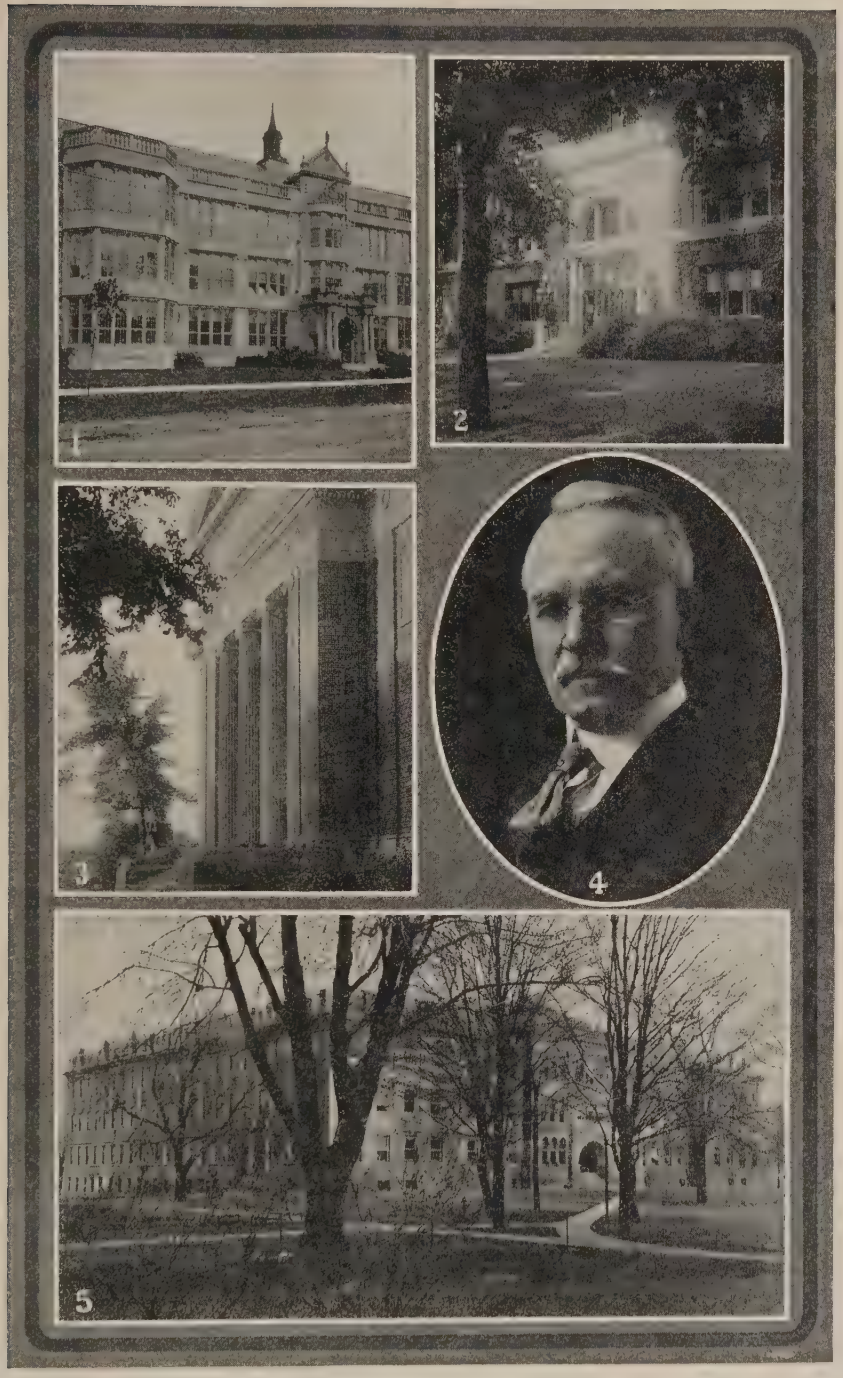
Among those ideals was that of popular education. In some colonies the settlers had scarcely finished their huts, their blockhouses, and their churches before they began to make provision for some form of schooling for the children of the colony. In many instances this work of education was carried on by the faithful pastor who came with each distinct body of settlers. It is true that in those colonies where royal customs were most in vogue that popular education was most neglected. Sir William Berkley, royal governor of Virginia, said, in 1671: "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing in Virginia." In New England where the settlers were more democratic in spirit, more attention was given to popular education. And strange as it may seem when they took up the work of founding schools and opening educational opportunities to their people, they went far beyond what had been accomplished in the mother country. Harvard College was founded in 1636, while the beginnings of the common school systems were crystallized by a law of the general court in 1647. This law provided that in a town or settlement of fifty house-holders the authorities should provide a teacher "to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read." The method of paying the teacher was to be determined by the officers of the town.

The First Schools

A public school was established in Connecticut as early as 1639. The law on that subject required "the selectmen of every town to have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors—to teach, by themselves or other, their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue."

In New England the "district" idea arose as a protest against the centralization of authority in the town. The district school was sometimes organized with only six or eight families. Laws which permitted such action were known as district-organization laws. This was a species of self-government applied to educational matters. Many simple questions could be settled by these few families—how long should the term be, what price should be paid for the teacher's services, and how shall the teacher be cared for during the term?

Pennsylvania was noted from the earliest times as the colony of "log colleges," because she gave attention to public education, which in the main was carried on in log schoolhouses. A charter granted by William Penn to the settlers in 1711 con-



From Illinois Blue Book

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

(1) Education Building. (2) Lincoln Hall. (3) Smith Memorial Music Building. (4) President David Kinley. (5) Chemistry Building

tained the following preamble: "Whereas the prosperity and welfare of any people depend, in a great measure, upon the good education of the youth, and their early introduction in the principles of true religion, and qualifying them to serve their country and themselves by breeding them in reading, writing and learning of languages and useful arts and sciences, suitable to their sex, age, and degree—which cannot be affected in any manner so well as by erecting public schools for the purposes aforesaid, therefore, etc., etc."

Maryland in 1723 passed an act "for the encouragement of learning, and erecting schools in the several counties in this province." North Carolina in 1776 provided that a school or schools should be established by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and that all useful learning shall be encouraged in one or more communities."

General Welfare

It would not be difficult to show that all public men of the later colonial period and of the early constitutional period heartily favored popular education. The "elastic clause" of the Constitution recites that Congress shall have power to provide for common defense and general welfare of the United States. The general welfare could not be provided for in any way so effectively as in founding systems of popular free education.

The third article of the "compact" in the Ordinance of 1787 reads: "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." The Constitution and the Ordinance both breathe the spirit of an educated patriotic citizenship. Thomas Jefferson was not a member of either the Constitutional Convention or the Congress that framed the Ordinance, but there can be little doubt that the generous attitude of both of these great state papers toward the cause of popular education was in perfect harmony with his private and public utterances on this subject. On one occasion Jefferson said: "I look to the diffusion of light and education as the resource most to be relief on ameliorating the condition, promoting the virtue, and advancing the happiness of man—a system of general instruction which shall reach every description of our citizens, from the richest to the poorest, as it was the earliest, so it shall be the latest of all public concerns in which I shall permit myself to take an interest."

Basis of Illinois System

The Enabling Act of Illinois which was drafted by Nathaniel Pope contained a clause which gave the State of Illinois the section numbered 16 in each township for school purposes. In addition, the act granted one township to the state for a seminary of learning; and again three per cent of the sale of all public lands in Illinois was given to the state for educational purposes. The proceeds of the sale of the sixteenth section in each township helps to make a permanent school fund for that township, while the income from the three per cent of the sale of the public lands goes toward establishing the state's permanent school fund.

But it will be profitable to have our minds refreshed by reference to the very beginnings of education in Illinois. It will be remembered that the French were in control of this territory from the early days of Marquette and La Salle to the close of the French and Indian war. From the reports of the missionaries we gather that there was a form of education practiced in the very earliest times in the French and Indian settlements. It is probably true that nothing beyond the requirements pertaining to the doctrines of the church was required. But it is also true that tradition has been persistent in declaring that there was a college founded in Kaskaskia about 1720, and that it flourished till the outbreak of the French and Indian war in 1754. This college was controlled by the Jesuits, and when this order was suppressed in France in 1764, this property of the order was confiscated in this country. The college buildings, a brewery, and a well stocked farm at Kaskaskia were all sold to the highest bidder.

There were no educational activities in Illinois during the period of British rule—1765 to 1778. But among the soldiers who accompanied George Rogers Clark on his campaign into Illinois, there were men of some education and it was from this source that the first American schools sprang into Illinois. Many of the soldiers with Clark were men of families. When the war was over, and even before, these men moved from their homes in Kentucky, Virginia, or the Carolinas to the land which they had helped to conquer where they planted new homes and began life anew. The return of the men who marched with Clark to the Illinois country, at the close of the Revolutionary war, brought others who had served on the east side of the Alleghanies. There was thus started a stream of immigrants into the south end of Illinois that soon filled it up with real pioneers. Many of these early pioneers were school teachers, at least they

became teachers upon arriving in Illinois. Among these early teachers were John Seeley who taught at New Design, Francis Clark, an Irishman by the name of Halfpenny, John Doyle, Mr. Davis an old sailor, John Bradbury who taught near Edwardsville, Mr. Atwater a New Englander, and John Messenger a noted pioneer of St. Clair County who taught school at Shiloh, a settlement five miles northeast of Belleville. There was a schoolhouse built at Shiloh as early as 1811; there may have been some schoolhouses earlier. We must distinguish between schools and schoolhouses.

These schools we have spoken of were known as subscription schools. The teachers charged a small fee for each pupil per month or per quarter. In addition it was generally planned that the teacher should board with the families whose pupils attended his school. In these schools there was little beyond reading, writing, arithmetic, and spelling.

The First University

The first general assembly of Indiana Territory, which included all the Northwest Territory, except Ohio, passed an act in 1806 creating a university. Jesse B. Thomas afterwards a very noted Illinoisan, was speaker of the House of Representatives and Pierre Menard also an Illinois citizen was president of the Senate. The bill provided for the transfer to this university the ownership and control of the township of land which the general government in the act of March 26, 1804, had given to Indiana. The plan further provided that $20,000 might be raised by a lottery for the immediate use of the university, and further that the university might hold gifts of land not to exceed one hundred thousand acres. The board of trustees was named in the act and General William Henry Harrison was elected the first president.

The university was located in Vincennes and is still a flourishing institution of learning. The territory of Illinois was separated from Indiana Territory in 1809 and the University of Vincennes became an Indiana institution. Another act of the Indiana Legislature before the act of separation in 1809 was the act authorizing the courts of Common Pleas in the several counties to locate the school lands in each county. This law was in force in Illinois after the separation of the two territories.

The Illinois Township

In 1816 the Illinois Territorial Legislature passed an act locating the township given to Illinois by the act of Congress

of March 26, 1804. The township selected was Town 5 North, Range 1 West of the 3d Principal Meridian. This township lay partly in the Kaskaskia valley and was afterwards thought to be of little value, and upon a request from Illinois, the Congress allowed the state to select thirty-six sections elsewhere in lieu of the above described township.

Nathaniel Pope the Illinois delegate in Congress in 1818 when the Enabling Act was passed was luckily a member of the committee which framed the act. In fact he had most to do in working out the details. The sixth section has four clauses all referring to the gifts to the state by the general government. Clause one gives the state the section numbered 16 in each township for the use of the schools of that township. Clause three provides that 5 per cent of the sale of the public lands in the state shall be reserved to the state—3 per cent to be applied to school purposes and 2 per cent to the improvement of roads leading into the state. One-sixth part of the 3 percent or one-half of 1 per cent of the sales should be devoted to a college or university. Clause four donates a township of land to the state for the founding of a seminary or college of learning.

The first gift, the 16th section in each township, transferred to the state about a million acres of land, the proceeds of which should become the permanent school fund of the several townships of the state. The 3 per cent fund has produced a sum of over $600,000. The one-sixth part of the 3 per cent fund has grown to $200,000. The seminary fund was dissipated by bad management and has been reduced to about $60,000.

The wonderful liberality of the general government in making gifts to the cause of popular education in Illinois ought to be a matter of great appreciation by the people of the State of Illinois.

The First Steps

In Governor Bond's first message to the Legislature he recommended a general revision of the laws formerly in use in the territory, especially calling attention to the question of education. He said: "It is our imperious duty, for the faithful performance of which we are answerable to God and our country to watch over this interesting subject." The Legislature was not very much awake to the cause of popular education, but they did enact some laws for the protection of the timber upon the school lands. Another law provided for the leasing of all school lands the income accruing therfrom to be applied to the cause of education. This same Legislature passed laws chartering academies at Edwardsville, Carlyle, and Belleville.

In his second message to the Illinois Legislature Governor Bond warmly urged that body to consider the founding of a "seminary of learning" to be located at Vandalia, the new state capital. His argument for the founding of such a school and more particularly for its location at the state capital was "because by an occasional visit at the houses of the general assembly and the courts of justice, the student will find the best specimens of oratory the state can produce; imbibe the principles of legal science, and political knowledge, and by an intercourse with good society, his habits of life would be chastened, and his manners improved." The Legislature was still a little sluggish on the question of education, yet evidently wished to do something along that line. It therefore incorporated the Belleville Debating and Literary Society and took other steps looking toward the advancement of learning. An act providing for the organization of academies in Alton, in Monroe County, and in White County was passed by the Legislature.

Free Schools

The first effort to establish a free public school system came in the fourth general assembly, 1825. The cause of free schools was championed by Joseph Duncan, a senator from Jackson County. Senator Duncan was an eastern man and was himself a man of considerable education and general culture. He introduced a bill which established a free school system not very different from the famous law of 1855. Schools were to be established in the counties by the election of school officers provided in the bill. These officers, our directors, were to provide buildings, select teachers, and levy taxes to meet the expenses. However, the amount of the levy was to be determined by the legal voters in a sort of mass meeting. The law provided also that no one should be assessed more than ten dollars in any one year. Taxes could be paid in merchantable produce or in money. Schoolhouses were to be constructed and kept in repair by a sort of poll tax which should be paid in labor. In addition to the local levy of taxes the state was to help the school district by the distribution of a general fund derived from one-fiftieth of the entire state tax, together with the interest due on the school fund which the state had borrowed.

The people were not favorable to a tax for the support of a public school, and in 1826-7 the law was modified by repealing that part of the law which provided for a levy of local taxes. The other provisions of the law were allowed to stand. In lieu of the plan of local levy of taxes it was provided that there

should be a subscription system of raising money. From this plan the schools got the name of "Subscription Schools."

The Legislature of 1826-7 chartered an academy in Union County and Franklin College at Albion, Edwards County. In 1829 the Duncan free school law was so changed that the schools were virtually put back where they were prior to 1825. From 1829 to 1855 the schools of Illinois were good or poor according to the ideals of the people in each district.

It is after all not surprising that the Duncan law was repealed. Most of the members of the Legislature in those days had immi-

TYPICAL TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

grated from state where there was no free school system. There were few men in the general assembly who had come from states where there was a free school system supported by taxation. The system of education in the slave holding states where most of the public men in Illinois had formerly lived, was that of private tutoring. Private instruction in the better families in the old thirteen states was for the boys carried on by the minister of the local church. For the young ladies there were governesses provided the family could meet the necessary expense. If the young man were destined for any kind of public life he was, after receiving his preparatory training from the minister, sent to college. The poor people even at a very late date often acquired the ability to read and write in the most haphazard

way. Andrew Johnson who came to the presidency following the death of Lincoln was unable to read and write till after his marriage. He received instruction in the rudiments of an education from his wife.

It must not be thought that because the first effort at establishing free schools got such a setback in the repeal of the Duncan law that the desire for education was entirely crushed, for between 1829 and 1855 was a period of great educational activity. It was in this period that academies and colleges were founded in those colleges and academies will be considered later.

The story of the progress of education in one part of Illinois prior to 1855 is the story for any other community. The teachers were usually poorly prepared; they created no educational enthusiasm. They were in the main an itinerant class. They had little interest in the community life and when their term was ended they sought fresh pasturage. They taught for a mere pittance and saved little beyond the needs of living. They boarded with the families whose children were in attendance upon the school, each family entertained the teacher a just share of the time which was determined by the number of children in school from that home. This was called "boarding around."

Primitive Schoolhouses

The school houses of those days and the mode of their construction have frequently been described by the early pioneers. They were invariably of logs, usually about sixteen or eighteen feet by twenty-four feet. The logs were seldom hewn. The men of the neighborhood would go into the timber and cut down the logs, haul them to the schoolhouse site, and on a designated day would meet and "carry up" the walls. It was covered with clapboards which were rived out of the oak trees by some patron of the school who had learned the art of making boards. The boards were seldom nailed on, but were held in position by straight poles resting on the lower ends of each layer. The poles acting as weights were held in place by pins at each end set into the rib upon which the boards lay. Sometimes large flat rocks were placed just below the poles and thus the pole was held in place.

The doors were frequently of sawn boards but now and then they were constructed of clapboards. The hinges were of wood and were home made. The windows were mere openings in the side of the room and were made by removing a log or two for a distance of two or three feet. Glass was not altogether unknown in these windows, but often the opening was covered

with oiled paper which allowed a small amount of light to enter. The furniture was of the crudest sort. Seats were of split logs with pegs in the rounding sides for legs. The split surface was made smooth with broad ax and plane. Desks were arranged around the sides of the room of sawn boards or hewn slaps and were used for writing purposes only. The pupil usually stood while writing. Paper was scarce and costly and pupils often learned to write by using slates. The pens were made of goose quills, and the ink was home made.

The heating arrangements would make the modern engineer smile. A large fire place occupied one end of the building and was often lined with flat rocks set up edgewise and held in place by mortar made of clay or lime and sand. Ofter the interior of the fireplace as well as the interior of the wooden chimney were protected against the heat by liberal coatings of clay plastered upon the exposed parts. The fuel was from the timber which was furnished by the patrons of the school and was brought in the form of long poles. The task of preparing the fuel from these long poles fell to the teacher and the larger boys. And this was the form of fuel and the method of its preparation long after stoves had taken over the work of the fireplace. The wood even when furnished in abundance, lay exposed to the winter rains and snows, and it was often with much difficulty that the teacher was enabled to keep the room comfortable.

Blackboards were very few and very crude. One or two wide planks planed and painted black served the purpose. There were no crayons only carpenter's chalk. It must not be presumed however, that a blackboard was a necessary adjunct of the school room. The blackboard was used only by "progressive" teachers. Books were indeed scarce. In most schools there were found Webster's Speller and McGuffey's readers. The advanced pupils used other books. In not a few schools the Bible was used as a text in reading. One of the most interesting things in the way of helps in the school room was a device for the learning of the multiplication table. These might be seen in the homes as late as the Civil war. It consisted of a broad thin board somewhat in the shape of a short paddle. The handle had a hole in it through which was run a thong, which was tied so as to form a loop. On the wide part of the paddle there was arranged the multiplication table—especially the hard parts as the 7's, the 9's and the 11's. This the boy carried around with him and he recited his 7's and he could take a sly peep if he forgot.

Progress

As early as 1833 a convention was held in Vandalia whose purpose was to devise a system of public education. It was made up chiefly of the members of the general assembly, but a few public school men were present. A committee was appointed consisting of John Russell of Greene, O. H. Browning of Adams, Henry Eddy of Gallatin, Stephen Dewey of Fulton, Jeffry Robinson of Wayne, J. M. Peck of St. Clair, R. A. Peebles of Fayette, Benjamin Miles of Jo Daviess, William H. Brown of Fayette, John T. Stuart of Sangamon, John Tillson of Montgomery, Edward Piper of Crawford, and W. L. D. Ewing of Fayette. It was the work of this committee to look into the attitude of the public as to the subject of general education. The committee did not get to report to that Legislature but it did report to the next one held December, 1834. This committee sent out a questionnaire and in this way gathered considerable information. There were twenty-two questions—kind of school needed, number of months per year, number of pupils, qualifications of teachers, and others. The questionnaire aroused considerable interest and became the topic of discussion in the canvass for members of the Legislature in the summer of 1834.

Another educational convention was held in Vandalia, at the suggestion of Rev. John M. Peck, on December 5, 1834. The Hon. Cyrus Edwards was chosen chairman and the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was made secretary. At this meeting a memorial and address was presented to the Legislature. The Hon. William J. Gatewood from Gallatin County introduced a bill which if it had been enacted into law would have restored the Duncan law of 1825. But the Legislature was not ready to indorse local taxation to support education. The best the Legislature would do was to provide for a distribution of the school funds belonging to the state and to the counties in proportion to the number of children in each county, provided not more than half of any teacher's salary should be paid out of the state funds, and further that all schoolhouses should be built by the patrons of the schools.

It is proper to say that the cause of popular education—free schools—found its best friends among the men of the state who were engaged in what in those days were called the higher institutions of learning. Shurtleff, McKendree, Illinois and Knox were all for a free school law. Among the men connected with these colleges one way or another were Rev. J. M. Peck, Rev. John F. Brooks, Prof. J. B. Turner, Rev. Theron Baldwin, Prof. J. M. Sturtevant, and R. Edward Beecher. Of course

there was much interest among non-school men, and particularly among the editors.

As early as 1836, "The Illinois Teachers' Association" was organized at Illinois College. One of its purposes was the support of the movement for the enactment of a free school law. But the organization was short lived. Out of all the efforts of the friends of free schools some good came. In 1844 the county commissioner of school lands in each county was made the county superintendent of schools, and in the same year the secretary of state was designated the state superintendent of common schools. The county superintendent was given authority to examine applications for teachers' certificates and to grant certificates to those found qualified to teach. There was one noticeable change between 1833 and 1855. All the earlier meetings, called teachers' meetings were attended by men not directly interested in the work of teaching in the common schools. The common school teacher seldom took any interest in these meetings. But toward the close of the period the men and women who were actual teachers in the schools became interested.

Teachers' Institutes

A "Common School Convention" was held in Chicago in November, 1846. It appears from a report published in the Prairie Farmer that what afterward came to be called "Teachers' Institutes" had their origin at this meeting. The meeting began on the 8th of October, 1846. The Prairie Farmer in giving an account of this meeting said:

"It was the good fortune of this convention to have Mr. Barnard of Rhode Island, Mr. Phelps of Albany, and Mr. Pierce of New York, to assist in their deliberations and discussions, which of itself is a sufficient reason why this convention should result in more good. Mr. Barnard, by his many years' experience as superintendent of schools in Connecticut and Rhode Island, has scarcely an equal in the whole country in skill and ability to direct the proceedings of such a convention; and Messrs. Phelps and Pierce, by their acquaintance with the New York system, were most efficient cohelpers. Long will they be remembered by those who had the good fortune to meet them."

The Prairie Farmer then goes on to show that with the help of these three men from New York and New England a successful institute was organized. A Mr. Town who had just come from Ohio where he had held an institute of 250 people, was present and assisted. There were about eighty teachers in the Chicago meeting. Mr. Barnard was an inspiration to all because

of his long experience in superintendency in the east. Some topics were—"The Management of Schools; the Building of Schoolhouses; How Can We Extend the Means of Instruction to all Classes of the Community; Are Colleges and Female Seminaries Indispensible as a Part of a System of Education?" This teachers' institute adjourned to meet in Springfield December 16, 1846.

In 1849 an institute was held in Ottawa which continued for three weeks. It was attended by the common school teachers.

In 1841 there were reported for Illinois:

Colleges 7, with 311 students.
Academies 41, with 1,907 students.
Common schools 1,200, with 33,724 students.
Number whites over 20 years of age who can neither read nor write, 28,780.

In 1836 the following statistics were gathered from the several county school commissioners in the several counties of the state:

Schools 1,592.
Scholars 46,814.
Schoolhouses 1,328.
Average wages of teachers $12.90.

Five Conventions

There were perhaps a half dozen or more well organized educational groups at work in Illinois from 1840 to 1855. Some had one particular end it wished to accomplish, others had other ends. One organization wished to write in to the new Constitution the office of state superintendent of public instruction. One the establishment of a normal school for the training of teachers; another had in mind the proper expenditure of the college and seminary fund. Still another was deeply interested in the establishment of an industrial university. The Buel Institute, a well organized agricultural society in Putnam County, at its annual fair in September, 1851, agreed to hold a "Farmers' Convention" at Granville the third Tuesday in November, 1851, "to take into consideration the best interest of those engaged in agriculture." Mr. W. L. Pillsbury in commenting on this meeting at Granville said:

"This Industrial Education Convention, it would not be too much to say, was the birthplace of the movement which has given a school of science endowed by government land grants in almost every state and territory, some fifty in all; but it is not too much to claim that the words spoken then and the plan presented by Professor J. B. Turner for the first time, gave

shape to what many had before thought of and some advocated, and that this plan was just the thing needed to add cohesion and strength and to make possible the organized effort requisite to success."

Prof. Turner introduced a series of five resolutions, the fourth one reading as follows:

"Resolved, That we take immediate measures for the establishment of a university in the State of Illinois expressly to meet those felt wants of each and all the industrial classes of our state; that we recommend the foundation of high schools, lyceums, institutes, etc., in each of our counties, on similar principles, so soon as they may find it practicable so to do."

Prof. Turner then proceeded to read an extended paper on the plan for a state university. "The whole history of education shows that we must begin with the higher institutions, or we can never succeed with the lower; for the plain reason that neither knowledge nor water will run up hill."

The second industrial convention was held at Springfield June 8, 1852. At this convention a controversy arose over the disposition of the college and seminary fund. The industrial convention wished to set it apart for the use of a state university; the colleges wished it distributed among themselves on the theory that they were meeting and would meet the requirements of Congress. The governor had convened the Legislature to take action as to the disposal of this fund. A bill was brought in by the committee on education but it failed of passage.

The third industrial convention was held in Chicago, November 24, 1852. Here there was a change in the name of the organization to the Industrial League of Illinois. This organization planned the founding of a state university with the following departments.

I. A Normal School Department.
II. A Department of Practical Agriculture.
III. A Department of Practical Mechanics.
IV. A Commercial Department.

The friends of the existing colleges in the state had objected to the establishment of a university on the ground that these church schools ought not to be compelled to compete with a school backed and supported by the state.

But the convention argued that no other school in the state provided for any of the above four lines of work and therefore there could be no competition.

The fourth convention was held in Springfield, January 4, 1853. The general assembly was in session, and the convention memoralized this body to charter a state university and endow it with the college and seminary funds. It was then proposed

that the convention and the general assembly memoralize Congress to further endow this university, and similar ones in other states, with a sufficiently large grant of land.

The fifth Illinois Industrial League convention was held in Springfield January 1, 1855. There was no meeting in 1854, but a great amount of work was done. Governor Matteson had been won to the plan which the league had so faithfully supported. The Legislature was in session and a bill was introduced for "an act to incorporate the trustees of the Illinois University." The bill was reported favorably to the senate but there was no action taken.

But the work of the Illinois Industrial League had laid the foundation for a state university which came within the next dozen years. But we must now give our attention to the common schools.

School Law of 1855

The agitation for a free school system bore its first fruit in the spring of 1854 when the legislature relieved the secretary of state from the duties of superintendent of public instruction. The act which brought this relief also provided that a superintendent should be elected at the next general election and further that the governor should appoint some one to the office till the election. But the significant thing was that this superintendd-ent should prepare and present to the next Legislature a bill establishing a free school system. Governor Matteson appointed Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, son of the territorial governor of Illinois, to this important office.

When the nineteenth general assembly met January 1, 1855, the new superintendent presented the well known free school law. The essential points of this free school law were. 1. A school system based on law. 2. A school free of all rates or charges against the children, their parents or guardians. 3. The defraying of the expense of the free schools by a system of taxation both local and state, augmented by the income from the permanent school fund. The workings will be described later in this chapter.

The first normal school came into existence in 1857. It was the result of a long agitation as to the better preparation of teachers. Then came the establishment of the state university in 1867, the realization of a hope long deferred. High schools had made their appearance about the time of the passage of the free school law. One was organized in Jacksonville as early as 1851. And now, under free school law, there was a rapid development along all educational lines.

The Present System

The people of the State of Illinois have been more than a hundred years systematizing their educational agencies. The movement toward the present well organized system has not been always logical. Many irrational steps were taken and much time wasted. But today Illinois supports one of the best educational programmes that can be found in any of the states of the Union. By that we are not concluded that there are no defects, for there are and they are known, but these will be corrected.

There are four distinct types of schools which make up the educational programme. These are all state supported and under the direction of state officials set aside for that work. They are the common or grade schools, often called the elementary schools; the high schools, or secondary schools; the normal schools, or teachers' colleges; and the university.

Elementary Schools

The common schools provide an opportunity where boys and girls may secure the basis for high school and college training. The law provides that children who have completed their sixth year shall attend the common schools unless their parents prefer to give them private instruction or to place them in schools maintained by the church with which the parents are identified. It is assumed that in any case where parents do not patronize the public school and desire that their children shall attend private or parochial schools, that such schools are of the standard maintained in the free public grade schools. In all the discussion which follows only normal children are considered.

The child who enters the common or grade school at the beginning of his seventh year is required to complete an eight year course. The year must be not less than seven school months, but in many schools the year is eight or nine months. If for any good reason the child does not enter the common school till his eighth year he will still be obliged to remain eight years unless he can by extra work do the required amount in seven years. If he enters at seven, he will finish the course at the close of his fourteenth year. He is then ready for the high school.

The studies he is required to take in the common school are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, spelling, and history. In addition instruction is given in physiology and health, in drawing, music, agriculture, civics and in other studies. The scheme of a common school education was pretty well

worked out before the high school came on the scene, and the idea was still a common school preparation was sufficient to enable the young person to make his way through life and meet and solve his business, social, and political problems.

Townships and Districts

Illinois was surveyed by the rectangular system. When our forefathers began to form counties, their boundaries were township lines. If one would look at the map of a county, say Wayne, he will find that it is four townships east and west and four north and south—sixteen townships in the county. Each township is a school unit. The Enabling Act gave each township the sixteenth section for school purposes, to be used for the benefit of the schools in that township. A board of three trustees was early created by law to care for this section of land and later this board was given other duties in the administrative work of the schools of that township.

The township is usually divided into nine school districts—four sections to a district. The schoolhouse should be located at the center of the four sections. In that case no pupil has further than two miles to go in attending school. If the farms average 160 acres, there will be sixteen homes in the district—there are usually more than sixteen. With an average of three children to a family there are forty-eight children in the district—usually more. There are therefore usually about twenty-five children in school attendance in such a district. This would give an average of three pupils to each of the eight grades in the district school. But it will often happen that there are no members of the eighth grade and only one or two in the seventh year.

Revenues

There are 2,560 in the district. If this land is valued at $40 an acre, the valuation would be $102,400. If it is assessed at one-half of its cash value, the amount would be $51,200. This at 1½ per cent tax would give $786. The distributable fund together with the township fund would probably amount to $80. This would place $848 in the hands of the directors with which to run the school for eight months, the average period. If the teacher receives $100 per month that will consume $800 per month and there will be left a small amount for fuel and supplies.

In Villages

In the villages the organization of the schools differs somewhat from that in the rural communities. In the rural schools

all the pupils sit in the same room and have the same teacher. In the village school the children are grouped in rooms according to grade. In a village of 400 people there would probably be 125 pupils in school. In a village of this size there would be provided about three rooms. The first and second grades numbering about forty pupils would be seated in one room known as the primary room. Grades three, four and five would be seated in a room and this would be known as the intermediate room. There would probably be thirty-five or forty pupils. In a third room would be seated the sixth, seventh and eighth grades—probably thirty-five pupils. This room would be called the grammar room.

The advantage of the village school over the rural one-room school can easily be seen. A teacher with special preparation for primary work may be employed for the first two grades in the village school. A teacher with special fitness may be selected for the intermediate grades, and in the same way one may be chosen as teacher who can better manage the children and the work of the upper grades.

In Cities

There can be no question about the character of the work that can be done in the city school when compared with the work in the village and that in the rural school. A city of 2,000 people would probably have 450 pupils in the grades, as many as fifty or sixty entering for the first time. In such case, if the district can afford it, there will be employed two well trained first grade teachers. At least there will be a teacher for each grade, and in this way a much better class of instruction can be given. It is often found that there is a congestion along the line, the third or fourth may be overcrowded as compared with other grades. In such cases there will need to be two teachers for a single grade.

In cities of from 20,000 and up there are still other advantages which come from the ability of the school authorities to more efficiently provide for the work in the several grades. If a town of 2,000 inhabitants requires one first grade teacher, a town of 20,000 would need ten first grade teachers, and in a city of 40,000 people there would be in the neighborhood of twenty teachers for the first grade. In the larger cities there is usually required better preparation in primary teachers than is required in the smaller cities. The same requirements also hold for second and third grade teachers. Now educators have found that there are slight changes in methods of instruction in passing from the first to the second and to the third grade. These three grades

have been grouped together and named the Primary Department in the larger system of the city schools.

In such large systems the school authorities often employ a supervisor of primary work. Successful candidates for the position of supervisory of primary work in a city of thirty to forty thousand must be a person, usually, a lady, of excellent preparation along the lines of primary instruction, but she will also probably be required to show years of highly successful teaching and supervision in the best organized schools. Such a primary supervisor can give one whole day or two half days each month to the observation and correction of defects in methods of teaching and management.

There is another very great advantage in the larger city systems of our public free schools. This advantage comes from the fact that there are employed in most large city systems, and sometimes in smaller systems, special supervisors for all the grades. In these large school systems there will be supervisors of writing, of singing, of art work, and of other lines of instruction. They go about and unify the work in these several subjects, and often great interest is aroused in exhibitions of the work of pupils.

County Superintendents

There was after 1829 in each county in Illinois an officer known as school commissioner. He had nothing to do with the schools of the county, but was the agent for the sale of the school lands in the several townships. In 1845 there was added to the school commissioner's duty the work of supervising the common schools in his county. He was required to examine and certificate the teachers in his county. In 1865 the school commissioner's office was evolved into the office of county superintendent.

This officer has much to do with the common schools of the county. He no longer examines teachers as to their qualifications to teach. He conducts the examination, but he neither provides the questions nor examines the papers written by the applicants. This is done by an official in the state superintendent's office. The county superintendent is required to hold an annual institute which the teachers are required to attend. He must visit the schools of the county and give help and direction where he thinks advisable. He makes an annual report to the state superintendent of public instruction. He sits as a judge in many matters connected with the schools of his county. He receives reports from the township treasurers annually, and it is from these that he compiles his statistical report to the office of the state superintendent of public instruction.

Schoolhouses

Probably there has been no greater improvement in any phase of education in Illinois within the past hundred years than can be found in the character of the schoolhouses. It has been pointed out in preceding pages that the early schoolhouses were of the crudest sort. In the earliest days the dwellings were used as school rooms. Then the settlers built the oft-described log house. The next stage was the frame house, all parts of which were home-made. Home-made seats may yet be found in some school houses. Then followed better frame houses and brick buildings for school purposes were often seen.

Within recent years the laws have become somewhat drastic, as to the kind of schoolhouse the directors should provide. The law when followed strictly requires the directors to build a standard schoolhouse. Such a house requires the light to come from one side of the room—the children's left. No light from the other three sides. Then there must be about twenty square feet of floor space for each pupil seated in the room and there must be a certain relation between the floor space and the number of square feet of light in the windows. There must be no direct heat from stoves. Every stove must be jacketed and the ventilation must secure fresh air in the room. There must be cloak rooms, and good blackboards must be provided. There must be a vestibule to prevent direct communication with the cold air on the outside. The law has made the county superintendent the inspector of the schoolhouses in his county, and he is to determine whether the schoolhouse complies with all the requirements. If it does he marks it a standard school. If the directors fail to meet the requirements, the county superintendent can withhold the distributable fund until they do so comply.

Course of Study

Within the past twenty-five years all of the states, either under the direction of the department of education or through the teachers' organizations of the state, have provided courses of study to be followed by the teachers who are employed in the common schools or as we sometimes say in the grades. In Illinois a course of study was first provided more than twenty-five years ago. It has been revised from time to time by the State Teachers' Association. This course of study has been and is yet a very valuable help to the young and inexperienced teacher, but in the past few revisions ambitious teachers who have been on the board of revision have presented so much material to be digested by the young teacher and the pupils

that the remedy is worse than the ailment. The course of study is now undergoing a revision.

Consolidation and Transportation

In describing a school district on a preceding page, the district was spoken of as being two miles square. This is the usual size in the well settled parts of Illinois. If the farms are large and the children few the school will be uninteresting. If enough territory be added to give the requisite number of pupils, some will have so far to go that it will prevent regular attendance. It is reported from many counties that the average attendance in certain schools is not over ten or twelve for the whole year. The remedy for this defect in the system is to consolidate several adjoining districts. If this idea is popular and enough adjoining districts can be consolidated, there is then a chance to organize the school along the lines of the schools in small villages. Suppose ninety children could be brought to one consolidated school then we could have a three-room building with a primary, an intermediate and a grammar room. In fact in some consolidated schools there are two or more hundred children.

An accompanying problem where consolidation of districts has been put in operation is the matter of transporting the children to and from the school. This is becoming a simple problem where the hard roads are being built. Motor buses and hard roads will make a simple problem of consolidation and transportation.

High Schools

There were no high schools in Illinois as we know them prior to the passage of the free school law in 1855. The colleges all had preparatory courses in them and these courses helped the young people to prepare for college. Then there were academies here and there and these were of the grade of our poorer high schools of today. As a matter of fact most of the colleges of the first fifty years were not greatly superior to our better high schools of today.

The first high school that was organized as such was the West Jacksonville District School. It was spoken of as a free school, and was supported by the people of the school district. In looking around for a principal the authorities discovered a young man named Newton Bateman who had graduated from Illinois College at the age of twenty-one. He had spent one year in the Lane Theological Seminary, one year in travel, and the following in academy and college instruction. He organized

the Jacksonville high school and remained its head for seven years, three years of the seven he was also county superintendent of common schools for Morgan County.

The second high school in Illinois was organized in Peoria by Chas. E. Hovey. This was in June, 1856. A high school was organized in Chicago in September of the same year. One year later, the Decatur High School was put in operation by Enoch A. Gastman. The Galesburg High School was opened in October, 1861 by R. B. Guild as principal. Other cities organized high schools and in 1873 when they were first reported by the state superintendent of public instruction there were 106. In his report for 1875 there were 133, then for the next year the number dropped to 110. This drop would indicate that some had been counted as high schools that were not up to the standard set even for that early day. In 1877, 103 were reported. In 1890 there were 204; in 1900, 311; in 1910, 509.

City High Schools

There are three types of high schools if we may classify them as to the taxing unit from which they draw their revenues for support. First, those whose taxing unit is the same as the unit which supports the common or grade schools. In a town or city of 2,000 people the district might not differ from other districts in that township—four square miles. Such a community often organizes a high school as a part of the public school system for that city. In such case there is no distinct system of taxation maintained for the high school. The high school is free to all who live in the district. If others living near, but in other districts, wish to attend the city high school, they are usually charged a tuition fee.

Township High School

In 1866 the people of Princeton, Bureau County, held an election in which a board of education was elected authorized to purchase a tract of land of ten acres preparatory to the organization of a free high school. This was done and bonds were issued and a building erected. This was all without authority of law. The Legislature in January and February, 1867 not only legalized what was done by the people of Princeton, but created a new district for the Princeton school by making the congressional township the unit for purposes of taxation. In 1872 a general law was enacted providing that any congressional township might organize a township high school, then in 1904 the Supreme Court declared that "Any (school) district

may establish and mantain a high school department." This decision validated what the districts had been doing for many years.

The township high schools increased in number as time went on. The plan was seriously objected to by many farmers who lived on the outlying sections of the township. It was hailed as a great relief to the people in the larger towns and smaller cities as it often more than doubled the valuation of property upon which the taxes were collected. The law authorizing the township high school had greatly stimulated educational interest. It was of course the part of wisdom to locate the school as near the center of the township as possible. In that case no pupil would have more than six miles to go to reach the school. Before the coming of the automobile, one might have seen on the township high school grounds a long row of stalls where the horses that had brought pupils from the remoter corners of the township were sheltered from the rains, snows, and cold winds of the wintry weather. Now one may see instead the extension garage where the children of the rich farmers of the "remote corners" shelter their Fords and Packards.

Community High Schools

The community high school differs from the other two referred to above only in the matter of the territory included as the unit of taxation. It was found often that a town of some three to five thousand people would be found situated close to the boundary line between two congressional townships. A township high school would not meet the needs of the whole township in which the city was located, while the adjoining township might perchance be a rural township—having no villages or towns. To meet the needs of the people so situated, a law was enacted a dozen years ago, creating a new kind of high school district. This new district is called the community township district. The law provides that upon an affirmative vote in a designated or proposed community high school district, a district may be organized of contiguous parts of the two townships described above—the west half of one and the east half of the other. Or if both townships wish to enter the new district they can do so. This law was bitterly opposed by many farmers who showed they were taxed to support a school which they could not or desired not to attend. When the vote is taken establishing the district, the voters of the town or city and the nearby farmers can out vote those farmers more remotely located, and thus the objecting voters are out voted and forced into an enterprise which they do not desire to participate in.

But there is a beautiful compensation which comes to those who feel at first that they have been dealt with unjustly. This is found in the new spirit which springs up in the outlying school districts. It will be found often that in these remote districts they have heretofore graduated few or none from the eighth grade, and the farmers used this fact as an argument against the value to them of the community high school. But when the community high school has been established a few years it will be found that there is a new interest in these remoter districts in the matter of attending the high school. Children when they are in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades begin to plan to attend the community high school. This means graduating exercises for those who finish the eighth grade—speeches, diplomas, flowers, ribbons, music, new dresses, presents, and—what not? Even the parents begin to say that since they have to help support the high school they might as well get all the good out of it they can. Maybe Mary can take the domestic science course and learn to can vegetables and fruits by a really scientific process; she can learn to cut and fit and make her own and her sisters' garments. Maybe John can take the manual training course and learn to be really efficient in the handling of tools. Or it may be he will take to the study of agriculture in all its varied interests. If so, the community high school has justified itself.

Two Functions

The high school of whatever kind as described above, has two distinct offices in our educational system. The first and the more logical one, at least the one that appeals more to the great body of people, is the work which it may and does perform in making an intellectually strong and morally courageous and vigorous citizenship. A very small percent of the young people who finish high school will be able to attend college. Many will not see the need of a college training. Indeed the young man who has completed his eight years in the grades and has supplemented this with four years of high school study is well equipped for the battle of life as it must be fought. True we will always need our college and university graduates, for there must be leaders in thought as well as those that bear the burdens and the heat of the day.

Another function of the high school is a preparation for college. With four years of study and discipline upon the eight years in the common schools, the young person of eighteen who enters the university, finds himself in the matter of both knowledge and discipline well equipped. And since the high school must make ready the young people who hope to enter the uni-

versity, the latter has assumed the right to dictate to the high schools the courses of study which they shall offer. This assumed supervision was formerly resented by local authorities as an interference with their functions as agents of the public whom the high school serves. Fortunately these little differences have been smoothed out and the high schools are now offering a variety of courses from which the student with the consent of his parents may choose his course. If he expects to go on to the university he will of course pursue those subjects which are required for entrance therein. If the high school is to be the end of his educational effort, then such courses should be selected as will best fit him for the work which he expects to follow.

The Teachers' Colleges

One of the greatest needs the people of Illinois felt during the first half of the last century was better prepared, better trained, teachers. The best training which the teacher of that period could bring to the school room was the training which he had acquired in the process of teaching in other school rooms. In other words his experience was his chief capital. But to acquire this capital he must have practiced upon many innocent children. He brought to the task of the teacher no body of scientific knowledge of either the child who was to be taught or the subject matter to be used in the teaching process. He did not despise this scientific knowledge of the processes of mental growth nor the knowledge of the functions of history, geography, arithmetic, etc., in the development of the child's mind. He knew little or nothing about either and could therefore have no objection to either.

"On July 3, 1839, in the historic town of Lexington, Massachusetts, the Reverend Cyrus Pierce and three students opened the first American normal school that was not an annex to some other institution." Less than two decades from this date Charles E. Hovey opened a normal school in Bloomington, Illinois, with an attendance of twenty-nine pupils. Today as these lines are being written, July 21, 1924, there are more than 8,000 teachers and prospective teachers in attendance upon the five Illinois State Normal Schools—or as they are now called, Teachers' Colleges.

Two Kinds of Work

There are two general lines of work carried on in these normal schools. In the early days of the normal schools, at least in some of them, there was considerable attention given to the study of the subjects usually pursued in the colleges of the day.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, MAIN BUILDING

In fact this criticism was offered in the general assembly when the appropriations for the normal schools were up for discussion. It was charged that the normal school was not differentiated from the college. That there was some ground for this charge may be found in a study of the early catalogues of the normal schools.

Another complaint that was lodged against the early normal schools was that students were admitted with little preparation for the work that should be done in a normal school. As a result there was too much plain academic work being done, to the exclusion of "professional" study. In fact in the early day, before high schools were established, students were admitted, at least to some of the normals, who had just finished the eighth grade. At least young people who had really not done any high school work were admitted. It should be remembered that pupils, fifty years ago, were often in the rural and village free schools when they were eighteen and twenty years of age. As a matter of fact not more than three decades ago, a bill was introduced into the Legislature which gave a scholarship diploma to the pupil, in each township, who ranked highest in his grades in the eighth year. This law brought into the normal schools quite a few pupils ready for the first year high school work.

Today the plan is changed. Each school has some method by which pupils who have not finished high school may pursue their high school studies. Sometimes this is done by the regular normal teachers but in classes separate and apart from classes doing regular normal work. The regular normal work is supposed to admit only high school graduates.

The second phase of the work in normal schools is sometimes called the Professional work—that is study of Pedagogy, Psychology, Method, and Practice. These studies are pursued under different names, as school room management, rural education, principles of teaching, psychology, measurements, history of education, child psychology, general method and special method, and practice teaching. In the above list of subjects the arrangement is not intended to be a logical one.

The most interesting division of all this is the practice teaching. In theory the student takes all his professional subjects and then goes into the practice school, or training department, to apply the knowledge he has gained in the subjects and to test his skill in the methods of instruction.

To meet the needs of a first class modern normal school it is necessary to provide a practice school. This is done usually by erecting a building that will accommodate the eight grades of the common schools. There would therefore be eight rooms in

this practice school. Here are gathered from the town or city near about twenty or twenty-five pupils to a grade. A critic teacher is provided for each grade. A principal or superintendent is placed over all the critic teachers. A programme of recitations is provided with a time schedule corresponding to the schedule in the normal school.

When Miss Brown has done a portion of her professional work, she presents herself for assignment in the practice school. If she expects to be a primary teacher, a teacher of the first three grades, she is given a class in grade one or two or three. Let us suppose it is a reading class in the second grade. She now prepares her plans for a week ahead or longer and presents them to the critic teacher, for that grade, who examines the plans, criticises, commends, or changes them. At the hour set for her reading class Miss Brown takes charge of her class and proceeds to the work of teaching just as if she were out in a village a thousand miles from the normal school. The critic teacher has observed her teaching and if time will permit at the end of the hour she will advise briefly with the student teacher. On the morrow Miss Brown again appears and teaches the class for that period. Once a week all student teachers, and all critic teachers hold a conference presided over by the superintendent. Here are discussed general principles, methods, and practices, often considering special cases of weakness or of strength. The student teacher has charge of the class for twelve weeks of five days each, one recitation hour per day.

Rural Practice

A new kind of practice teaching has grown up known as rural practice. This is a unique plan and is attracting wide attention. The general plan is as follows: Arrangements are made between boards of directors of the rural schools situated within a radius of two to four miles of the normal school, and the president of that institution. A particular board of directors will hire no teacher for the school year, but will use the money for the transportation of teachers from the normal school to the rural school. There is a superintendent of rural practice just as there is a superintendent in connection with the normal practice school. On a particular morning a group of three student teachers are taken from the normal by automobile to the particular school in mind. One takes charge of the twenty-five or thirty pupils, gets them all lined up for study. She then calls the first class according to the programme. While she is hearing this class student teacher number two is supervising

the rest of the pupils while the third student teacher may be taking notes of the work of the other two or placing work on the blackboard for advanced classes.

At the close of the recitation period student teacher number two calls a class, while student teacher number three becomes supervisor of study, and student teacher number one is free to do whatever is to be done. It may and does often happen that student teacher number three will teach all the classes in writing, drawing, and music. If that be the case the other two will alternate with the hearing of the set recitations.

The supervisor will be able to spend an hour with each of three schools in the forenoon, and an hour with each of three other schools in the afternoon. This gives him two hours each day to travel from school to school and to make calls on directors or parents as may be needed. In each of the six rural schools the programme is virtually the same. In the afternoon each school has three new teachers who have charge of the afternoon work. Each student teacher is thus employed for three weeks and receives the same credit that one does who teaches in the normal practice school one recitation hour for twelve weeks.

This system of teaching has been in operation a sufficient length of time to establish certain facts. The rural boards of directors as well as the taxpayers are convinced that the outcome of a year's work under the plan described above is as valuable or more so than a year under the teacher formerly employed by the board of directors. Boards that have tried this student teaching plan have always desired to have the same plan the second year. And again it has been found that city superintendents and boards of directors who come to the normal school to engage teachers for the ensuing school year are always glad to know that prospective teachers have had this student-teaching work in the rural schools though they may be looking for teachers in a city system.

The State University

The state university stands at the top of the educational system in the State of Illinois. It is toward this great institution that ambitious young men and young women look longingly for the satisfaction of their thirst for knowledge which has been growing more and more intense as they pass through the grades, through the high school, and the normal. We have followed the growth of the desire on the part of many good people in Illinois to establish a state university up to 1856 when their efforts seemed to have relaxed for awhile, we now know that their efforts were not in vain for in the twenty-fifth general

assembly their dreams came true. On February 28, 1867, the charter of the Illinois Industrial University was granted. The word industrial was inserted in the title possibly because the most active agency in keeping the need of a state university before the people was the "Illinois Industrial League." By an act of the general assembly in the year 1885 the name of the institution was changed to the "University of Illinois."

In 1862, July 2, the President of the United States signed a bill which thereby became a law providing for the gift of each state in the Union 30,000 acres of land for each congressman and each senator for the purpose of endowing a college for the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts not excluding

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

classical and scientific studies. This grant together with others from the general government made a total gift to Illinois of 480,000 acres of land. The Legislature accepted the gift binding itself to conform to the requirements of Congress. The governor received the land scrip and it was turned over to the trustees of the university when it was chartered. But much of this magnificent gift was wasted, and today the permanent fund resulting from this gift is less than $2.00 per acre for the congressional grant.

In 1885 the president of the university in reporting the work of the school of the state superintendent of public instruction said: "The plan of organization of the university remains as it has been from the very first. It comprises the four colleges of Agriculture, Engineering, Natural Science, and Literature and

Science. In this report Dr. Peabody points out that most attention has been given to the college of agriculture and less to the college of literature and science. The total expenditure per year was less than $100,000. The faculty numbered twenty-nine including instructors and assistants.

Today the university has become one of the great institutions of the West. The university began to grow about the end of the last century. Its growth began as a result of a move to expand its usefulness into other fields than those in which it first worked. In 1896 the university acquired the Chicago College of Pharmacy and the school became the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy. The next year the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago became the University of Illinois College of Medicine. About the same time the School of Music was established, also a school of library economy, a school of law (now College of Law). In 1901 the College of Commerce and Business Administration; at the same time a college of dentistry was established. The School of Education (now College of Education) came in 1905, and the School of Railway Engineering and Administration came in 1907.

The University is now organized as follows:

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.
The College of Commerce and Business Administration.
The College of Education.
The College of Engineering.
The College of Agriculture.
The College of Law.
The Graduate School.
The Library School.
The School of Music.
The School of Railway Engineering and Administration.
The College of Medicine.
The College of Dentistry.
The School of Pharmacy.

The College of Medicine, the College of Dentistry, and the School of Pharmacy are located in well equipped buildings in Chicago. All the other colleges and schools are located at Urbana.

The growth in attendance of students and in the esteem in which the institution is held has moved with rapid strides. Last year there were more than 10,000 students enrolled in all of the thirteen schools and colleges, and the teaching force numbered more than one thousand. During the calendar year 1922 there were 1,614 degrees conferred. The biennial appropriation for the university for the biennium ending June 30, 1925, was $10,565,000.

CHAPTER XV

THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS TORNADO

THE CYCLONIC AREA—TIME MOVEMENT—GORHAM DESTROYED—MURPHYSBORO NUMBER OF DEATHS—AT DESOTO—IN THE COUNTRY—HURST-BUSH — WEST FRANKFORT — PARRISH — —BRINGING RELIEF—SOURCES OF RELIEF—FARM BUREAU—SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

CYCLONE AREA

Illinois lies in the area of cyclonic movements resulting from the conflict of cold northern air currents and those warm currents from the Gulf of Mexico or from the high barren southwestern plateau. The meeting place of the two currents shifts north in our long summers and southwardly in the winter time. These cyclonic movements of the air may originate as far west as western Kansas or as far east as the Mississippi. They have a general northeasterly direction and usually expend their destructive energy within a distance of a few hundred miles. The history of cyclones in Illinois records quite a few destructive storms, but none to compare with a great tornado which swept across Southern Illinois on the afternoon of March 18, 1925.

TIME

The storm came out of Missouri, crossed the Mississippi River some five miles above Grand Tower in Jackson County and struck the railroad junction town of Gorham, at twenty three minutes past two. Murphysboro lies twelve miles northeast. It was reached at 2:37. The storm then headed for DeSoto five miles north of Carbondale. This was reached about 2:45. Hurst-Bush was visited at a few minutes before three, and West Frankfort at 3:10. From here the storm proceeded in a straight line for Parrish. Grayville was reached at 4:30 and Princeton, Indiana at 5:00.

SPEED

The storm crossed Illinois at the rate of 45 miles per hour. The air currents from right and left approached the axis of forward motion at the speed of two or possibly three hundred

miles per hour. The width of the very destructive path of the storm varied from a half quarter to a half mile. On each side of this path there was more or less damage done for a mile or more.

Gorham

The little town of Gorham near the river in Jackson County was completely wiped out. There was scarcely a house left undamaged. The depot, high school, and all the business houses on the principal street were leveled to the ground. Several people were killed and scores were wounded. Most of the seriously wounded were taken to the hospitals in Cairo.

Murphysboro

At Murphysboro the northwest portion of the city was laid waste. One hundred and twenty blocks were included in the devastated area. The township high school was in the right edge of the storm. It was seriously wrecked. Three students died from injuries and many were injured. The Longfellow ward school was laid low with 10 deaths. The Logan school was wrecked and five children taken out dead. Among other buildings razed were the Baptist Church, the Mobile & Ohio round house and shops, the Reliance flour mill, the Christian church, a large hotel, a second hotel greatly damaged. The Brown shoe factory employing several hundred hands was badly damaged but fortunately no lives were lost in this building.

Number of Deaths

The total deaths reported in Murphysboro was 204, in Gorham 27, and at De Soto 40. Total for Jackson County 271. In addition to these deaths seventy five more who were injured in the storm died in hospitals and homes outside of the county, thus making 350 deaths from Jackson County.

DeSoto

The storm passed over the north half of the village of DeSoto. Not a single business house was left nor a church nor the public school. A score of children lost their lives in the wreckage of the public school. It was a miracle that any pupils or teachers came out alive.

In the Country

The path of the storm from De Soto to the mining town of Hurst-Bush followed the public road and railroad running north-

A SECTION OF MURPHYSBORO FOLLOWING THE TORNADO OF MARCH 18, 1925

east. The storm track through the country between De Soto and Hurst-Bush could easily be followed by the demolished barns, houses, orchards, and farm improvements. The big iron bridge over the Big Muddy River between the two towns was badly wrecked, but was used after some precautionary repairs. It was a sad sight to pass through the fine forests along the Big Muddy. The trees were blown in nearly all directions. In the main of course the trees on the right, or south side of the track of the storm, were lying toward the northeast, while those on the north side were lying toward the southeast. But often trees would be found with their tops pointing to the northwest or the southwest.

Hurst-Bush

At Hurst-Bush the northwest part of the town was wiped out. The houses were all rather modest structures; but all were leveled to the ground. Some damage was done to the Railroad Y. M. C. A. and to stores and residences. This town had been almost completely destroyed some twelve years ago.

West Frankfort

The storm reached West Frankfort, a thriving city in Franklin County of more than twenty thousand people, at ten minutes past three. The northwest part of the city was completely demolished. The great New Orient mine with more than a half million dollars worth of buildings was in the path of the storm, but strange as it was the equipment was not greatly damaged. It so happened that the part of the city passed over was occupied by the homes of miners and other laboring people and the money loss was not so great as it was in Murphysboro, where public buildings and beautiful homes were destroyed.

The miners several hundred feet below the surface heard the passing of the storm, and noticed the suction in the mine—the air moving with considerable force toward the several shafts.

From West Frankfort the storm next visited the town of Parrish, a small mining town of three or four hundred people, seven miles northwest of West Frankfort. This mining village had but two houses left out of more than a hundred. Many dead were taken from the wreckage.

Parrish

From Parrish the storm moved in a straight line for Princeton, Indiana, crossing the Wabash near the town of Grayville in the southeast corner of Edwards County. The storm passed a few miles south of McLeansboro and slightly north of Carmi.

Bringing Relief

At Gorham the situation was extremely distressing. There were no public buildings left and few private ones. There was no drug store left and medical aid was limited. No hospital, no nurses, and night was soon upon them. A train carried some of the wounded to Cairo and the living ministered as best they could to those left behind.

At Murphysboro the hospital was soon full, and temporary hospitals were installed in the Eagles Home, in the Elks Home, the Masonic Hall, Legion Home and in some of the churches. The city was without light, gas, telephone, or telegraph. However the city was lighted by a fire which raged from the early evening till midnight or after. It defied all efforts of the firemen assisted by the fire trucks from neighboring towns.

About midnight a relief train arrived from St. Louis bringing doctors, nurses, supplies, and helpers. Mr. Henry M. Baker, National Director of Disaster Relief for the Red Cross, arrived on the first relief train. A second relief train arrived during the night from Chicago by way of Carbondale. New hospitals were installed in the high school, in a packing plant, and a large garage. Each hospital had a doctor, assistants and nurses. Doctors and strong men began to arrive in the night and went boldly to work.

On Thursday a local relief organization was perfected in Murphysboro with the following departments, ten in number: Dept. of Medical Aid, Supply, Housing and Feeding, Transportation, Safety, Finance, Clean up, Rural Assistance, Labor Bureau, and Statistics. The Hon. I. K. Levy was made general chairman and it is no injustice to others to say that Mr. Levy will long be remembered in the City of Murphysboro for his untiring efforts, his impartial administration, his foresight, and wonderful grasp of the whole situation and his mastery of means to ends.

Each department was presided over by an efficient superintendent assisted by a number of willing helpers. The general chairmen of the ten departments called meetings of the cabinet and the solution of problems was begun at once.

Three thousand five hundred meals were served daily to the homeless and to the volunteer workers from miles around. At the end of eight days the whole relief work was turned over to the Red Cross.

The little town of DeSoto lost 154 residences beside all stores. In less than an hour from the time the storm hit the village relief parties from Carbondale were rescuing the injured and

caring for the dead. The injured were rushed to Carbondale and soon the hospital and the churches were filled with the injured. Before six o'clock sandwiches and coffee were being served to the workers and the homeless on the street in DeSoto. Within twenty four hours the injured were under proper treatment in homes or in the hospitals of Carbondale.

In the early morning hours of the 19th a special train arrived in Carbondale from Chicago with doctors, nurses, and supplies, and other trains brought Red Cross nurses and workers, Salvation Army nurses and doctors. The militia arrived and was distributed to the stricken towns for protection. The Red Cross and the state officials made Carbondale headquarters on account of transportation facilities. Car loads of food, blankets, tents, and clothing arrived and were stored and guarded. The state board of health located a branch laboratory in the Holden Hospital and Dr. Leonard of the Board's staff was put in charge.

In the town of Hurst-Bush which is located in the northwest corner of Williamson County there were nineteen homes destroyed, only a few deaths resulting. The injured were promptly cared for by local help.

The storm reached West Frankfort ten or twelve minutes after three o'clock and there was great confusion as night came on shortly. The northwest part of the city was completely wrecked. A Baptist and a Methodist church were destroyed, also two small schoolhouses. As many as three or four hundred dwellings were completely destroyed and scores more or less damaged.

An eye witness said that for twenty or thirty minutes the people in the city were dazed. They knew something awful had happened but they did not know that they could render any help. Presently some one broke the spell by calling for help and then hundreds of men, women and even children rushed to the devastated part of the city.

The rescue of the injured and the dead was the first task. Before darkness came on nearly a hundred and fifty dead had been found, and the injured filled the miners' hospital and temporary hospitals were opened in the Methodist, the Christian, and other churches. The Masonic Hall, the Elks Home and other public places were opened.

Sources of Relief

Immediately relief work, outside of the local people, came from the doctors and nurses from nearby towns. After midnight a relief train arrived at West Frankfort from Chicago, and other trains early the next morning. Before noon on Thurs-

day the 19th, the relief work was organized very much as it was in Murphysboro. There was a chief Executive Committee, with subordinate committees on hospitals and furnishings, food, clothing, traffic, etc. The efficiency of relief work was attributed to the presence in West Frankfort of a permanent unit of the Salvation Army. This local unit was reenforced by nurses, workers, and officers at once. The Red Cross was early on the ground but for some reason it did not organize its work at once, and it is reported by some people in the city that there was some misunderstanding between some of the units of relief which delayed the work somewhat.

Farm Bureau

The Farm Bureau of the counties as well as the state and national organization brought relief to the rural people who suffered from the storm. Sears, Roebuck and Company sent thousands of dollars worth of food, clothing, farm tools and implements. In fact the money from all social organizations flowed in freely, from nearly every state in the union.

The little town of Parrish comprised about a hundred homes. These were all practically destroyed but two. Luckily a train on the Illinois Central from Eldorado to St. Louis reached Parrish a few moments after the storm passed by. On this train were two doctors who immediately rendered valuable assistance. The dead were cared for; the wounded were taken at once to the hospital at Benton.

The path of the storm from Parrish to the Wabash, near Grayville, was through a rural territory. The work of the storm was more distressing in the country than in the cities or towns, because there was no immediate help at hand. But the farmers along the path of the storm were in no sense neglected, either by their neighbors or by organized relief associations.

A visit to any of the towns or cities in the path of the storm one year from the date of the tornado would reveal the pluck of the average American community. The work of construction began in many places the next day or at least as soon as the dead and injured were cared for. The Red Cross set itself the task of housing the homeless. The state appropriated a half million dollars for immediate relief and Governor Small visited the stricken area within a couple of days and ordered the use of all available equipment.

New churches, school houses, depots, homes, and farm structures may be seen on every hand as one travels along the storm's path from the Mississippi to the Wabash.

The total dead from the storm in Illinois has been placed at nearly 800 and the money loss at many millions.

Just one year after the tornado, a party of Red Cross officials and other leaders in the relief work visited the stricken area, now almost completely restored, and officially closed the disaster work of the National Red Cross, discharged the county advisory committees, and turned over the remaining details to the local organizations of the Red Cross. The *Daily American's* account of the party's visit to West Frankfort said:

"Henry M. Baker, national director of disaster relief for the American Red Cross, in reviewing the work of the past year, declared that the results had been entirely satisfactory to the Red Cross. The restoration of the territory, he said, has been almost one hundred percent. He praised the members of the local committee for their loyalty and sacrifice in assisting in the work. He said he had not come to kill the advisory committee, but to crown it. He referred to the tornado relief as the greatest piece of social relief work on record and said never, in the history of the Red Cross, had that organization been called upon to handle so great a disaster work.

"Mr. Baker said total contributions to the tornado relief, through the Red Cross, had been $2,956,750.37. Of this amount, $2,880,423.04 has been expended in awards. About $600,000 of this amount was represented by awards in the West Frankfort-Bush district. He said that of 1367 cases registered in West Frankfort, there had been 1025 awards. At Bush there were 161 registrations and 126 awards."

CHAPTER XV

ILLINOIS OF TODAY

LAND THE BASIS—DOMESTIC ANIMALS—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS —COMPARISONS — MANUFACTURING — SUMMARIES — PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES—NEW INDUSTRY—COAL AND OIL—TRANSPORTATION—HARD ROADS—GOVERNOR LOWDEN—THE BATES TEST ROAD—ADDITIONAL BONDS—ILLINOIS WATERWAYS—SOCIAL PROGRESS—SOME SIGNS—THE CHARITIES—LIBRARIES—NINETEENTH AMENDMENT.

It is a principal in education that things are known and understood only as they are compared or contrasted. In history it is very common to make these comparisons. At the beginning of the World war the magazines, newspapers, and public speakers made use of the principle alluded to and in this way brought the people of the United States and the allied nations to a realization, to an understanding, of the task before them. The papers represented the navies of Germany and of the allied powers by pictures or graphic representations. Very often the writer on agriculture will represent the crops of two years by squares or circles. This appeals to the eye. This building of two distinct pictures in the mind, is to provide a basis upon which the judgment may act. It is in this way—through comparison—that we are able to know the full meaning of the words "Illinois of Today."

LAND THE BASIS

To whatever else we may attribute the wonderful changes that have come in Illinois in the past century we shall still be obliged to pay our respects to the physical Illinois. The land has furnished the basis of her present wonderful attainment, whatever the line of growth we may consider.

Illinois has been in the past one hundred years, and will still continue to be, one of the leading agricultural states in the Union. It may now and then be surpassed in the amount of a particular product, but on the whole it stands among the foremost states in agricultural products. Her principal crops coming immediately from the soil, the number of farms producing the crops,

the number of acres cultivated for each crop, the number of bushels produced in 1919, and the value of crop are given in the following table:

Products	No. Farms	No. Acres	Bushels	Value
Corn	208,777	7,908,385	285,346,031	$413,751,746
Oats	157,879	4,291,066	129,104,668	103,283,734
Wheat	136,079	4,103,035	70,890,917	155,960,914
Barley	17,653	176,792	4,226,911	5,494,990
Buckwheat	468	4,138	52,771	79,171

Other grains—Flax, beans, peas, sunflower seeds, clover, alfalfa, timothy, grass, etc.—farms, 135,376; acres, 588,753; bushels, 1,193,200; value, $110,171,691.

Products	No. Farms	No. Acres	Tons	Value
Hay, forage, etc.	184,791	4,013,476	7,063,254	$120,790,711
Vegetables, potatoes (raised for sale)				31,351,407
Miscellaneous, tobacco, sorghum, beets, broom corn				2,509,091
Fruits, nuts, etc.				14,572,750
Total value of direct production				$858,554,058

Domestic Animals

The ideal American farm is one, not too large, on which the owner produces not only direct crops but a great many indirect products. There must be diversified farming. There must be grains, fruits, vegetables, animals, fowls, etc. This gives the farmer and his family a better chance to "carry on" even though there may be partial failures here and there. There is a fine cultural effect upon the family where there is a variety of crops and of animals belonging on the farm. If there is any one thing that ought to be emphasized by the Farm Advisor it is the diversification of the farmers' interests in crops and in the farm animals. The following table gives evidence of quite a diversification of domestic animals on the farms in Illinois.

Kinds	Farms Reporting	Number Animals	Total Value	Value per head
Horses	217,807	1,296,852	$118,708,874	$91.54
Mules	59,636	168,274	20,628,517	122.59
Asses	1,231	2,554	419,698	164.33
Beef cattle	81,155	1,283,178	81,306,470	164.33
Dairy cattle	184,939	1,505,060	100,952,220	67.08
Sheep	26,637	637,685	7,946,064	12.46
Goats	1,474	9,977	48,291	4.84
Swine	198,718	4,639,182	90,203,036	19.44

Poultry	227,105	25,864,558	25,234,061	.98
Hives of bees	27,830	(hives) 162,630	706,833	4.35
Total value			$445,554,064	

Live Stock Products

The Census Bureau for the year 1919 asked only for the products actually sold. But it must be remembered that many housewives and husbandmen also, do not keep books and the

ON A MODERN DAIRY FARM

report is often an estimate, but in all cases we are assured by the Bureau that estimates are conservative. The accompanying tables tell something of the wealth to be found in many of the farmer's "side lines." We have thought that the product and its value would be a sufficient justification for the farmers' interest in these things.

Dairy Product—	Value
Butter	$12,853,175
Cheese	45,958
Milk	42,349,843
Cream	7,893,871
Butter fat	8,855,845

Wool Products—	
Wool	$1,795,536
Mohair	2,423
Poultry Products—	
Eggs	$40,188,005
Chickens sold	11,477,038
Honey	436,310
Wax	7,008

The ten counties in Illinois producing the greatest value of crops are as follows:

McLean	$26,938,018
Champaign	23,800,535
LaSalle	23,604,661
Livingston	22,199,150
Iroquois	21,474,978
Bureau	17,203,464
Vermilion	16,968,550
Sangamon	16,709,407
Henry	15,746,081
DeKalb	15,247,978

Comparisons

There are some facts that are not easy always to explain relative to farming in Illinois. A hundred years ago above 90 per cent of all the people of Illinois lived on the farms. By the close of the Civil war about 50 per cent were still on the farms. In 1900 the census report shows that 54.3 per cent of the population was urban and 45.7 per cent was rural. In 1910 the urban population was 61.7 per cent of the whole, while the rural population was 38.3 per cent. In 1920, 67.9 per cent of the people were in towns and cities, 32.1 per cent were still on the farms.

The total number of all farms in 1900, in Illinois, was 264,151. In 1910 the number had been reduced to 251,872, and in 1920 the number had fallen to 237,181. There had been a considerable decrease in the total number of farms from 1910 to 1920. The number of small farms had decreased while the number of middle sized farms had increased. In 1910 there were 203 farms of 1,000 acres or larger; in 1920 the number in this class had decreased to 184.

In the seven chief agricultural crops in Illinois, the acreage was greater for 1919 in all but two, corn and potatoes, than in 1909, yet the percent increase in valuation of the crop was as follows: Corn 108.6; oats 73; wheat 310; barley 523.9; buck-

wheat 64.8. Now while the farmers are raising more bushels and tons on the farms than they did fifty years ago, they are doing it on practically the same number of acres. But while it appears that everybody is leaving the farms it must be remembered that there are more people on the farms today than there were fifty years ago. In 1870 the population of Illinois was 2,540,000. At that date 50 per cent of the people lived on the farms, or 1,770,000 people. In 1920 the population of Illinois was 6,500,000 with 32 per cent on the farms, which gives 2,080,000 now on the farms. This gives 310,000 more people on the farms today than there were fifty years ago.

In 1870, fifty years ago, there were 26,000,000 acres in actual cultivation in Illinois. Today there are practically 32,000,000 acres in cultivation. In 1870 the value of all farm property in Illinois was $883,871,705. Today the value is set down at $6,666,767,235. Now the Census Bureau regards all towns and cities of less population than 2,500 as rural. If, therefore, we should take from the entire rural population, that is 32 per cent of the population of the state, the people living in towns and cities of less than 2,500 people, we should probably find that the number on the farms is actually decreasing. The improved farm implements, the more scientific principles of farming, and the economy in the care of crops and products when once raised has accounted for the greater value the farmer is realizing for his labor. Certain it is that the farmer and his family have more leisure than ever before, they live better as to food and clothing, their social life has greatly improved, and in every way they are approaching their brethren of the towns and cities in all that makes life worth living.

Manufacturing

When it is said that Illinois is an agricultural state there is no thought that that statement would have to be modified. If all of her other interests were excluded from consideration, Illinois would still be a great state because of her agricultural resources. But Illinois is coming to be, and has actually come to be, a great manufacturing state.

Summaries

The wonderful growth in the manufacturing interest in Illinois is to be attributed to the World war. It has been now ten years since the war began. And no other interest in the United States was so sensitive to the conditions accompanying the World war as was that of manufacturing. But without the

World war no doubt the record of increase along the lines of manufacturing would have been satisfactory. A table showing growth may be presented at this time.

Subject.	1899	1920
Number of establishments	14,374	18,593
Wage earners	332,871	653,114
Salaried employees	49,964	136,409
Capital	$732,829,771	$3,366,452,969
Cost of materials	$681,450,122	$3,488,270,446
Value of products	$1,410,342,129	$5,425,244,694

Principal Industries

The following are the principal kinds of manufacturing ranked according to the value of the output from the census returns for Illinois in 1920:

All industries	$5,425,245,000
Slaughtering and meat packing	1,284,103,000
Foundry and machine shop products	235,404,000
Clothing, men's	195,617,000
Iron and steel, etc.	173,345,000
Agricultural implements	128,285,000
Railroad cars	125,218,000
Electrical machinery and supplies	118,528,000
Flour and mill products	116,563,000
Printing and publishing (books)	110,886,000
Cars and shop construction	103,219,000
Bread and bakery products	102,664,000
Food preparations	94,240,000
Printing and publishing (newspapers, etc.)	88,946,000
Automobiles	77,018,000
Confectionery and ice cream	73,097,000
Clothing, women's	68,044,000
Iron and steel	64,762,000
Petroleum refining	64,549,000
Furniture	60,771,000
Leather, tanned, etc.	60,324,000
Engines, steam, etc.	45,741,000
Oleomargarine, etc.	44,256,000
Steam fitting, etc.	43,941,000
Paints	43,062,000
Tinware	42,833,000
Boots and shoes	39,402,000
Coffee, roasting and grinding	38,189,000

In a previous table it was shown that there are in all 18,593 manufacturing establishments in Illinois. The greatest number

of factories engaged in producing any one kind of article is engaged in the "bread and bakery products," 2,345. The next largest number engaged in one line is "printing and publishing (books)," 1,240. "Cigars and tobacco" comes next, 1,182.

Distribution of Factories

The following table shows very clearly just where the work of making things is carried on. No towns are listed of less than 10,000 population. The factories enumerated in any city includes those whose capital is less than $5,000 up to over a million. The towns are placed alphabetically:

City	Number establishments	No. wage earners	Value of product
Alton	60	3,236	31,036,983
Aurora	133	6,608	30,038,961
Belleville	141	3,106	14,017,292
Berwyn	15	25	155,157
Bloomington	83	2,818	11,519,580
Blue Island	34	1,180	7,498,870
Cairo	55	1,792	10,526,159
Canton	33	1,296	4,558,447
Centralia	30	1,003	3,010,556
Champaign	80	1,063	5,187,010
Chicago	10,537	403,942	3,657,424,471
Chicago Heights	103	5,328	41,788,147
Cicero	92	14,754	57,918,418
Danville	112	3,343	15,005,953
Decatur	103	5,693	38,683,689
East St. Louis	157	8,785	77,292,812
Elgin	80	6,846	25,648,891
Evanston	101	1,405	9,791,025
Forest Park	28	192	1,016,236
Freeport	76	3,177	18,405,204
Galesburg	77	2,222	10,352,242
Granite City	37	5,493	43,039,044
Herrin	12	52	285,225
Jacksonville	59	1,091	7,126,506
Joliet	166	11,259	82,669,536
Kankakee	54	1,959	7,287,117
Kewanee	37	3,909	16,278,508
LaSalle	38	1,792	9,533,706
Lincoln	33	194	784,734
Mattoon	65	1,134	4,051,058
Maywood	27	2,217	14,432,705

Moline	61	5,444	44,871,021
Murphysboro	28	1,139	6,208,317
Oak Park	44	383	2,280,640
Ottawa	62	729	3,223,647
Pekin	37	934	25,663,968
Peoria	253	7,977	57,074,893
Quincy	183	4,443	23,498,813
Rock Island	83	3,208	22,350,114
Rockford	312	14,992	74,918,953
Springfield	181	5,365	22,723,365
Streator	69	1,301	6,662,302
Urbana	43	509	1,450,522
Waukegan	52	2,538	24,093,062

New Industry

It is not an unusual sight to see near an Illinois home a well kept orchard. These orchards are usually not extensive. They are intended to furnish the domestic supply of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and other fruits. But the growing of small fruits and orchard fruits together with certain vegetables for the market has become a new industry in the region of the Ozarks. Certain counties of the state have for some years been known as good apple growing districts. Twenty-five or more years ago apple-growing was begun in Clay and Wayne and Hamilton counties. Ex-Governor Tanner was the pioneer in this region. He planted large orchards in Clay County and made quite a success of his venture. Others took up the work and hundreds of thousands of trees are bearing in that part of the state. Adams, Pike, and Calhoun have long been known as apple-producing counties.

But it is in Egypt proper—Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Johnson, Jackson, Williamson, Saline and Massac—that a new industry has developed. The principal fruits and vegetables which seem to be adapted to this region are apples, peaches, strawberries, sweet potatoes, rhubarb and asparagus. There are other fruits and vegetables which are adapted to the soil and climate of this region. It is a sight to delight the eye of the traveler to see hundreds of acres of strawberries, orchards of apples, or of peaches. And this sight may be seen as one journeys from the north to Cairo on the most picturesque stretch of hard road in the state. The slopes of the Ozarks covered with orchards and fields of small fruits and vegetables are visible from the hard road.

From small villages of two or three hundred people along the Illinois Central railroad there are shipped many car loads

THE WRIGLEY BUILDING

THE CHICAGO TEMPLE

daily of the fruits and vegetables in their seasons. The only thing that hinders all of the Ozarks region from becoming one great orchard and vegetable garden is the lack of transportation.

Coal and Oil

The production of coal in Illinois reached its maximum about the close of the World war, and since that time there has been a steady decline in the production in this state. There seems to be two or three reasons for the decline of production. One is the fact that the coal of Kentucky and West Virginia, which

SUNNYSIDE COAL MINE, HERRIN

is mined by non-union miners can be sold in Illinois and in Missouri cheaper than the coal produced from the mines in Illinois. A second cause of the decline in production in Illinois is the use of oil on many of the roads west of the Mississippi River.

The production of petroleum is also waning in Illinois. In 1905 the output was less than 7,000 barrels. In 1908 it reached 33,686,238 barrels. The next year it fell to 30,000,000. In 1910 it returned to 33,143,362. From that date to now the decline has been gradual and rapid. The wells are idle in many districts and the production in the active wells has greatly diminished.

MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, NORTH FROM ADAMS STREET

Transportation

The means of transportation in Illinois had early developed along these lines—rivers, trails and wagon roads, canals and railroads, trolley lines and hard roads. No other state in the Union has such wonderful natural facilities for transportation as has Illinois. Rivers were the pioneers' paths from place to place. And surely no state can equal Illinois river facilities. The Mississippi courses along its western side, the Ohio and the Wabash on the east while the Illinois divides the state into an eastern and a western half. In addition there are scores of miles of lake front with the greatest inland port in America. The Indian trails were soon transformed into roads by the help of the pioneer's ax. Roads from point to point through the forest and across the prairies were the first public concern of the people. True the first settlers built their habitations in the hills of the south third of the state where road making was a difficult task, but to them it was no unusual matter since they all came from older states where they were accustomed to the rugged region of the Alleghany mountains.

Canals and railroads made their advent at the same time, and though they had an even start the railroads have left the canals far behind. Then came the trolley or interurban, and lastly the hard roads.

The most wonderfully efficient means of transportation has come not merely because Illinois was adapted to the development of these means, but because there was a demand for an adequate system of transporting the millions of tons of products of the farms, the mines, the forests, and the factories. There is no value in our surplus coal, lumber, corn, hay, hogs, beef cattle, fruits, vegetables, fish or other products of toil, unless they can be transported to a market where they may be exchanged for the things which another people have as their surpluses. The wealth of the world lies in the possibilities of exchange of the surpluses of different peoples. Where the two surpluses pass each other on the road of exchange, there is the market.

Chicago was destined from the earliest day to become not only the greatest market in Illinois but the greatest market west of the Alleghanies. It was natural that Chicago should grow in population. Even before railroads were common the Illinois River, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the Mississippi as well as the Wabash, marked Chicago as the great metropolis of the Mississippi valley. To the contribution which these all made to the growth of Chicago we may add the help of the plain old fashioned wagon road. Well traveled wagon roads led

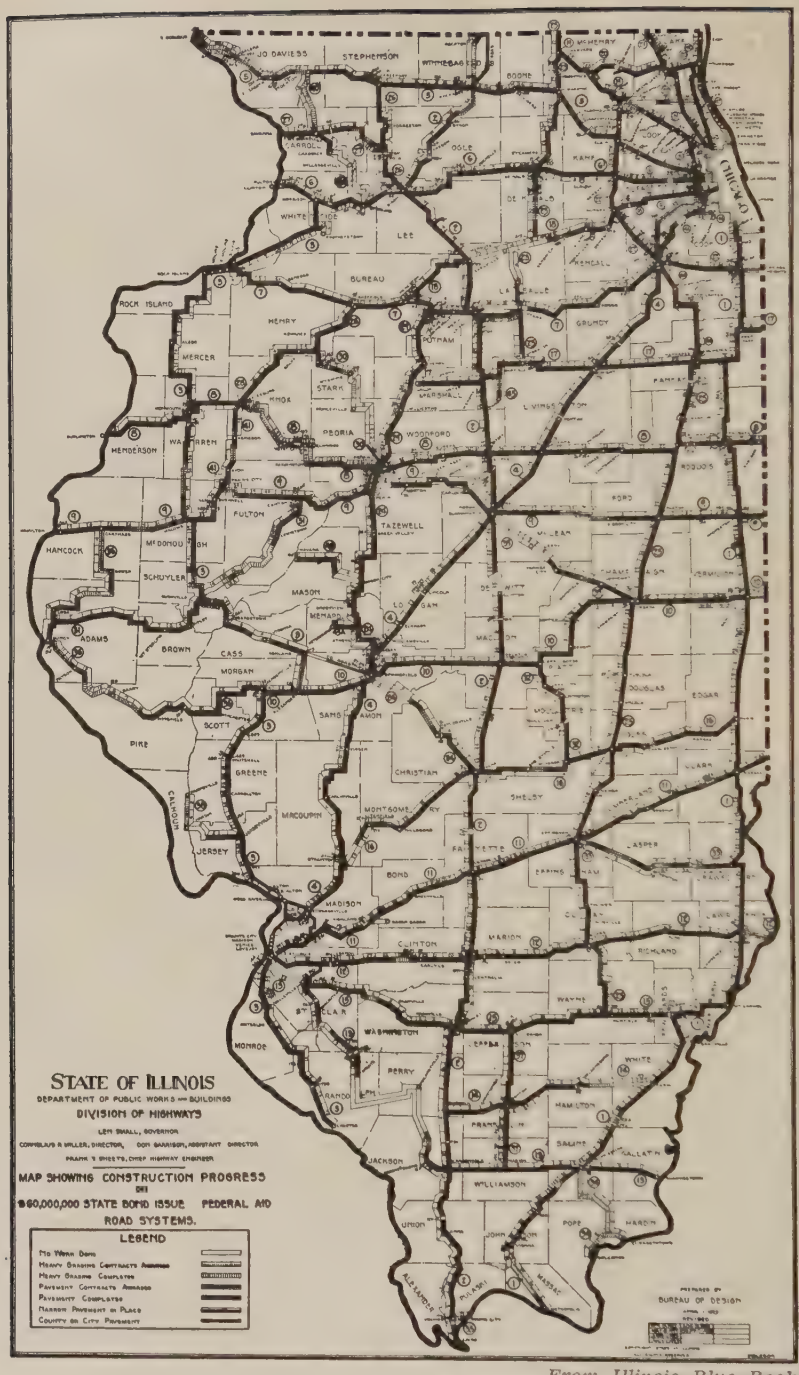
north, northwest, west, southwest, south and southeast from the growing city into one of the richest agricultural regions to be found anywhere on the continent.

It was along these early wagon roads that the railroads were laid. And how logical! The railroads were to take over the task of marketing the surplus products of the great Mississippi valley. The wagon roads had done that heretofore over the shortest and most feasible routes. Here then we find the railroads to Chicago. The means of transportation within the limits of the State of Illinois are not surpassed by those of any other state in the Union. The trolley lines are fast coming into favor as a means of transportation especially of passengers, light express, and the mails. Here and there the trolley lines serve the needs of certain localities for the transportation of freight. The track is laid to conform to standard gauge. And now and then may be seen the freight car making its way over the lines of the interurban system. Very naturally we should expect the trolley line to stay very close to the railroad lines as the purpose is to reach the populus villages, towns and cities. However, now and then the trolley leaves the "beaten paths" and serves an appreciative group here and there which the railroad can not reach.

Hard Roads

It is really amusing to recall the methods of keeping the roads in repair in the period just following the Civil war. The road overseer went about on a certain day to "warn" people to work the road. Every able bodied man must work three days. If he could bring a team and plow that would cut his time down some. Boys of the ages of 14 to 18 often came upon the road to work out the father's time. Axes, hoes, spades, shovels and dump scrapers were considered as complying with the rule that each man should furnish tools with which to work. The time was virtually wasted and the roads were benefited very little. But the people desired better roads. They must get their grain and other products to market.

One of the good things the grange did in the '70s and '80s was to discuss the question of better roads. There were two things which deterred the people from building good roads. One was the expense, the other was the lack of knowledge which was necessary to construct good roads. The methods of building good roads was first suggested by the department of agriculture at Washington, but even these suggestions were found to be not based on real knowledge. Brick roads, such as paved streets in cities, were tried. Macadam roads were tried. Many



From Illinois Blue Book

PROGRESS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1925

good farmers insisted that the frequent oiling of well graded roads would meet the needs of transportation. Some twenty years ago a good roads laboratory was established at the university and this helped very much in the matter.

In 1905 a highway commission was organized. But they worked without pay, while an engineer on pay gave his time to study and experiment. The commission consisted of President James of the university; Hon. Joseph R. Fulkerson, of Jerseyville, and Hon. LaFayette Funk, of Bloomington. They did much to arouse public interest in good roads. This commission worked in many ways to create this interest, but left the work to be done by local authorities. The engineer experimented with different materials and built some good samples. The automobile was coming more and more into use. A law was passed which allowed the local highway commissioners to pay for dragging the roads and this came to be generally the method of keeping the road fit. A state highway department was created with salaried commissioners and engineers; large appropriations were made which with the automobile license were used as a fund to assist counties in building good roads. Actual state aid road building was begun under Governor Dunne. Some of the roads were brick and some were concrete. The state aid idea encouraged several counties to begin permanent road building. Things were going along when the civil administrative code came in 1917.

Governor Lowden

In his inaugural message, January 8, 1917, Governor Lowden said: "Good roads are a good investment, but a comprehensive system of good roads must wait for a generation unless bonds are issued to pay the cost. Motive vehicles are rapidly supplanting horse drawn vehicles. When good roads have become the rule, and not the exception as now, auto trucks will likely take the place of horses and wagons in the transportation of the products of the farm.

With good roads, the upkeep and maintenance of motor vehicles would be largely reduced. The license fees now paid are only a trifling per cent of the cost of operation. If good roads were assured the owners of motor vehicles could pay a much larger fee and still be the gainers. I believe it is possible to work out some plan by which the principal and interest of a bond issue sufficient for this purpose could largely be paid from the receipts of such fees."

Under the civil code there were nine departments of administration. The Department of Public Works and Buildings,

when organized, had a Division of Highways. This Division of Highways fell heir to all the road building and experimentation that had been carried on by the former State Highway Department. Up to July 1, 1918, there had been 650.96 miles of road constructed at a cost of $5,780,044.22.

In the year ending June 30, 1919, the state was divided into nine highway districts with offices located at Elgin, Dixon, Ottawa, Peoria, Paris, Springfield, Effingham, East St. Louis and Carbondale. An engineer is in charge of each district. Beginning July 1, 1919, there was available for hard road construction $27,000,000. The Federal Government appropriated $12,000,000 of this and the State of Illinois set aside $15,000,000. Roads built out of this fund are called federal aid roads. The roads upon which this fund was expended were: 1. From Chicago to Clinton, Iowa, the Lincoln Highway; 2, Chicago to Danville, the Dixie Highway; 3, Terre Haute to East St. Louis, the Old National Trail; 4, Chicago to East St. Louis; 5, Chicago north to Wisconsin line.

The Bates Test Road

The engineers felt that there had never been sufficient experimentation as to the best materials to be used in road construction. In cooperation with the Federal Government, the Division of Highways established a test for materials by building a road two miles long near Bates, a village eight or ten miles southwest of Springfield. In the summer of 1922 this road was tested with the loads which the law permits. There were sixty-three sections in the road, each one about 200 feet long. These sections were constructed of the recognized materials for hard roads as follows:

1. Brick wearing surface on macadam base.
2. Asphaltic concrete on macadam base.
3. Asphaltic concrete on concrete base.
4. Brick with bituminous joint filler on concrete base.
5. Brick with cement grout joint filler on concrete base.
6. Single course concrete.

During the years 1922 and 1923 while the tests were being made on the Bates Experimental Road, hundreds of engineers, experts, and public-spirited citizens visited the Bates tests. Nearly every state in the Union sent its chief highway engineer to make observations and gather data. Engineers and officials came from England, France, Japan, China, Honolulu, Canada and from other countries.

Out of all the experimentation the engineers arrived at this conclusion. The best material is concrete laid in a single course.

A cross section would show this concrete six inches thick in the center reaching (on an 18 foot slab) toward the sides to within three feet of the edge. The concrete then thickens to nine inches at the edge. The edge is reenforced by a bar of steel running longitudinally. The center has a longitudinal bar with cross bars four feet long on either side. This is the plan now being followed in hard road construction.

In 1917 the Legislature provided for the borrowing of $60,000,000 on the credit of the state, but pledging the automobile fees, which are about $9,000,000 per year, for the meeting of interest and principal.

By the latest published figures, 2,100 miles of roads are completed. It is expected that by the close of the season of 1924 that 1,500 miles more will be completed, making 3,600 miles of finished road. This will leave 1,200 out of the 4,800 miles which it was originally thought could be built out of the $60,000,000 bond issue and the automobile fees.

Additional Bonds

Prior to the meeting of the fifty-third general assembly on January 3, 1923, a movement was set on foot for the issue of $100,000,000 in bonds for the completion of the original plan of building 4,800 miles of road, and to build an additional 5,000 miles. In his message to the general assembly Governor Small proposed such an issue of bonds and a law was introduced providing for authority, by vote of the people of the state in the general election in November, 1924, for such issue. If the bonds are authorized and the roads built as now planned Illinois will have probably the finest system of hard roads of any state in the Union.

Illinois Waterways

One of the divisions of the Department of Public Works is the Division of Waterways. Under the code of civil administration this division took over the work of three commissions under the old law. These were the Illinois Waterway Commission, the Rivers and Lakes Commission, and the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commission.

There were several problems for the Division of Waterways. Among them may be mentioned the completion of the deep water way project from Chicago to the Mississippi River; the prevention of floods in the valleys of the rivers of the state; the prevention of encroachments upon the rivers and lakes by private interests; the opening up of new channels of navigation in the smaller rivers; and the improvement and care of the canals.

The first problem is that of the prevention of floods in the river valleys. There seem to be quite sufficient explanations of the floods in the Illinois valley. The floods are attributed to the discharge of the Chicago sanitary canal into the upper courses of the Illinois River. This discharge raises the stage at Peoria about 5½ feet. At other points not so much. Another cause is the building of levees for the reclamation of the rich bottoms along the river. Levees along the river raise the gage on the opposite bank. Other causes are the dams and locks now in the river, piers and artificial break waters, buildings, dumps and other obstructions in the flood plan. The above causes are those which man has brought about. Another cause is a natural one; the Illinois valley drains about 40 per cent of the area of the state, and its slope is so gentle that the fall in the channel is so slight that there is a constant tendency in the rainy season toward the flooding of the valley.

The heavy rains in 1922 produced floods along the valley, particularly at Beardstown, Naples, and at other points. Major Rufus W. Putnam, Acting United States District Engineer, visited the flooded regions in April and made a report in which he estimated the damage to property from Fairbanks, Green County, thirty-three miles above the mouth of Illinois, to Lamash, Peoria County, 151 miles above the mouth, at more than $2,000,000.

Another task for the Division of Waterways is the completion of the deep waterway from Chicago to the head of navigation on the Illinois River at Utica. The Chicago Drainage Canal has been completed from the south branch of the Chicago River to Lockport, a few miles above Ottawa. It is now the business of the state to continue the work from Lockport to Utica. Bonds for $20,000,000 were voted by the people in 1916 but there have been delays and it is only now that there is a promise that the undertaking will be carried to a successful conclusion.

Another undertaking is the opening up of the Big Muddy River to navigation into the coal fields of Jackson, Perry, Williamson, and Franklin. This project has been under consideration by the state since 1908. The four counties mentioned have produced in the last twelve years 253,000,000 tons of coal. There are two interesting phases in this project of canalization of the Big Muddy. One is the "cut off" which is a canal from the Big Muddy, where it flows out of the bluffs into the Mississippi bottoms, to the Mississippi River 6¼ miles away. The cut-off would save more than a dozen miles of navigation through a very widening course to its mouth several miles down the river.

Another phase of the canalization of the Big Muddy is the construction of reservoirs on the upper stretches of the river for the supply of water in the dry season. The cost has been estimated at $805,000.

Two Canals

Illinois has two canals built for commercial purposes. One, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the other the Hennepin Canal. The former was built by the State of Illinois, the later was built and is controlled by the United States government. There are no charges for the use of the Hennepin Canal.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal was from its completion in 1848, at a cost of $8,000,000, a very useful and profitable utility. It paid for itself by 1870, but after that time there was no profit from its operation. From 1890 to the present time the decline has been steady. The deficits for each five year period have been growing larger. In 1915 the cost to the state to maintain the canal was $35,756, the receipts for that year were $1,334. Deficit, $34,422.

Social Progress

It is quite an easy matter to see the wonderful progress that the people have made in the one hundred years of their history in the matter of farming, transportation, manufacturing, education, and other human activities. Social changes also have their outward forms. The home of today may differ physically from the home of twenty-five or fifty years ago. It is better heated, better lighted, more sanitary, more room. The school house of today may be compared with the school house of the middle of the last century and the contrasts may be easily detected. Wherever there are physical changes that minister to physical well-being we may easily see them. For every changed condition in the life of the people which shows itself outwardly we may be sure there is a change in the mental and spiritual life which brought the physical change to pass. The real social progress is to be found in the changes in the thoughts and feelings of the people. Social progress is within, the evidences may be seen in the physical world all about us.

If a community shall say we need more room in our school and the directors are authorized to levy taxes to build the new building, they will provide more light for the rooms than they had in the old building. If they shall say let us have an assembly room, they are thinking of the possibility of public meetings. If the interior is decorated with colors that the scientists tell

us are helpful and not harmful, then there is thought for the welfare of the children. Whatever is done is the result of previous thought and feeling.

Some Signs

The social progress of the past one hundred years is indicated by a very general movement of the people from the rural communities to the towns and cities. No farmer and his wife will leave the farm for the city if their ideals are to be found in the rural community. And even if their ideals are not to be found in the rural neighborhood, they may be able in conjunction with others to create the agencies through which their ideals may be realized. This may account for the organization of the singing school, the debating society, the social dance, the quilting bee, or the Sunday School.

There has been a very strong effort within the past few years to make the school house a social center. In some instances organs or pianos have been placed in the schools with the idea that the place might serve the needs as a social center. Through the winter months the school has served such an end, but there seems to be nothing permanent in what has been done.

Prohibition

Nothing has been done which indicates higher social ideals than the banishing of the saloon. And one could not find a greater contrast between two social ideals than to picture the town of three to five hundred people with two or three open saloons and the same town today after the lapse of 10 or 15 years. The contrasts might be easily seen in the home relations of most of the hundred families. It could easily be seen in the appearance of boys and girls in the schools, in the churches, and in the simple social functions of the small village. It might also be seen in the business relations in the village, in the credit of the laboring people at the butcher's stand, or in the account of the family in the savings bank. The ideals of the social reformers might be discovered in the presence of automobiles in the village.

The Charities

There have been great changes in the attitude of the people toward the almshouses. Less than a quarter of a century ago a young lady inspector from the welfare department from the state capital visited the "poor houses" throughout the state. She made a faithful report of what she found and it was printed, but copies of the report were passed around with great caution.

FRANCES E. WILLARD

The situation has greatly changed. Many of the almshouses are today as well kept as any other public charity.

Never before have the people of Illinois had a more commendable attitude toward the wards of the state. Science, religion, and education have been called on to contribute from their storehouses for the building up of ideal conditions for the blind, the deaf, the insane, the epileptic, the feeble minded and the wayward. What are the evidences that men and women have their hearts and souls in the realization of their ideals? Witness the open purses of the rich, the well-to-do, and the common liver. Visit the palatial homes provided for these unfortunate people.

Visit the free clinics in our city schools. Here the dentist, the oculist, the doctor, the dietitian render service free to the boys and girls. Here impressions are left upon the plastic mind which are like bread cast upon the water.

Who is this neatly attired young lady who visits the rural school, way out here in the country far from the town or city? Her mission is told in her pleasant and gentle manner. Here is Tommy. He does not pay much attention to the visitor because his head aches and his bones ache and he is not at all well. But this pleasant young woman has come especially to see Tommy, and so he must answer her questions and tell her about his aches and pains. She goes home with Tommy and tells the mother what to do for him. And Tommy gets well and returns to school. When Tommy grows up he becomes wealthly and goes to the Legislature and he remembers the day the pleasant visitor ministered to him and gave his poor mother advice which probably made a healthy boy of Tommy, and he introduces a bill to provide for two nurses in each county instead of one. Isn't that social progress?

Libraries

Nothing has marked the advance in social conditions more certainly than the provisions for town and city libraries. A traveler rode through the unpretentious town of but a few hundred people. The residences were plain but well kept. The lawns were green and the streets were free from rubbish. There were beautiful shade trees and in a cluster of native growths an unusually attractive building nestled. It was the Carnegie Library building. What is the value of even a small Carnegie Library in a town off of the railroad and not able to establish and maintain such an institution?

In larger towns and cities libraries may be established with a fund raised by taxation.

The institutional church marks an advance in social ideals even though there may be those who say the mission of the church is the saving of souls. It is argued that it is easier to save the young man's soul after he has been saved socially. At least the institutional church indicates social progress. Here may gather the young people for the simple indoor games, basket ball, volley ball, base ball, Indian club drill, and social games. The dining room and kitchen, the lecture room, the reading room and the conference room. This institutional church has helped to put the saloon, the pool room, and the soft drink parlor out of business.

Nineteenth Amendment

The sober man can take his wife to the polls to vote either with him or against him. There was more logic in the order of the last two constitutional amendments than might appear upon a superficial examination. The eighteenth amendment was intended to sober the nation. The nineteenth was intended to purify politics. No other one thing has so emphasized the social progress of the last quarter century as the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution. Men passed the eighteenth amendment because they wished to be rid of the temptation to strong drink, then they gave the women the right to vote so the men could never reconsider and repeal the amendment.

APPENDIX A

Ordinance of July 13, 1787

An Ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio.

1. Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

2. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them: and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degrees; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half-blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descent and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be (being of full age) and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered, by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances by acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after, proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery; saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs, now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

3. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress: he shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

4. There shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months to the secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

5. The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original state, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district, until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the Legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

6. The governor for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

7. Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of his temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

8. For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor

shall make proper division thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature.

9. So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age in the district, upon giving proofs thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly; provided that, for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the Legislature; provided, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same, provided also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

10. The representative thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

11. The general assembly, or Legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a House of Representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum: and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid: and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and

return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term: And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said House shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent, but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve, the general assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

12. The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the governor before the president of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and House assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by a joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting during this temporary government.

13. And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws, and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also for the establishment of states, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original states, at as early a period as may be consistent with the general interest.

14. It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

Art. 1. No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

Art. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writs of habeas corpus, and of

the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with, or affect, private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

Art. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

Art. 4. The said territory, and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states; and the taxes for paying their proportion, shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislature of the district or districts, or new states, as in the original states, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts, or new states, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary, for secur-

ing the title in such soil, to the bona-fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, wihout any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

Art. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three, nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the state, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of session, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: the western state in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle states shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio-Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east-and-west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said states shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such a state shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government; provided the Constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than 60,000.

Art. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original

states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

William Grayson, Chairman.

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1787, and of the Sovereignty and Independence the twelfth.

Charles Thompson, Secretary.

APPENDIX B

Act of Congress, 18 April, 1818

Enabling the people of Illinois to form a state constitution.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the territory of Illinois be, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

2. And be it further enacted, That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries. to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash River; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said state; thence east with the line of the same state to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42° 30′; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi River; and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio River; and thence up the latter river along its northwestern shore, to the beginning: Provided, That the convention hereinafter provided for, when formed, shall ratify the boundaries aforesaid; otherwise they shall be and remain as now prescribed by the ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio: Provided also, that the said state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi River, with any state or states to be formed west thereof so far as said river shall form a common boundary to both.

3. And be it further enacted, That all white male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and have resided in said territory six months previous to the day of election, and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly of the said territory be, and they are hereby, authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties as follows:

From the County of Bond, two representatives; from the County of Madison, three representatives; from the County of St. Clair, three representatives; from the County of Monroe, two representatives; from the County of Randolph, two representa-

tives; from the County of Jackson, two representatives; from the County of Johnson, two representatives; from the County of Pope, two representatives; from the County of Gallatin, three representatives; from the County of White, two representatives; from the County of Edwards, two representatives; from the County of Crawford, two representatives; from the County of Union, two representatives; from the County of Washington, two representatives; and from the County of Franklin, two representatives.

And the election for the representatives aforesaid shall be holden on the first Monday of July next, and the two following days, throughout the several counties in the said territory, and shall be conducted in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as prescribed by the laws of the said territory regulating elections therein for members of the House of representatives.

4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention, thus duly elected, be, and they are hereby authorized to meet at the seat of government of the said territory, on the first Monday of the month of August next, which convention, when met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be, or be not, expedient at the time to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory, and, if it be expedient, the convention shall be and hereby is authorized to form a constitution and state government: or, if it be deemed more expedient, the said convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a constitution or frame of government; which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner, and in such proportion, and shall meet at such time and place, as shall be prescribed by the said ordinance, and shall then form for the people of the said territory a constitution and state government: provided, That the same, whenever formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787, between the original states and the people and states of the territory northwest of the River Ohio; excepting so much of said articles as relate to the boundaries of the states therein to be formed: And provided also, That it shall appear, from the enumeration directed to be made by the Legislature of the said territory, that there are, within the proposed state, not less than 40,000 inhabitants.

5. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

6. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to the convention of the

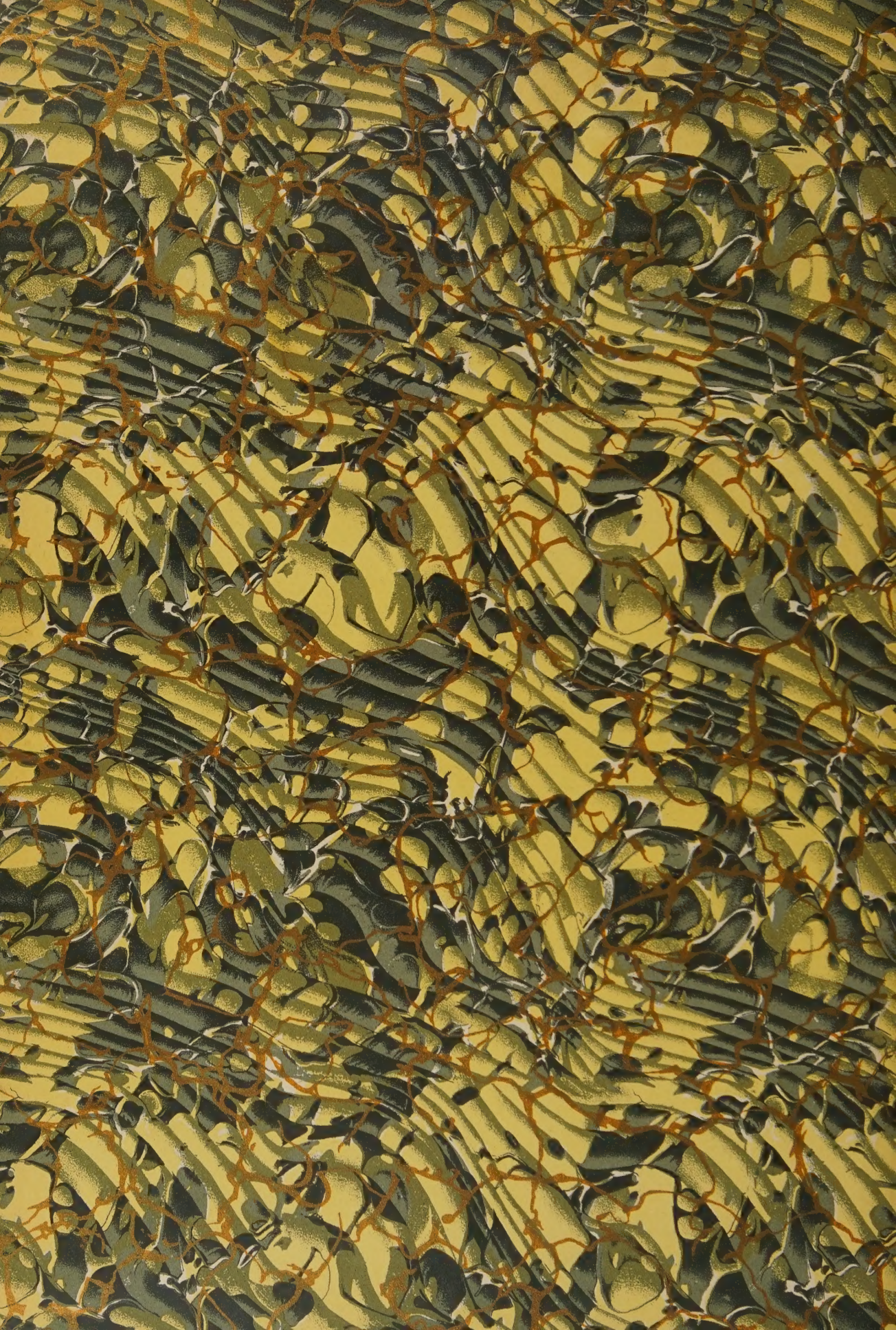
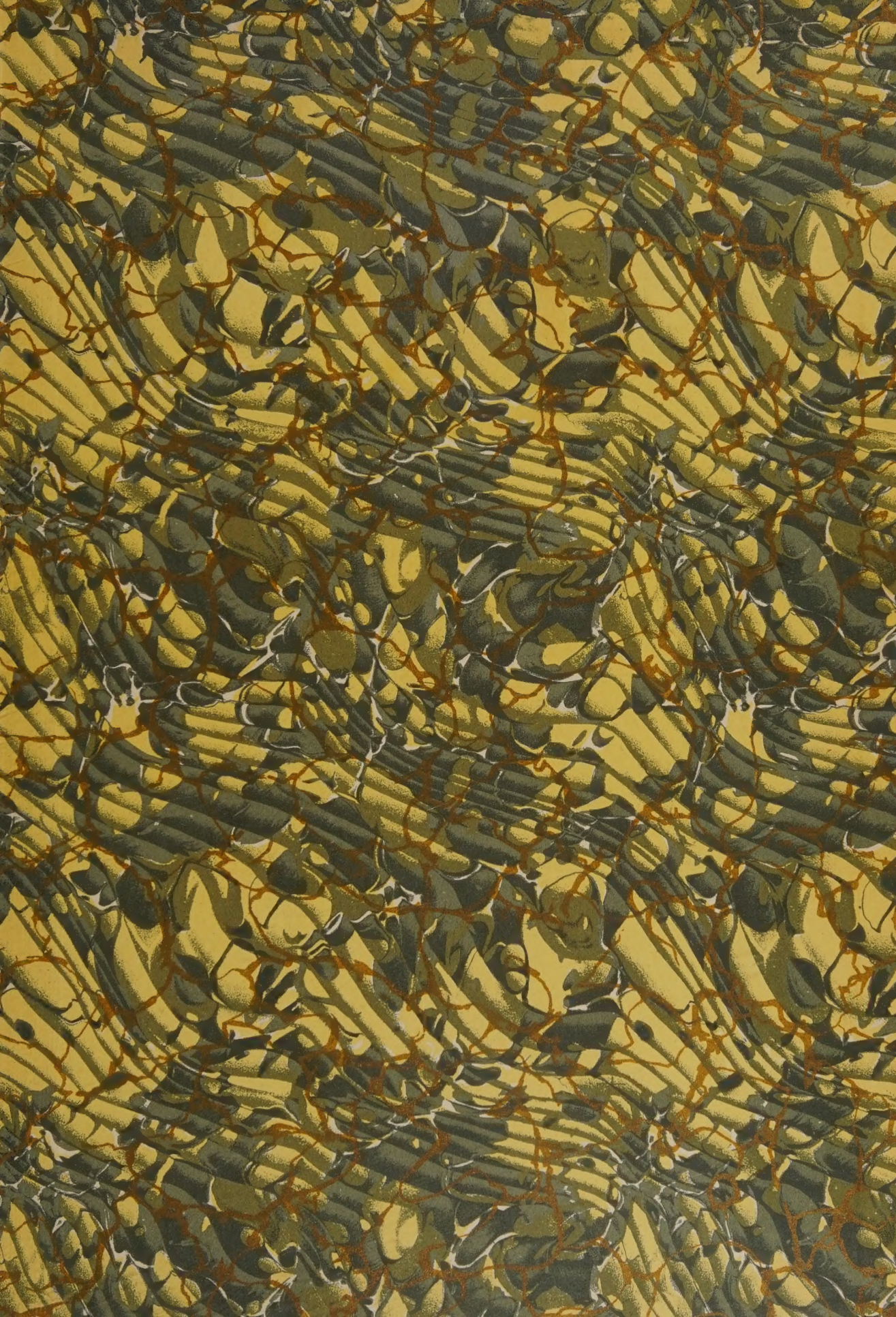
said territory of Illinois, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory, upon the United States and the said state:

First. The section numbered 16 in every township, and, when such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state, for the use of the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools.

Second. That all salt springs within such state, and the land reserved for the use of the same, shall be granted to the said state, for the use of the said state, and the same to be used under such terms, and conditions, and regulations, as the Legislature of the said state shall direct: Provided, The Legislature shall never sell nor lease the same for a longer period than 10 years at any one time.

Third. That 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the lands lying within such state, and which shall be sold by Congress, from and after the first day of January, 1819, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the purposes following, viz.: two-fifths to be disbursed, under the direction of Congress, in making roads leading to the state; the residue to be appropriated, by the Legislature of the state, for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university.

Fourth. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which shall be designated by the president of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the Legislature of the said state, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said Legislature: Provided always, That the four foregoing propositions, herein offered, are on the conditions that the convention of the said state shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable, without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of January, 1819, shall remain exempt from any tax laid by order, or under any authority of, the state, whether for state, county, or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale: And, further, That the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees, or their heirs, remain exempt, as aforesaid, from all taxes, for the term of three years, from and after the date of the patents respectively; and that all the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States, residing without the said state,

shall never be taxed higher than lands belonging to persons residing therein.

7. And be it further enacted, That all that part of the territory of the United States lying north of the State of Indiana, and which was included in the former Indiana Territory, together with that part of the Illinois Territory which is situated north of and not included within the boundaries prescribed by this act, to the state thereby authorized to be formed, shall be, and hereby is, attached to and made part of the Michigan Territory, from and after the formation of the said state, subject, nevertheless, to be hereafter disposed of by Congress, according to the right reserved in the fifth article of the ordinance aforesaid, and the inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities, and subject to the same rules and regulations, in all respects, with the other citizens of the Michigan Territory.